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ABSTRACT

Designed to facilitate strategic planning in the Coast Community College District (CCCD) over the next decade, this demographic study presents data on the characteristics of the Orange County population and CCCD student enrollments. After chapter I presents a general introduction to the study, its scope and objectives, chapter II provides an overview of study highlights. Chapter III looks at Orange County characteristics, including population projections and demographic data on ethnic composition, fertility rates, age and gender comparisons, marital status, and college enrollment. District and college characteristics are the focus of chapter IV, which includes data on enrollments in the CCCD as well as other Orange County community college districts, physical facilities, student characteristics, and college programs. In chapter V, data on student enrollment and average daily attendance are presented, focusing on district enrollment by gender, age, unit load, degree plans, and ethnicity. Chapter VI offers projections for district enrollments through the year 2000 based on county age population projections. Chapter VII examines the sources of CCCD students in terms of different Orange County communities and high schools. Finally, chapter VIII investigates the links between economic factors, unemployment in Orange County, and college enrollments. A six-page bibliography concludes the document. (EJV)

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Demographic Study

of the

Coast Community College District

By

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May [illegible]

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Demographic Study
of the
Coast Community College District

DISTRICT RESEARCH OFFICE

Michael G. Crow

Jorge R. Sanchez

May, 1986

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The District policies and practices are to afford equal access to all individuals regardless of race, creed, color, sex, marital status, national origin, handicap, religion, age, or status as a Vietnam-era veteran.

These policies and practices are consistent with Federal and State mandates under civil rights laws.

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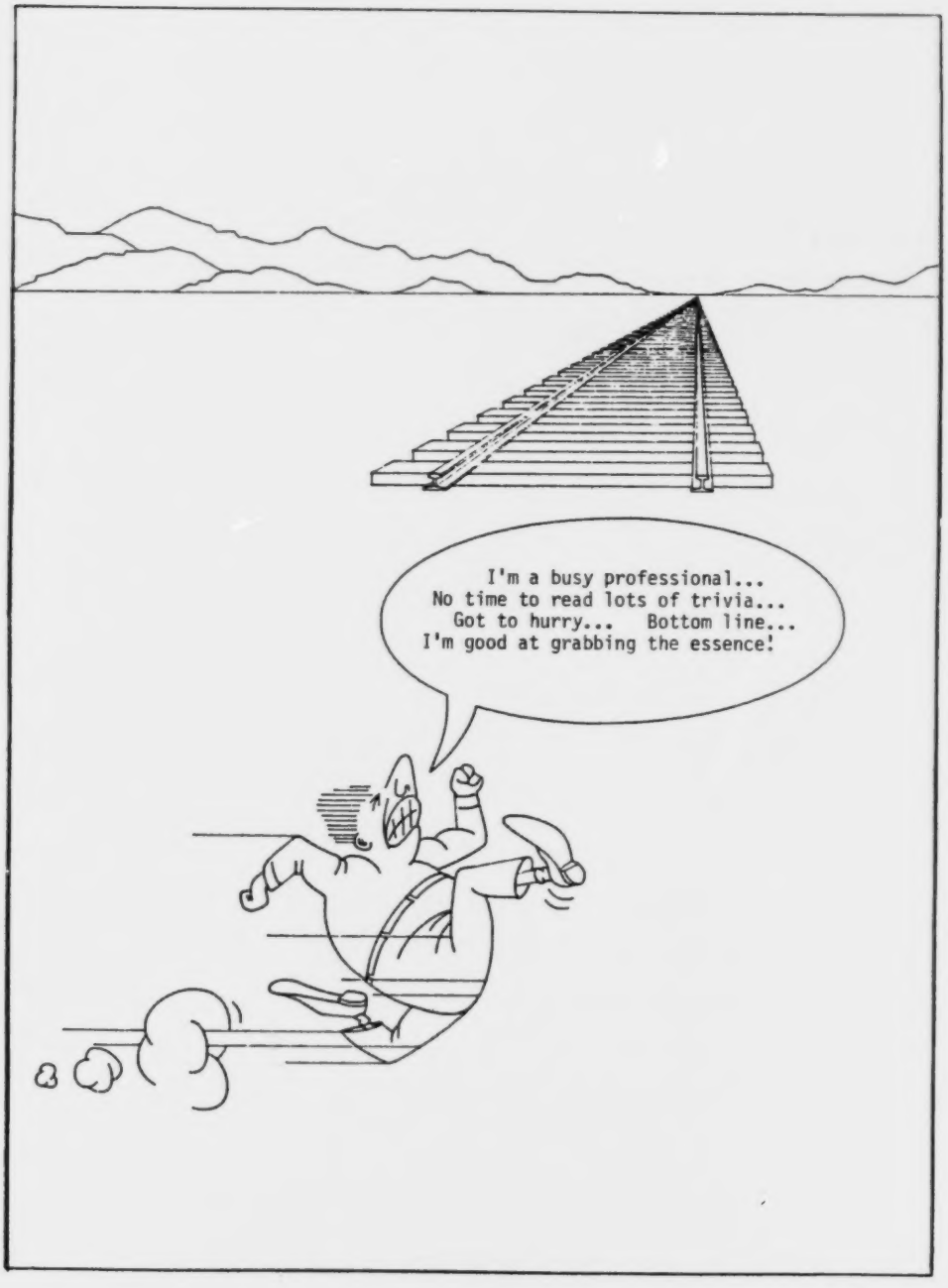
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No time to read lots of trivia...
Got to hurry... Bottom line...
I'm good at grabbing the essence!

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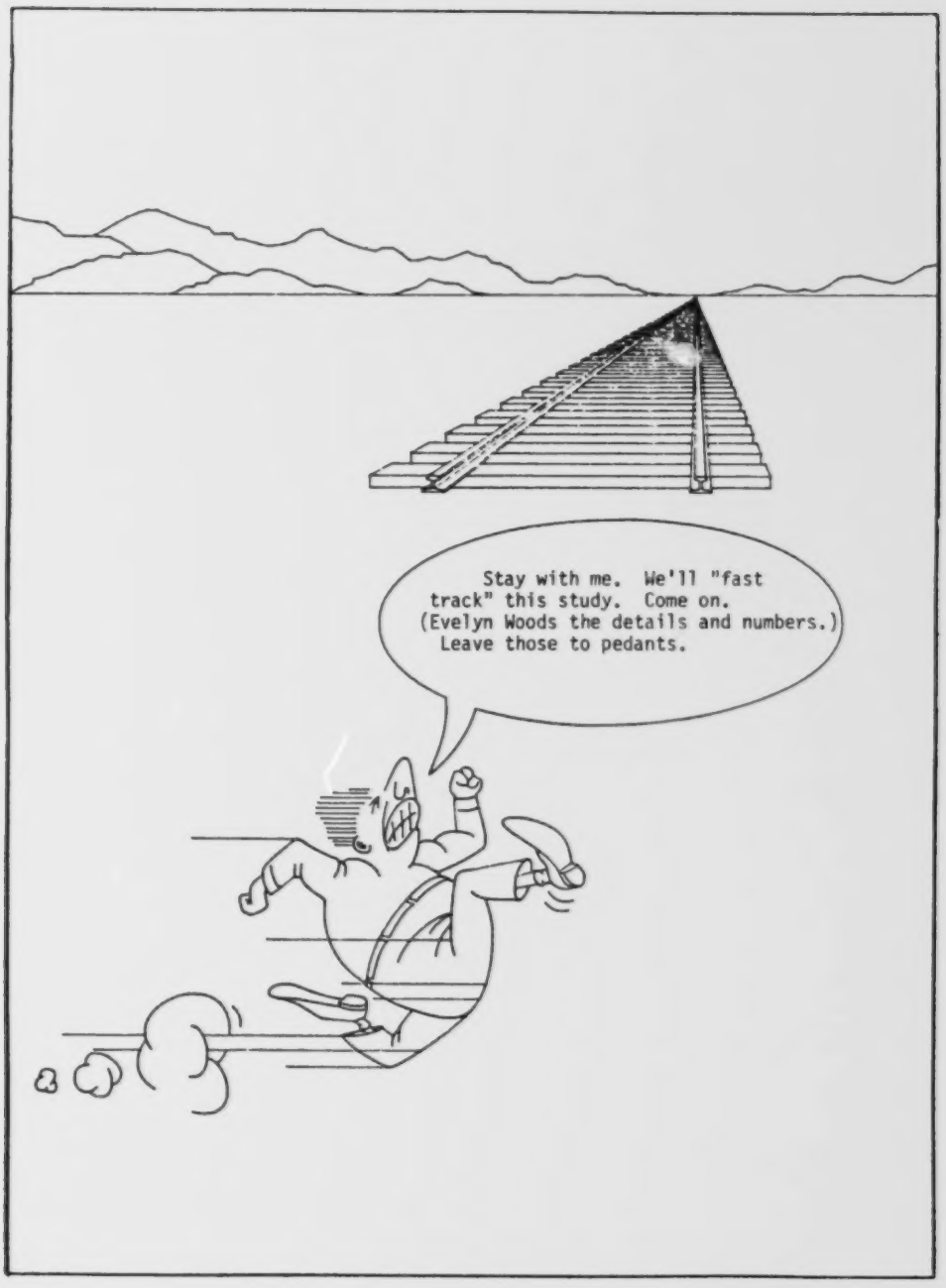

Stay with me. We'll "fast track" this study. Come on. (Evelyn Woods the details and numbers.) Leave those to pedants.

Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

By David A. Brownell, Chancellor

The Coast Community College District Demographic Study had its origins in the widely felt need, beginning early in the 1984-85 academic year, to have conveniently available under one cover a body of information reflecting the general condition of District residents and students for purposes of strategic planning over the next decade.

Accordingly, a District Demographic Study Committee was formed in November, 1984, under the leadership of Don Randol, Director of Education Services, to investigate the shape which such a study might take. Members of that Committee, representative of diverse District constituencies, established the original guidelines. The Committee included:

S. Brazier, Golden West
J. Breihan, Coastline
J. Buller, Orange Coast
B. Deputy, District
J. Dimsdale, Orange Coast
P. Militello, Coastline
J. Nicholas, District Data Services
A. Quigley, Orange Coast
D. Willoughby, Golden West

When the District Research Advisory Committee was formed in the spring, 1985, that Committee took over responsibility for the report and have proofed the final draft. That Committee is composed of:

E. Clancy, Golden West
M. Crow, District
J. Dimsdale, Orange Coast
L. Edwards, Coastline
J. Garmon, Orange Coast
D. Randol, District
D. Secord, Coastline
T. Snyder, Coastline
D. Willoughby, Golden West

The primary purpose set out for the study was to project accurately future enrollment for the District. The expressed hope of the Committee was that the study should be kept to a manageable size. The Committee then laid out the parameters for the study. It was to include gender and ethnic information, population age considerations, data pertaining to feeder high schools and the college participation level of their graduates, and, finally, trend information regarding the varied items reported annually in the Chancellor's Statistical Summary. District enrollment patterns were to be linked to Orange County demographic patterns and projections where possible.

The Committee originally planned to have included in the study a variety of economic and financial information pertaining to matters as diverse as County and District housing space and cost, future building patterns, industrial development and employment projections, job training needs and the like. Eventually, the greater portion of this economic investigation was deleted out of consideration for both time, resources, and sheer bulk. The whole proved an unmanageable task.

Beginning in December, 1984, the Committee was able to secure the aid of Mr. Sammy Chu, a social ecology intern student from the University of California, Irvine, to begin collecting a variety of primary and secondary source materials from which the study could be drawn. Mr. Chu worked over a period of several months on his task.

By March, 1985, the basic outline of the study had emerged. Work continued at a nominal pace for the remainder of the academic year. The beginning of the fall, 1985, semester saw also the establishment of the District Research Office. In July, Jorge Sanchez joined the Research Office. In October, Mike Crow of the Orange Coast College Research Office was borrowed temporarily from his college-based duties to work in the District Research Office. Mike and Jorge worked almost continually from October until April on completing the project.

What was originally conceived as a few months of effort clearly evolved into a major undertaking of sixteen months. What seemed at first a rather facile task took on herculean proportions as it gradually became evident that available data and projections did not always coincide. Various agencies and offices relied upon idiosyncratic bench marks, base figures, and assumptions for their calculations. Information from the State Finance Office did not agree with information from the County Planning Department; figures released in one report were not compatible with figures available in another report. Further, it became clear that much relevant data had been irretrievably lost to the District regarding its historic operations and that much of the remaining data was locked away on obscure data tapes lacking in code books or even comprehensive definitions of data elements.

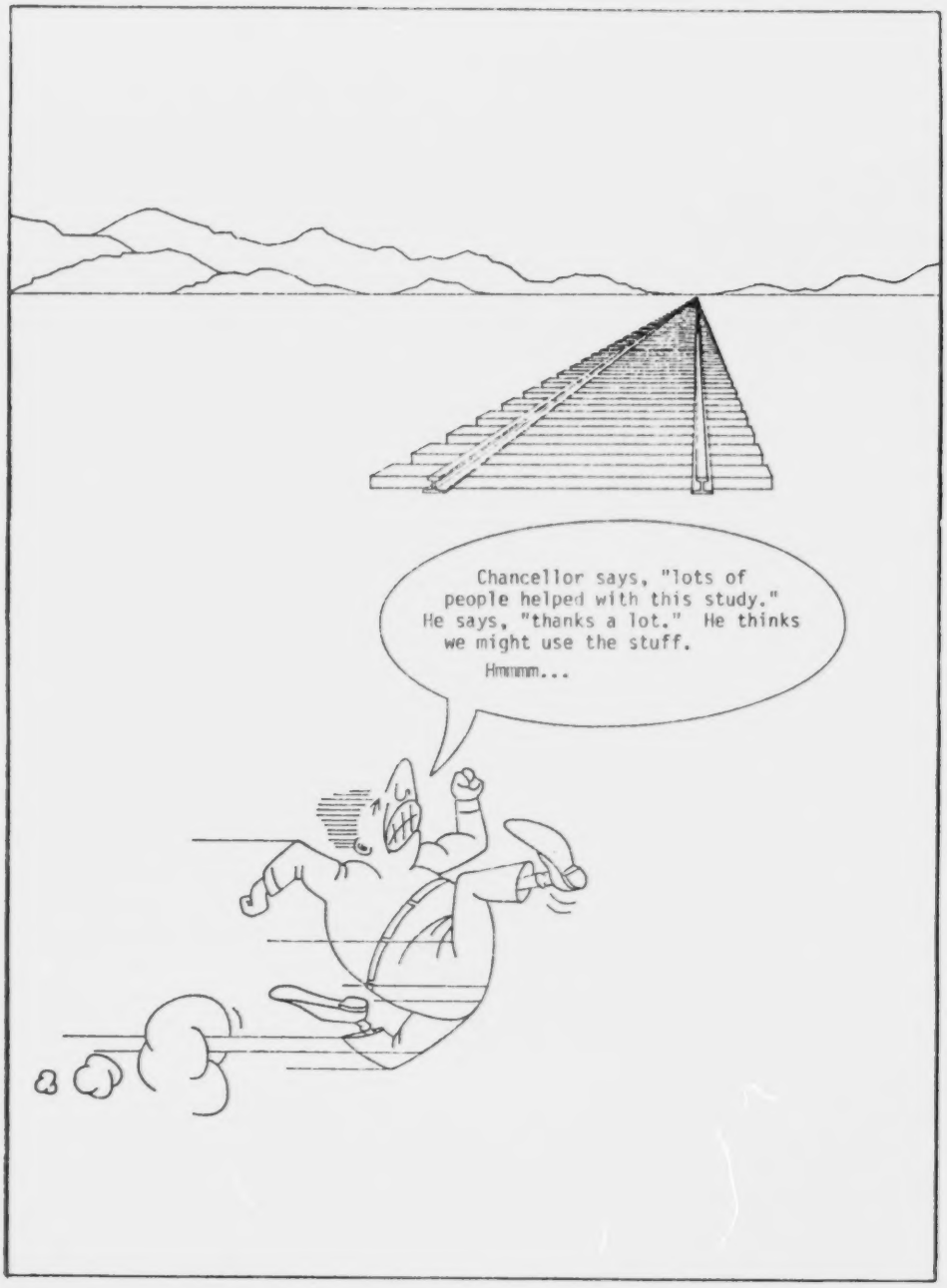
While a close reading of the present study may perhaps reveal a few errors, gaps, and inconsistencies, the density of those irregularities is considerably less than would have been the case had early calculations and conclusions been rushed into print. Enormous efforts have been made to check and cross-check to qualify and to verify such information as is now included.

It is expected, finally, that the present study together with periodic updates, modifications, and additions will serve the Coast Community College District's planning efforts in the months and years to come. To that end, a large number of copies have been made available and the assumption is that they will become widely disseminated as we continue an era of collegial management. For this effort to succeed, it is imperative that informed participation be made possible through efforts of this kind.

Finally, on behalf of the Board of Trustees, I would like to offer my sincere and heartfelt thanks to those persons who participated in the study. This includes the Research Advisory Committee that I have identified earlier; Brooke Deputy, Coordinator, Funded Programs and Projects, who contributed a section of the report on District and college characteristics; Jim Nicholas, a former District Data Services employee, who developed original research and did many of the enrollment projections; and Jan Bohi and Cindy Hair of the Education Services Office who did much of the typing for the project.

A special thanks to Mike Crow and Jorge Sanchez. Mike edited the report, developed the format, and did much of the research and writing. Mike is responsible for the final product. Jorge did most of the graphics and computer work on the report. He meticulously checked all the data and was Mike's confidant and collaborator in putting the report together. Both of these gentlemen worked long hours and weekends to see the report through to completion.

May our students be the ultimate beneficiaries of these findings.


Chancellor says, "lots of people helped with this study." He says, "thanks a lot." He thinks we might use the stuff.
Hmmmm...

Chapter II

OVERVIEW AND HIGHLIGHTS

The District

Located in affluent and growing Orange County, the Coast Community College District (CCCD) is characterized by a population living in expensive housing, heavily oriented towards education, and involved in a wide range of leisure time activities which compete for its time. The population is hard working, extremely productive, well paid, and dominantly middle class. There is a great deal of migration into and out of the County; the population might be considered restless and aggressive.

The District, now forty years old, covers some 105 square miles of the northwest coastal region. It includes approximately one-quarter of the land area and one-third of the population of Orange County. Since its inception, the District has served approximately one million students and currently serves approximately fifty-three thousand students per semester (1985-86).

The three colleges of the District are located on 370 acres and include nearly 1.2 million square feet of usable floor space. These facilities are operated (fall, 1985) with a staff of 2,692 persons, including a teaching faculty of 1,729 (of whom approximately 1,098 are part-time). (See: Chapter III, IV)

The Students

Typically, 62% of the students attend during the day, 20% are full-time, and 53% are female. One-quarter of the students journey to the colleges from residences outside the District and half the students are under 25 years old. Ethnically, the students reflect County-wide patterns and many minority persons come from non-District residences.

Reflecting the diverse mission of Califoria community colleges, over half the students enrolling do not plan to transfer on to other colleges and half have completed less than 30 units of college level course work. For the most part, students remain to receive neither associate in arts degrees nor certificates of achievement from District colleges. And although follow-up studies are neither comprehensive nor accurate, it appears likely that some number well under 5% of the total actually transfer into four-year institutions. The pattern is comparable to other community colleges in the State.

Yet, students do seem to be around for a while. Nearly half the District students have been attending college for four or more semesters while one-quarter (spring semester) to one-third (fall semester) are first-time college students. Nearly one-fifth of the District students indicate that they have completed a college degree when they first enroll. (See: Chapter IV)

Enrollment and Average Daily Attendance (ADA) Trends

By convention and financing formulas, California community colleges are constrained to consider the 4th week enrollment as the official size of the institution. Typically, this number is some 12% smaller than the total who ever enroll in a given semester and some 30% larger than the number of students who actually complete the semester.

By the fall, 1981, the Coast Community College District reached its maximum historical enrollment of nearly 83,000 students (qualified by limitations discussed in Chapter V). Currently, enrollment is hovering at about 53,000 students per semester; approximately the same level as in 1975. The greater part of the 30,000 lost students can be explained by an expansion in the community service function of each campus, a function which prior to 1982 was largely included among the class offerings. Those students who were lost appear to have been mostly older, part-time, evening, non-degree, and non-transfer students.

The absolute number of full-time students has remained relatively constant within the District colleges while those planning to transfer to a California State University have actually increased significantly as a percent of the whole.

In terms of Average Daily Attendance, it is clear that the District is approximately 14% smaller in 1984 than in 1975 and that the greatest loss (25%) has been among evening students. (See: Chapter V)

Projecting Future Enrollment

Within the District, fewer students are being graduated annually from area high schools and the trend is expected to continue through 1993. Although the District receives a relatively constant percent of recent high school graduates among its students, the smaller number of graduates can be expected to generate a loss of about 1% per year in District students.

Further, both the County and District populations are aging and the older age groups have not typically participated in community college attendance at the same rate as younger groups. Thus, while the District population will grow by nearly 10% between 1980 and 2000, changing age-cohorts will probably contribute an additional loss in students of approximately 1% per year through the mid-1990's--if the District colleges do not change the pattern of their curriculum or class schedule.

Population

While it is possible to anticipate a cumulative loss in students of about 2% per year over the next decade due to changing demographic conditions, any loss greater than that or any enrollment growth which lessens that figure must be explained either by internal college changes or by changes in attitudes and plans with respect to formal education among the population within the District service region. (See: Chapter VI)

Source of Students

In terms of unduplicated enrollment (the total number of separate individuals enrolled during a fiscal year), the District has declined by 34% between the 1980-81 and 1984-85 fiscal years. Each of the District colleges presently enrolls approximately two-thirds the number of individuals that it did in the former period.

On a city-by-city basis, each of the main feeder cities contributed fewer students to the District colleges in 1984-85 than in the 1980-81 fiscal year. Costa Mesa residents were down by about half; Fountain Valley residents were down by about 29%; Garden Grove residents were down by 37%; Huntington Beach residents were down by 38%; Newport Beach and Corona Del Mar residents were down by about half and Westminster residents were down by 37%.

Meanwhile, average annual enrollment by residents of Orange County residing outside the Coast Community College District has increased by 73% owing to the elimination of residency requirement and the general acceptance of "free-flow" beginning in 1979. North Orange County Community College District residents have increased among Coast Community College District students by 41%; Rancho Santiago Community College District residents have increased by 42%; and Saddleback Community College District residents have increased by 300%. Yet, participating residents from each of these districts have gradually declined by about 20% since the 1980-81 year.

Coast Community College District high schools graduated 10-37% fewer students in 1984-85 than was the pattern in the mid-1970's. The reduced level of graduates is not nearly so pronounced in regions of the County lying outside the Coast Community College District where high schools are graduating only about 1% fewer students than in the 1970's.

The District colleges continue to receive approximately the same percentage of high school graduates as first-time entering freshmen. From Garden Grove, the District receives one-third of the graduates; from Huntington Beach, the District receives half of the graduates; and from Newport-Mesa, the District receives 64% of the graduates. Ten percent of the graduates of non-District high schools in the County transfer to the Coast Community College District colleges. (See: Chapter VII)

Comparing Enrollment with Unemployment Levels

It has long been assumed that decline in employment meant increase in college enrollment. The assumption has held such force that few have bothered to prove it. In investigating the association between these two phenomena for the Coast Community College District in the decade between 1974 and 1984, an interesting discovery was made. The two trends do not associate in the expected way--at least during this time period.

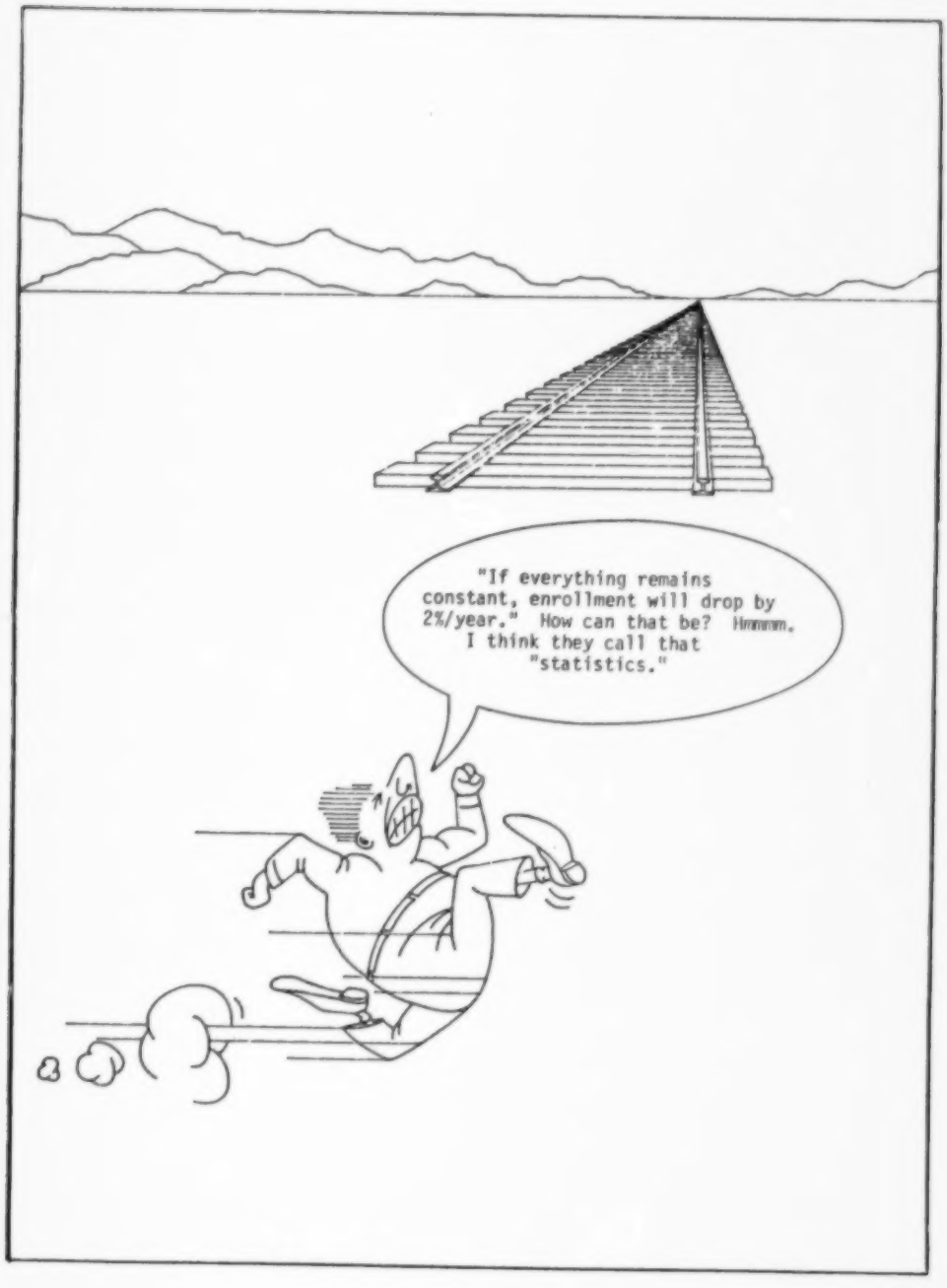
It is possible (even likely) that the correlation would hold in years prior to 1975 and subsequent to 1982. Owing to missing data, however, it is not possible to test the hypothesis for the earlier period; eventually, it can be tested for more recent years. What the overall pattern may mean is that, between 1975 and 1982, some social dislocation altered the typical and expected pattern--at least for students in the Coast Community College District. Perhaps there was some general phenomenon either within the District colleges or among County residents which changed, temporarily, normal patterns of social behavior with respect to educational participation.

Conclusion and Caution

Clearly, there are changes underway in the Orange County population. Clearly, those changes have the potential to affect the operations of the Coast Community College District. Most importantly, even though the population will be increasing, the growth will be among persons in the 25-55 age group and this age group has not commonly participated in traditional education with the verve of younger persons who dominated the local demography in the recent past. Clearly, demographic changes in this direction are more pronounced in the Coast Community College District than in the three other districts of the County.

The present study attempts, insofar as information and data are available, to project the demographic future, locally, with the purpose of informing decision-makers before judgement is rendered on complex issues. Two glaring omissions, as readers will surely discover, are the consideration of college participation rates based upon both ethnic and economic groups. It is known that these variables do have a great deal of impact upon college-going tendencies. For various reasons, general population projections based upon these variables have received considerably less attention by public agencies than have age and high school participation rates. Consequently, these variables have been avoided pending further study.

Always, one must be cautioned that mathematically projected trends and arcane techniques such as those used in the present study can be grossly misleading. Though providing an illusion of certainty, they are at best indications of what may happen <u>if</u> all other variables were to remain the same. Accepting them as matters of fate or fact can be grossly misleading. Usually in human events, all other variables do not remain the same. Consequently, in dealing with complex social and economic trends, studied projections must always be utilized with caution. People frequently do not behave in predictable ways--either outside or inside the institution. Factors not considered have a disconcerting habit of intruding into the best calculated plans, driving them amuck.


"If everything remains constant, enrollment will drop by 2%/year." How can that be? Hmmmm. I think they call that "statistics."

Chapter III

ORANGE COUNTY CHARACTERISTICS

Orange County is a 786 square mile region containing nearly two million residents (over 2,459 people per square mile) living in 26 cities and 13 definable unincorporated areas. The County population is expected to exceed 2,676,000 persons by the year 2000--an increase of nearly 40% from 1980. Most of this increase will take place in the southern half of the County, outside the Coast Community College District. (See: III-1)

The County is characterized by expensive housing and a booming economy emphasizing manufacturing and high-tech industry. In spite of a massive freeway system and an extensive County-wide transit authority, the transportation system is generally considered to be inadequate. Salient factors descriptive of the County include the following:

26 cities
13 unincorporated areas
786 square miles
41,000 business firms
$13.1 billion in shipped manufactured goods
$12.4 billion in retail sales
1,932,709 population (1980 census)
15 high school and/or unified school districts
8 separate community colleges
4 community college districts
2 public 4-year colleges
15 inches average annual rainfall
60% of year sunny on coast; 80% inland
48-76 degrees mean temperature range

Cost of Housing

Housing has become an extraordinary expense within the County. For example, in 1984, the median price of a new single family residence in California was $112,472 compared to Orange County's average price of $260,000. But, the average resale price of a house in Orange County was $134,000. New houses being built in the County are twice as expensive as existing ones. The average Orange County resale house cost 5.17 times the median County family income. Thus, it should surprise no one that, as a recent University of California, Irvine, study concluded, 40% of all Orange County households have both spouses employed full-time.

In housing alone, one sees a dramatic upward trend in costs; there are clear demographic implications for the County population. Median and per capita incomes in the County both dramatically exceed State norms while the County is much less likely to have impoverished persons resident elsewhere than in the State. Affluence is much more widespread in Orange County than in the State. (See: III, 11-13)

Economic and Employment Activities

The County economy itself is generally considered prosperous and thriving. It is based on business sectors less sensitive to cyclical downturns than is true in many other regions of the nation. Biomedical and high technology firms alone employ 98,970 workers and constitute 25% of Orange County's industry. The biomedical industry is growing at the rate of 11.3% per year with even greater growth in the high-tech fields. Thus, many analysts argue that the future base of the County's economy will be in high-tech industries.

By August, 1983, the total estimated civilian labor force in Orange County reached 1,224,400. The working population of Orange County is more densely packed into construction, manufacturing, and retail trade than is the State population as a whole. (See: III-14)

Ethnicity, Age, Marital Status, and Fertility Rates

The County population is presently about 10% more likely to be White than is the State population while all other ethnic groups are smaller than statewide counterparts. Yet, strong trends of change are underway. Hispanic and Asian students constitute much larger segments of public school students than they did ten years ago. White students are far fewer in County schools than they were a decade ago, having declined in numbers by nearly 32% over this period. A common prediction is that, by the turn of the century, the minority groups collectively will exceed the number of Whites in the County. (See: III-2, 3)

While County and State gender proportions are approximately equal, a comparison of age groups is quite instructive. The proportion of County residents over 65 is smaller than is true for the State population and the proportion of County residents in the age group 35-65 is considerably larger. (See: III-5, 6)

The County population is slightly more likely to be married than is true of the State population, but this fact probably reflects the fact that the population is more likely to be in the 35-65 age group, a group more likely to be married. (See: III-7)

With regard to fertility, it is clear that the County's Hispanic population is reproducing at a rate nearly 40% greater than are Whites or Asians and the other major ethnic groups; and they are nearly twice as likely to have children before the age of 24 than are other ethnic groups. (See: III-4)

School Enrollment Patterns

For all age groups between 16 and 34, the County population is 3-8% more likely to be in school than is the State population. Yet, according to State standards, the County population is underrepresented in elementary and high school and over-represented in nursery school, kindergarten, and college. Young Orange County residents (under 25 years) are more likely to be high school graduates than are State residents, but they are no more likely to have finished college. Older Orange County residents (over 25 years) are considerably more likely to have finished both high school and college than are other State residents.
(See: III, 8-10)

Culture and Recreation Attractions

Orange County is considered by many the ideal location and a nearly perfect lifestyle. It contains two of the nation's model planned communities (Irvine and Mission Viejo), two of the nation's foremost theme parks (Disneyland and Knott's Berry Farm), 42 miles of ocean frontage (with approximately half lying within the Coast Community College District), two major amphitheatres (Irvine Meadows and Pacific Amphitheatre), and two major league professional sports teams (Rams and Angels). Additionally, the County's two public universities (California State University, Fullerton, and the University of California, Irvine), ten private colleges (Chapman, Southern California Bible, Pacific Christian, Southern California College of Optometry, National University, West Coast University, Western Law University, together with the University of Southern California, the United States International University, and Pepperdine extension campuses), and eight community colleges provide wide-ranging educational opportunities and sponsor numerous performances in the arts, sporting events, and other activities of a cultural and intellectual nature. The County boasts eight museums of various types together with fifty-two public libraries and numerous private ones containing a wide range of general and special interest collections. Among the unusual attractions of the County are a federal government archive and depository (Laguna Niguel), the artistic community of Laguna Beach, and the easily accessible John Wayne Airport, containing over twelve thousand private planes registered with Orange County as their home.

Currently under construction is a new $65.5 million Orange County Performing Arts Center which is destined to be a major attraction of Southern California. The County also hosts one of the State's great county fairs, and the West Coast's largest concentration of private boating is housed in Newport Beach. The County is linked by Amtrak and freeways to metropolitan Los Angeles and San Diego (each within an hour commute) and has access to vast tracts of desert and mountain resorts within a two-hour drive. The County contains 40 hospitals and 5,090 medical doctors (over 8% of the State's total), thus affording potentially some of the best medical attention in the nation. Tourism alone contributes massively to the County's economy.

Growth Constraints

Without question, the County is attracting a wide range of persons who constitute a virtual avalanche of in-migration. Yet, there are limits affecting future growth in the County and there are discernible pressures for migration out of the County. The cost of housing and labor costs are pressing many firms to look for relocation elsewhere with an eye to greater profitability. Smog, crowded conditions, and the fast pace of life incline some to seek rural solace. In-migration of minority populations together with extremes of wealth and poverty are beginning to have an impact on public and private institutions. Demographic changes among children in public schools alongside the phenomena of dwindling numbers of young people in the County and public school closures provide the clearest indicator of the shifting nature of the County's population.

Miscellaneous Facts

Withal, highlights of the County situation include the following vignettes:

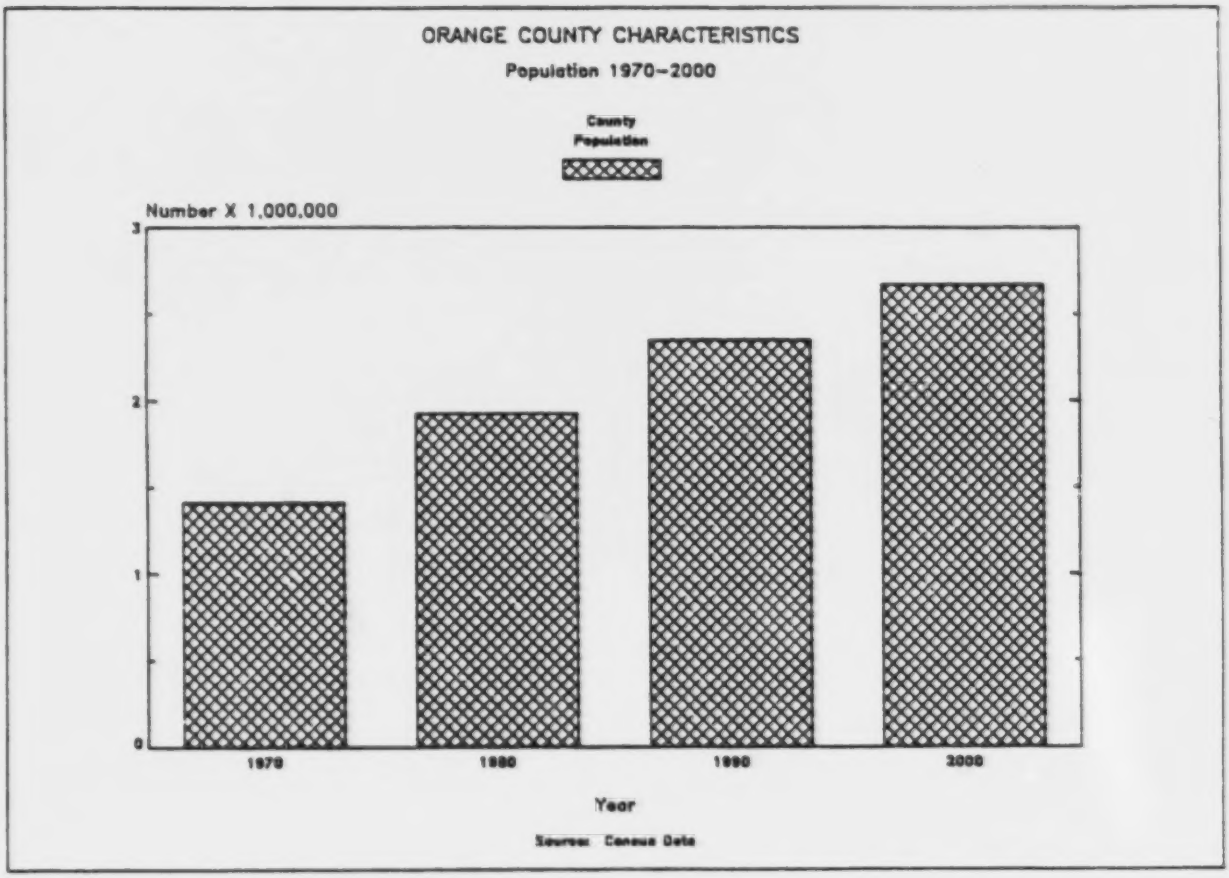
- The largest city in Orange County is Anaheim with a population of 229,000 followed closely by Santa Ana with 219,000 residents.
- More than 44% of Santa Ana's residents are Hispanic, the largest number in the County and the largest concentration of minority peoples in the County.
- The largest pockets of Indo-Chinese within the County reside in Santa Ana, Garden Grove, and Westminster.
- Newport Beach is the most affluent community in the County, with an $18,101 per capita income.
- Overall number of housing units is expected to have increased from 746,000 to 819,000 between 1982 and 1985--a growth of nearly 10% in just three years.
- In December, 1982, the total inventory of office space was 27.2 million square feet; the vacancy rate was 22.9%.
- Fifty percent of all the County's car commuters use the freeways. Close to 64% of all commuters spend 20 minutes or less getting to their jobs.

Summary

Orange County is growing--the construction industry and the economy are booming. Unemployment is low. The population is well-educated and ideally suited for the well paid jobs in the growing high-tech industries. The minority population, especially in the Hispanic and Asian/Pacific Islander group, is increasing. The population is not young, nor old; the median age is 29.5. Fastest growing areas are in the south Orange County area. Major construction activity is occurring within a several mile circle radiating from the John Wayne Airport. If there is trouble in paradise, it is on three fronts: first, a large migration of non-English speaking people will need assistance with language skills; second, the transportation system is becoming overburdened and will be costly to revitalize; and finally, the cost of housing is presently forcing many people out of the County and diverse forecasters are predicting a variety of consequences.

III-1. COUNTY POPULATION PROJECTIONS THROUGH 2000.

	1970	1980	1990	2000
Orange County Population	1,420,386	1,932,709	2,357,100	2,676,900



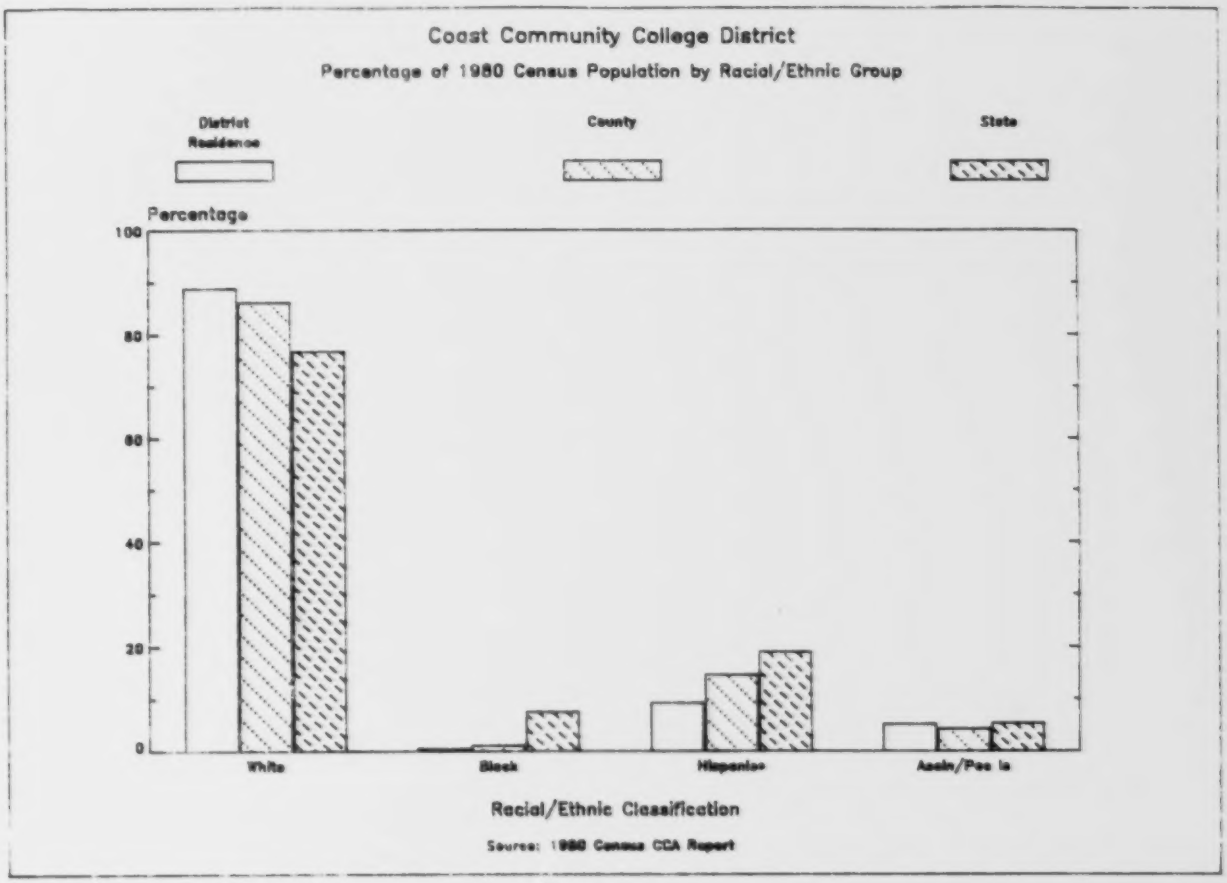
Discussion:

Orange County's total population in 1980, according to the federal census, was approaching two million people (1,932,709). It had increased approximately 36% during the previous decade. Projections made by the Office of the County Supervisors anticipate a growth of 38.5% over the next generation, reaching 2,676,900 by the year 2000. Thus, although growth is expected to remain strong, the rate of growth is expected to slow to just over half the rate during the last decade. While between 1970 and 1980 the growth rate was 3.6% per annum, it is expected to average 1.9% for the next two decades.

III-2. DISTRICT, COUNTY AND STATE RACIAL/ETHNIC COMPOSITION: 1980 CENSUS.

Race/Ethnicity	Percentage of Population District	County	State
White	89.1%	86.4%	77.0%
Black	.7%	1.3%	7.7%
Hispanic	9.4%*	14.8%*	19.2%*
Asian/Pacific Islander	5.3%	4.4%	5.5%

*Percentages do not add up to 100% as persons of Hispanic origin are counted in this category regardless of race.



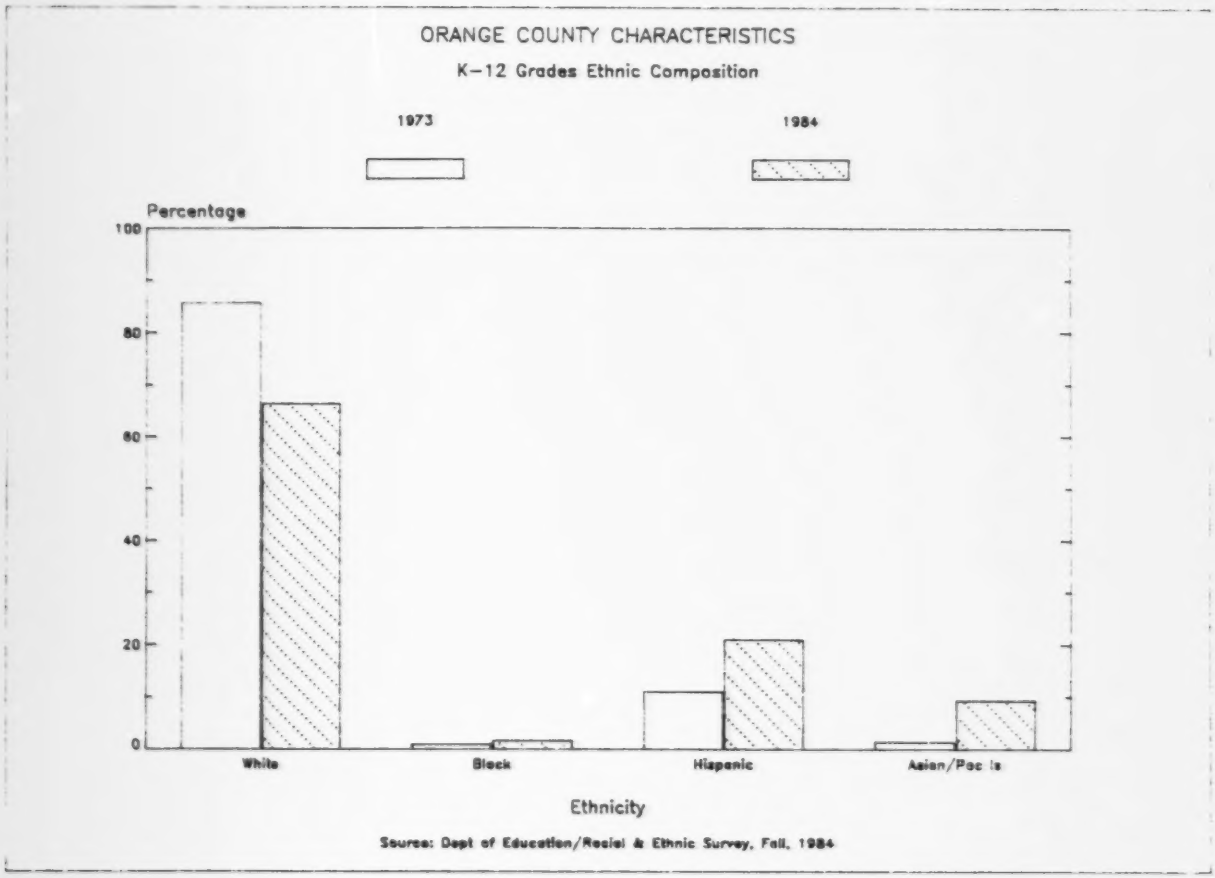
Discussion:

The County contains a smaller proportion of minority group residents and a greater proportion of White residents than the State. The Coast Community College District contains a greater proportion of Whites and Asians, and a smaller proportion of Black and Hispanic residents than the County. Asians residing in the Coast Community College District constitute approximately the same proportion of the population as in the State.

III-3. CHANGING ETHNIC COMPOSITION IN ORANGE COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Ethnicity	1973	Percentage	1984	Percentage	Change
White	327,023	85.9%	222,952	66.6%	- 19.3%
Black	4,003	1.1%	6,010	1.8%	+ .7%
Hispanic	42,810	11.2%	70,602	21.1%	+ 9.9%
Asian	6,035	1.6%	31,850	9.5%	+ 7.9%

NOTE: Percentages do not add up to 100% as other racial/ethnic categories are not included.

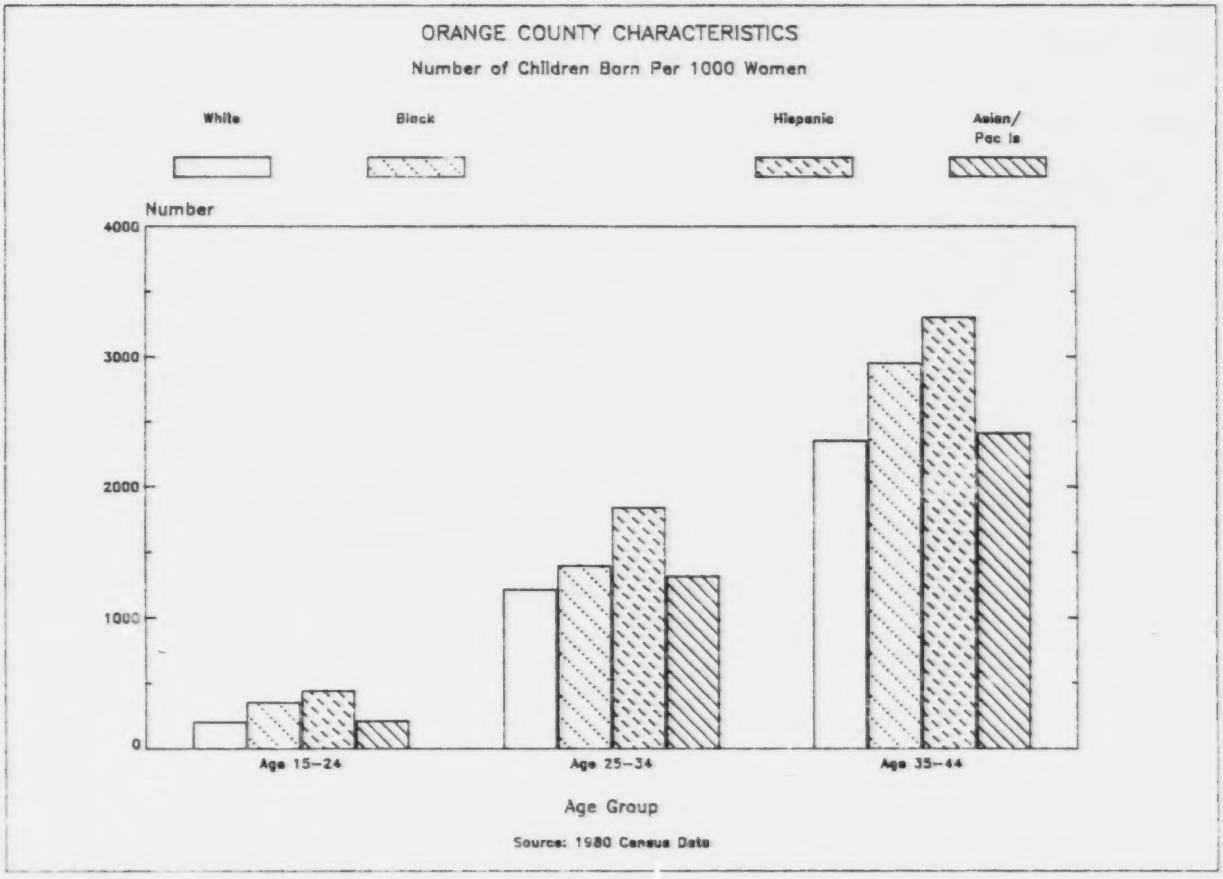


Discussion:

Public schools within Orange County have experienced a dramatic shift in the racial and ethnic composition of their students over the past eleven years. While the majority White population has declined by 19.3%, the Asian population has increased by 7.9%; the Hispanic population has increased by 9.9%; and the Black population has increased by .7%. The expectation is that these trends will continue.

III-4. COUNTY FERTILITY RATES BY AGE AND ETHNICITY.

Children Ever Born Per 1,000	White	Black	Hispanic	Pacific Asian/Islander
Women Age 15-24	207	358	447	216
Women Age 25-34	1,218	1,402	1,846	1,323
Women Age 35-44	2,359	2,957	3,310	2,419

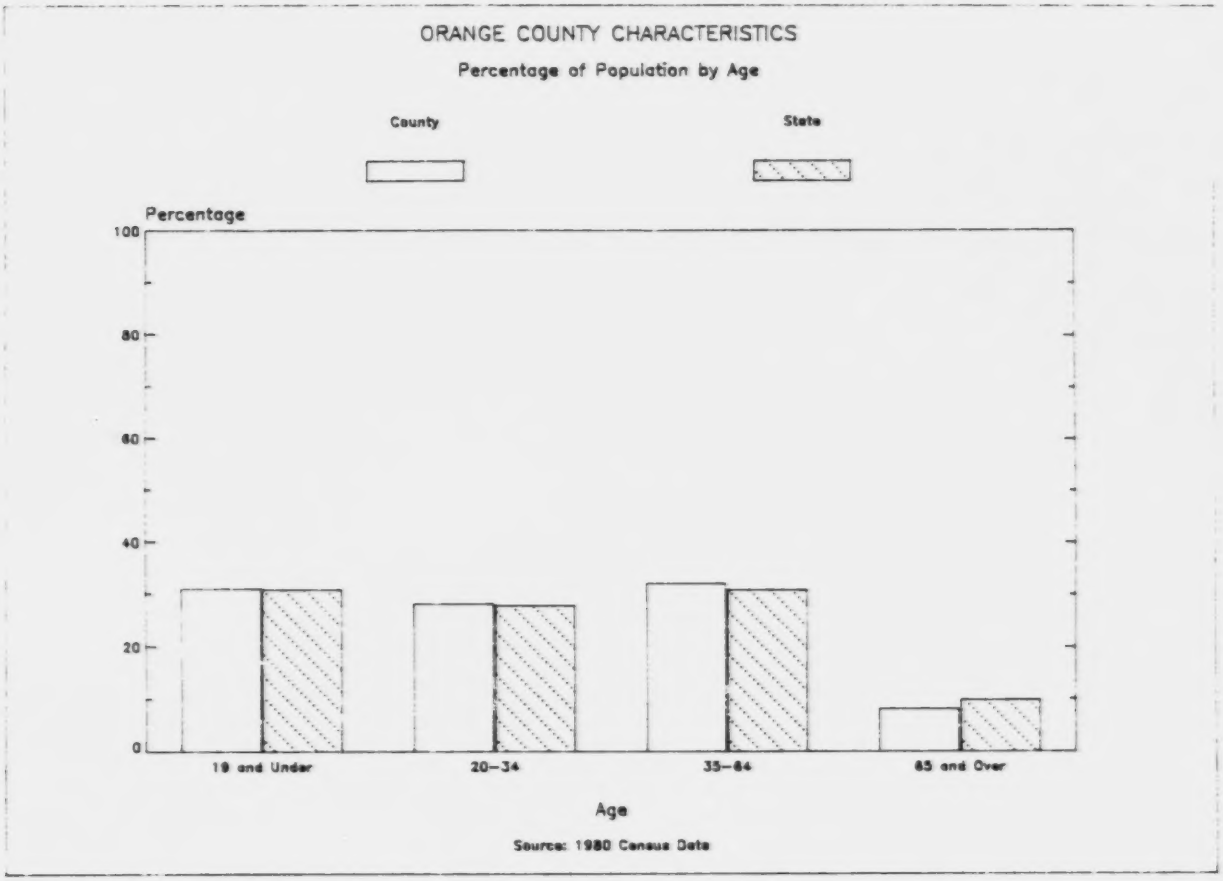


Discussion:

The internal growth rate of a population is often measured by reference to the fertility rate or the rate by which a population produces births. By convention, this rate is commonly measured in terms of the number of births per 1,000 women. Within Orange County, according to the 1980 federal census, the dominant White ethnic group give birth on the average to 2.36 children each before reaching the age of 44. Asian women within the County produce, on the average, 2.4 children each (3% higher) while Hispanic women give birth to 3.3 children each (40% higher) by the same age. But particularly interesting is the fact that Hispanic women tend strongly to have their children at a younger age than the other groups; by the age of 24, Hispanics give birth to 116% more children than do the Whites. Put another way, Hispanic women are more than twice as likely to have children by the age of 24 than are other ethnic groups.

III-5. COUNTY AND STATE POPULATION AGE COMPARISONS.

Age	County	State	Difference
19 and under	31.2%	31.0%	+ .2%
20-34	28.3%	28.0%	+ .3%
35-64	32.2%	31.0%	+ 1.2%
65 and over	8.3%	10.0%	- 1.7%
Median Age	29.5	30.0	- .5 yr

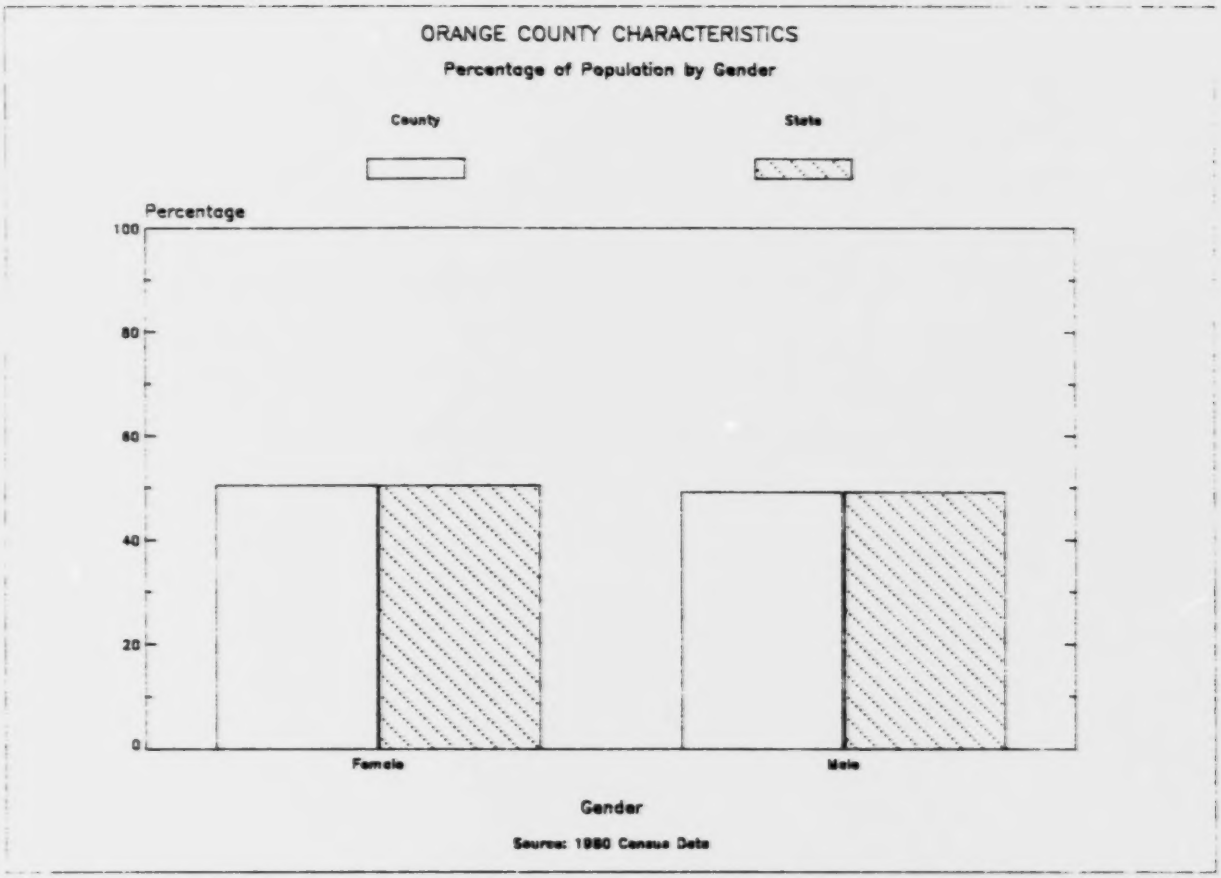


Discussion:

In contrast to the State, Orange County's population is slightly younger, with a slightly higher proportion of people in their working years (1.5% more between the ages of 20 and 65), and a slightly lower proportion of retirement age (over 65) persons. 60.5% of the County residents are between the age of 20 and 65. In absolute terms, Orange County had approximately 29,000 more working age persons in 1980 than would have been expected had the County reflected statewide norms.

III-6. COUNTY AND STATE POPULATION GENDER COMPARISONS.

Gender	County	State	Difference
Female	50.7%	50.7%	0%
Male	49.3%	49.3%	0%

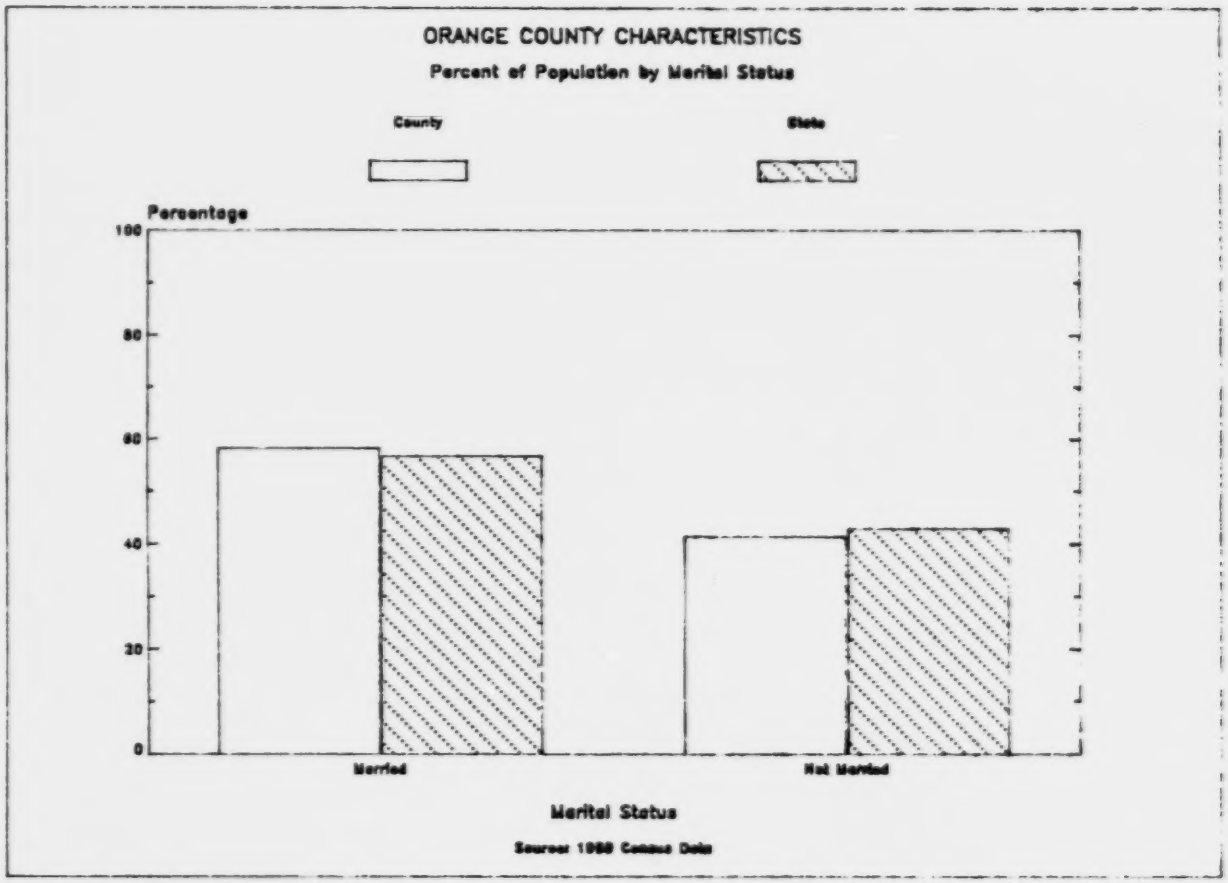


Discussion:

The gender distribution within Orange County is exactly parallel to State norms.

III-7. COUNTY AND STATE POPULATION MARITAL STATUS COMPARISONS.

Marital Status	County	State	Difference
Married (includes separated)	58.4%	56.9%	+ 1.5%
Not Married	41.6%	43.1%	- 1.5%

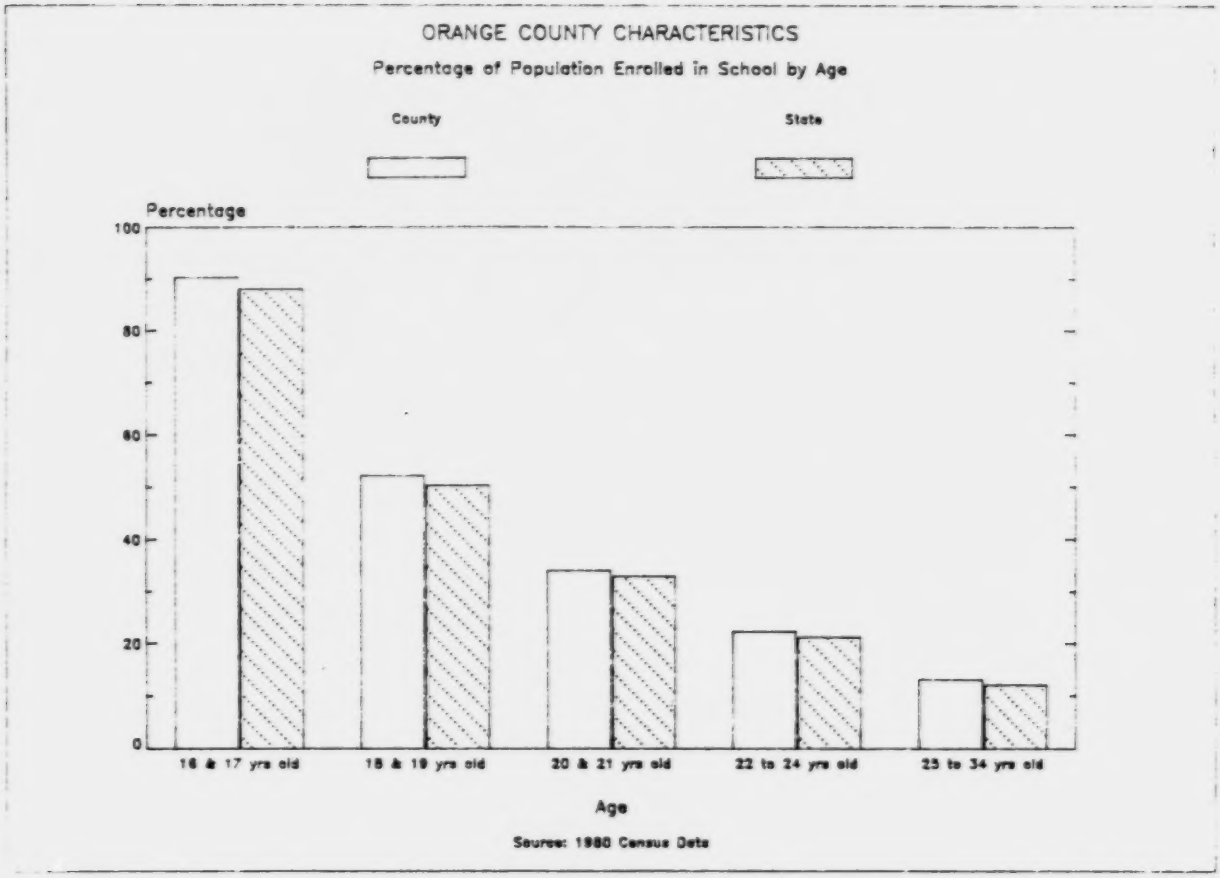


Discussion:

Orange County's population is slightly (1.5%) more likely to be married than is the State population.

III-8. COMPARING COUNTY AND STATE SCHOOL ENROLLMENT BY AGE.

Enrolled in School by Age	County	State	Difference
16-17 years old	90.5%	88.2%	+ 2.3%
18-19 years old	52.4%	50.5%	+ 1.9%
20-21 years old	34.2%	33.1%	+ 1.1%
22-24 years old	22.5%	21.4%	+ 1.1%
25-34 years old	13.3%	12.3%	+ 1.0%

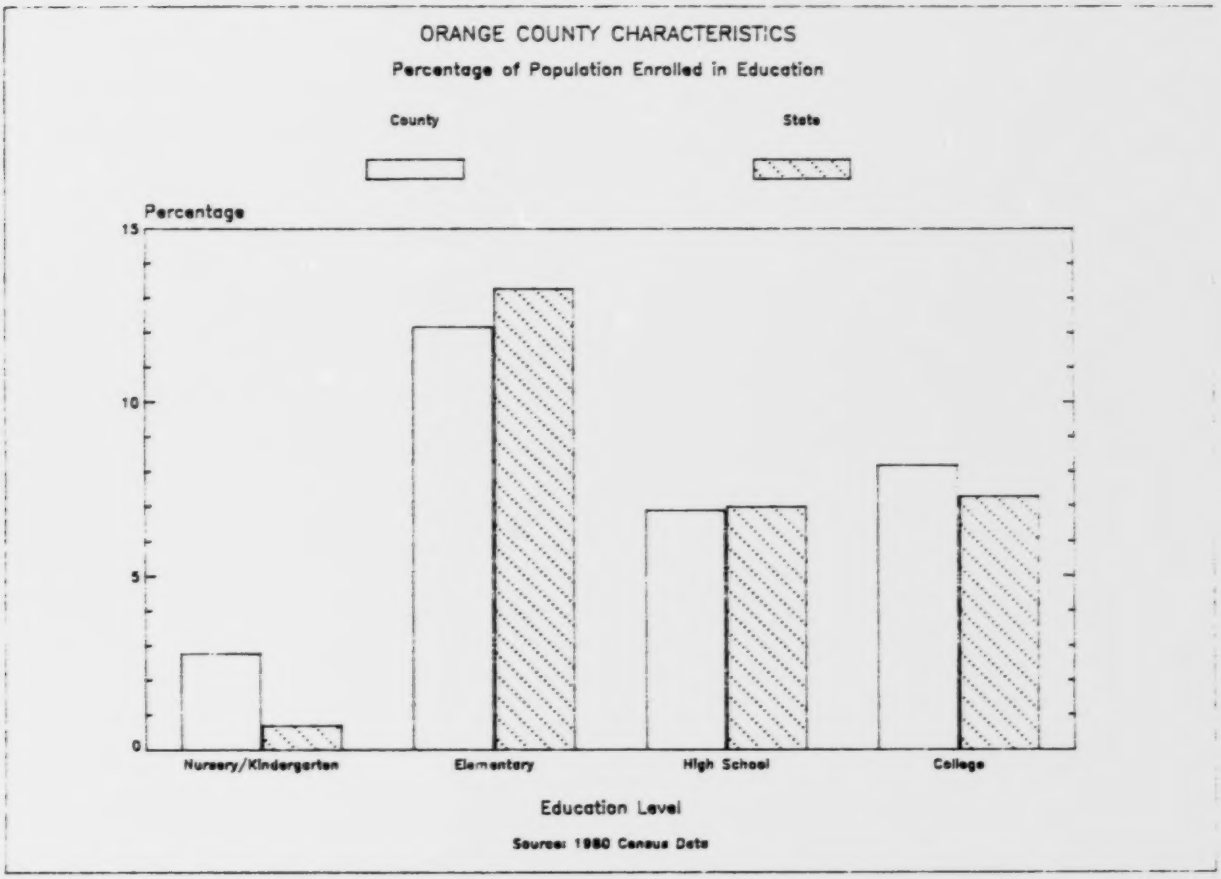


Discussion:

At every age level between 16 and 35, Orange County's population is more likely (3-8% more) to be in school than is true for people in the State as a whole. Most interesting is the fact that 25-34 year olds are 8% more likely to be in school than is the same age group statewide.

III-9. COMPARING COUNTY AND STATE SCHOOL ENROLLMENT BY SCHOOL LEVEL.

School Level	County	State	Difference
Nursery/Kindergarten	2.8%	.7%	+ 2.1%
Elementary	12.2%	13.3%	- 1.1%
High School	6.9%	7.0%	- .1%
College	8.2%	7.3%	+ .9%
Enrolled in School	30.1%	28.3%	+ 1.8%

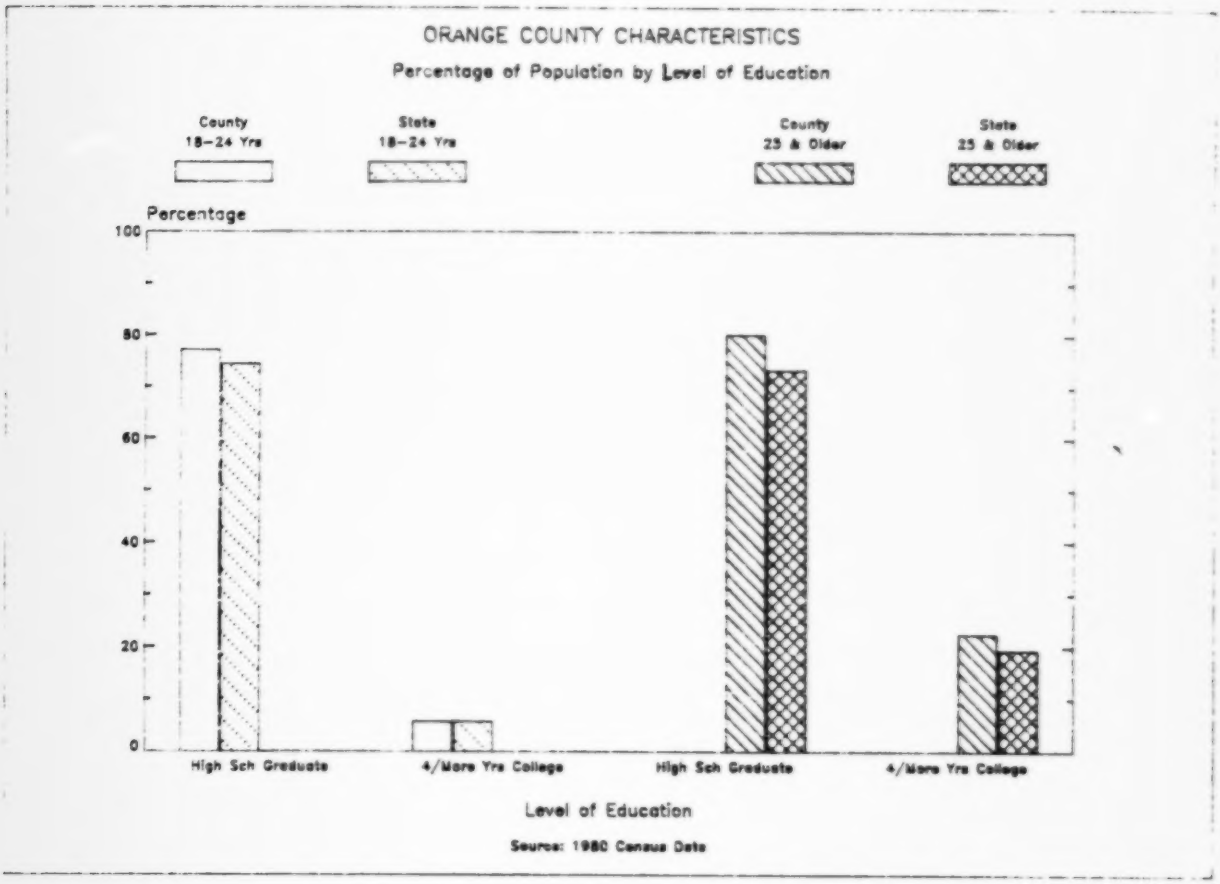


Discussion:

A higher proportion (1.8% more) of Orange County residents are enrolled in school than is true for the State as a whole. If the State average were maintained in Orange County, approximately 116,000 fewer students would be enrolled in school. Most revealing is the fact that Orange County residents are 2.1% more likely to be in nursery school or kindergarten than is true of the State as a whole and County residents are .9% more likely to be in college than is true of the State as a whole. If Orange County college attendance were to follow State norms, there would be approximately 17,000 fewer college students in the County.

III-10. COMPARING YEARS OF SCHOOLING FOR THE COUNTY AND STATE POPULATIONS.

Level of Education 18-24 Years Old	County	State	Difference
High School Graduate	77.3%	74.6%	+ 2.7%
4 or More Years of College	5.8%	5.8%	.0%
Level of Education 25 Years & Over			
High School Graduate	80.4%	73.5%	+ 6.9%
4 or More Years of College	22.6%	19.6%	+ 3.0%
Median Years of School	13.0	12.7	+ .3 yr

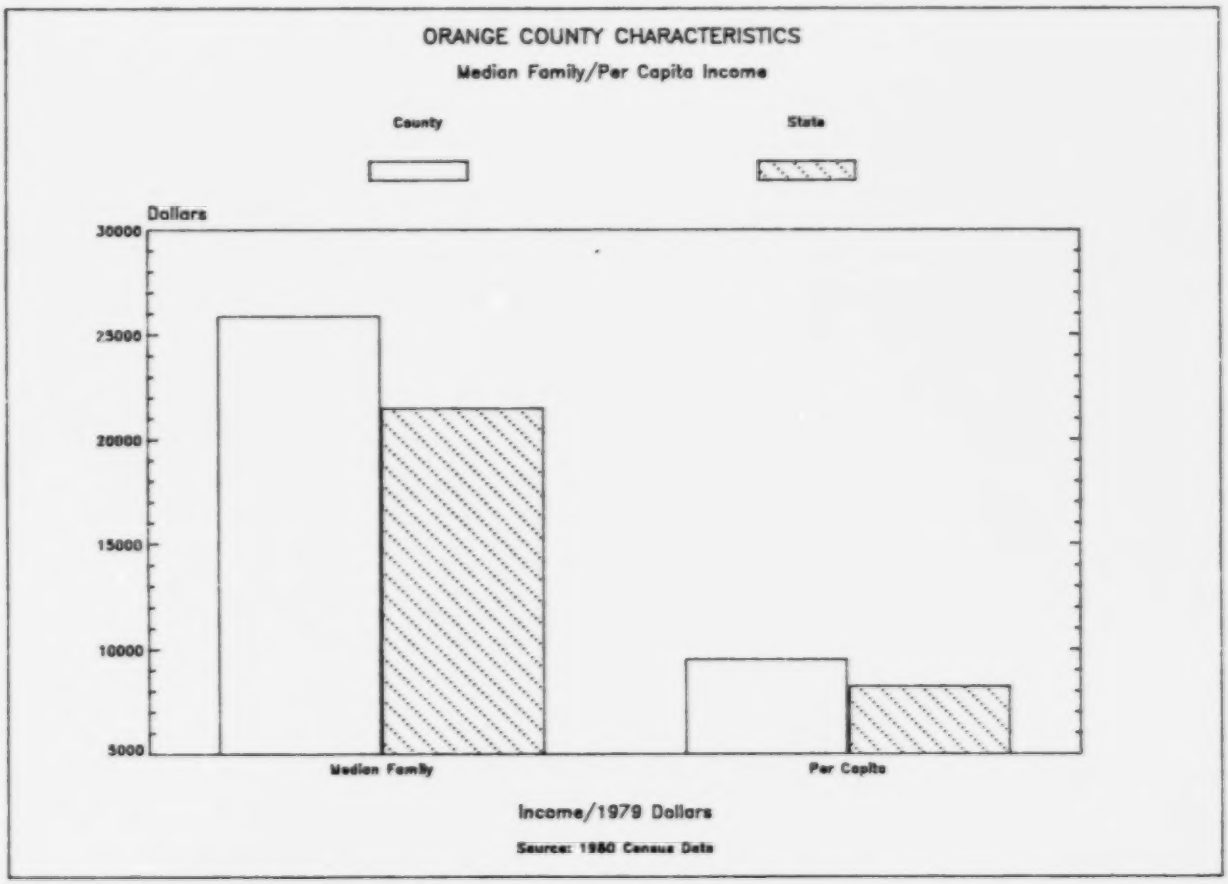


Discussion:

Among people under 24 years old, Orange County has 4% more high school graduates than the State as a whole and, among people 25 years old and older, Orange County has 9% more high school graduates. For people over 24 years old, Orange County residents are 15% more likely to have completed four years of college or more than is true statewide. Clearly, Orange County residents have received more formal education than is true for the State population.

III-11. COMPARING COUNTY AND STATE MEDIAN FAMILY AND PER CAPITA INCOME LEVELS: 1980.

Income	County	State	% Difference
Median Family Income 1979 Dollars	$25,918	$21,537	+ 20%
Per Capita Income 1979 Dollars	$ 9,567	$ 8,295	+ 15%

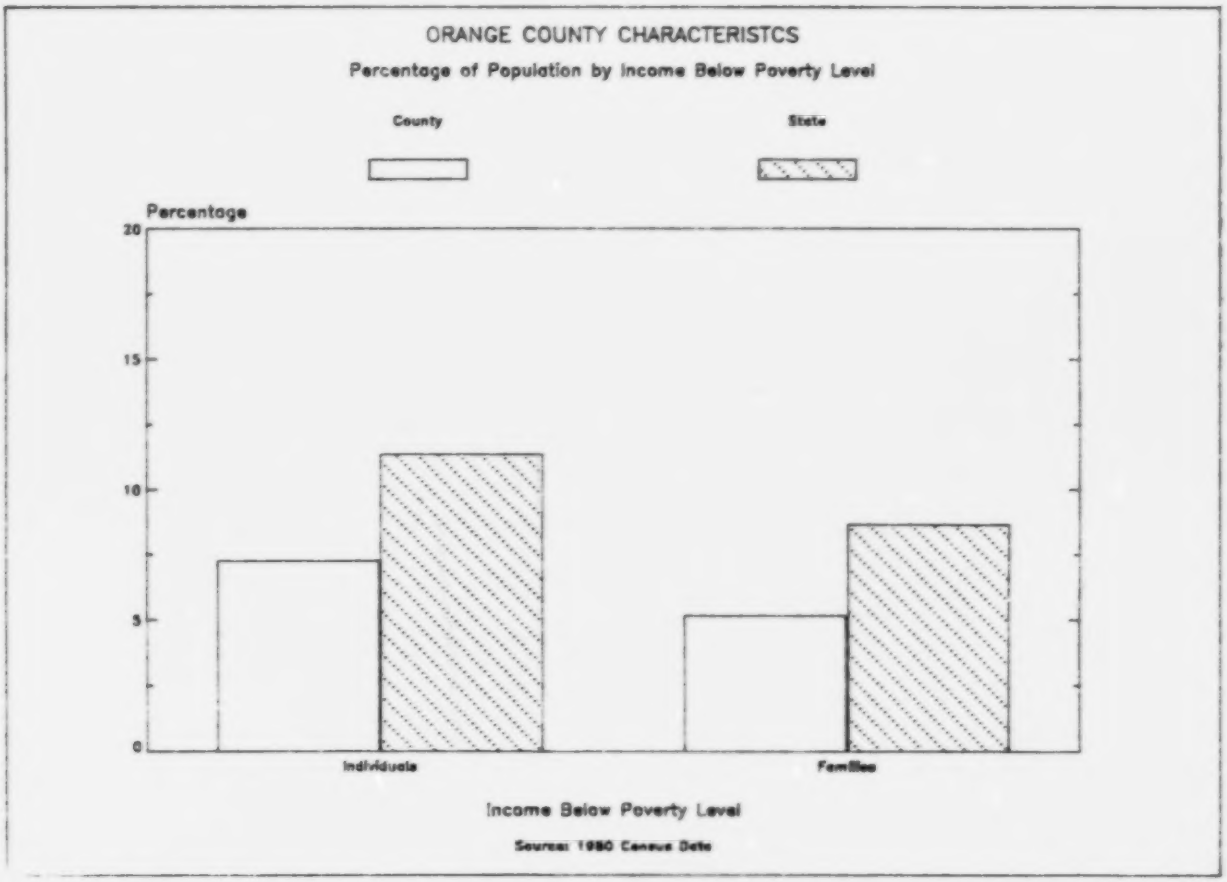


Discussion:

In 1980, the income earning capacity of Orange County residents was significantly higher than the State as a whole. The County's median family income exceeded the State median by 20% while median per capita income was 15% greater.

III-12. COMPARING COUNTY AND STATE IMPOVERISHED FAMILIES AND PERSONS: 1980.

Income	County	State	Difference
Below Poverty Level Individuals	7.3%	11.4%	- 4.1%
Below Poverty Level Families	5.2%	8.7%	- 3.5%

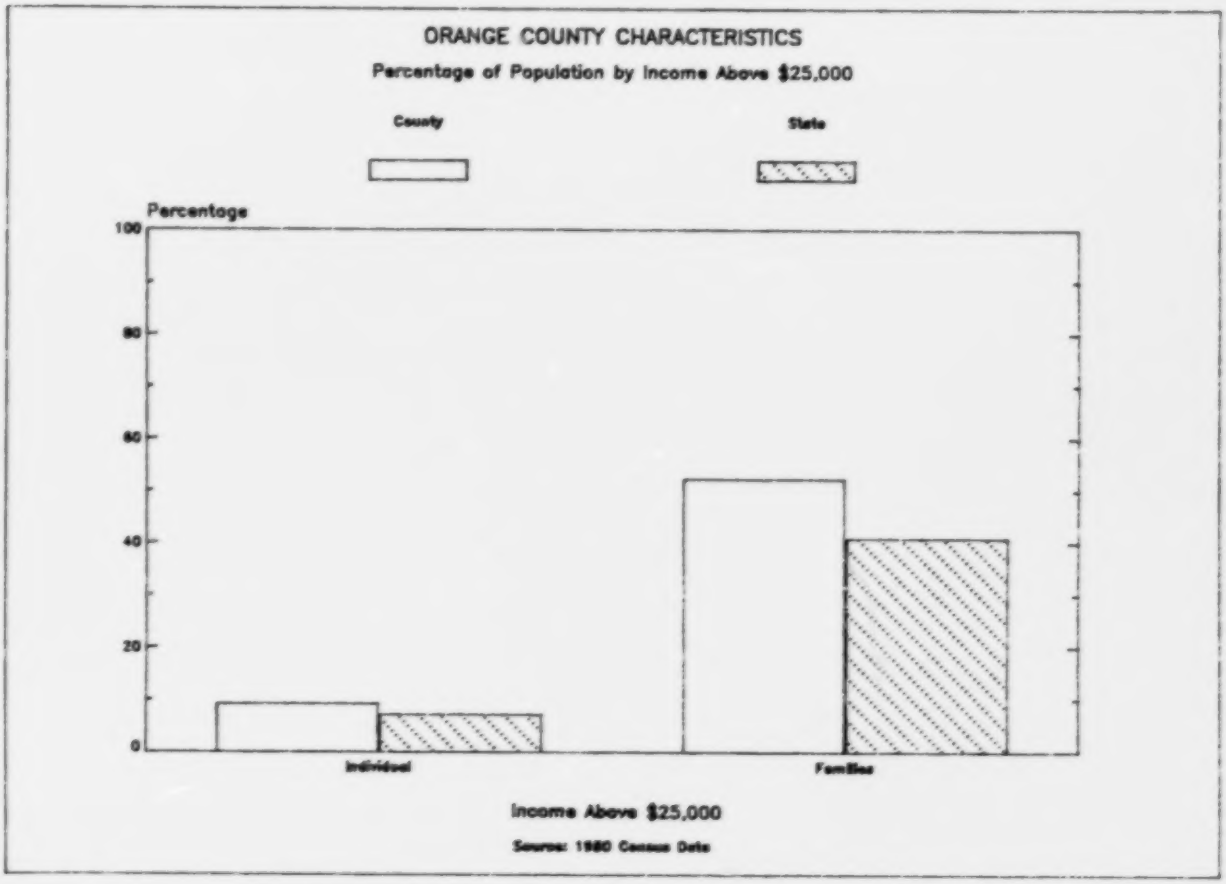


Discussion:

Orange County individuals and families were significantly less likely to be impoverished than was true statewide. Orange County individuals were 36% less likely to fall below the poverty line than was true statewide while County families were 40% less likely to fall below the poverty line. The baseline for calculating poverty for this comparison was an income of $7,412 for a family of four. Still, in Orange County, there were 141,087 individuals impoverished by national standards.

III-13. COMPARING COUNTY AND STATE AFFLUENT FAMILIES AND PERSONS: 1980.

Income	County	State	Difference
Above $25,000 Level Individuals	9.4%	7.3%	+ 2.1%
Above $25,000 Level Families	52.5%	41.1%	+ 11.4%

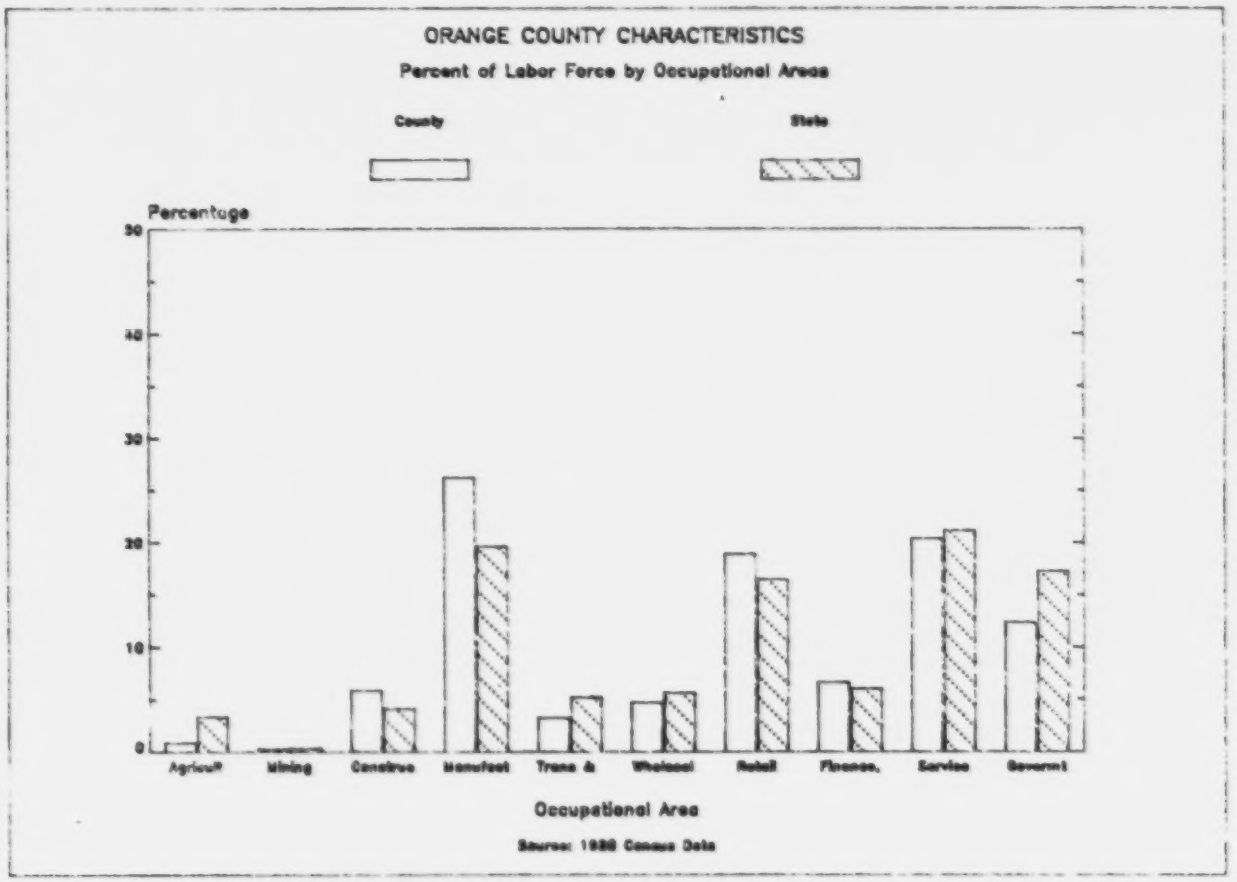


Discussion:

Orange County individuals and families were significantly more likely to be affluent than was true statewide. Orange County individuals were 2.1% more likely to enjoy an annual income above $25,000 than was true statewide while County families were 11.4% more likely to enjoy an annual income above $25,000.

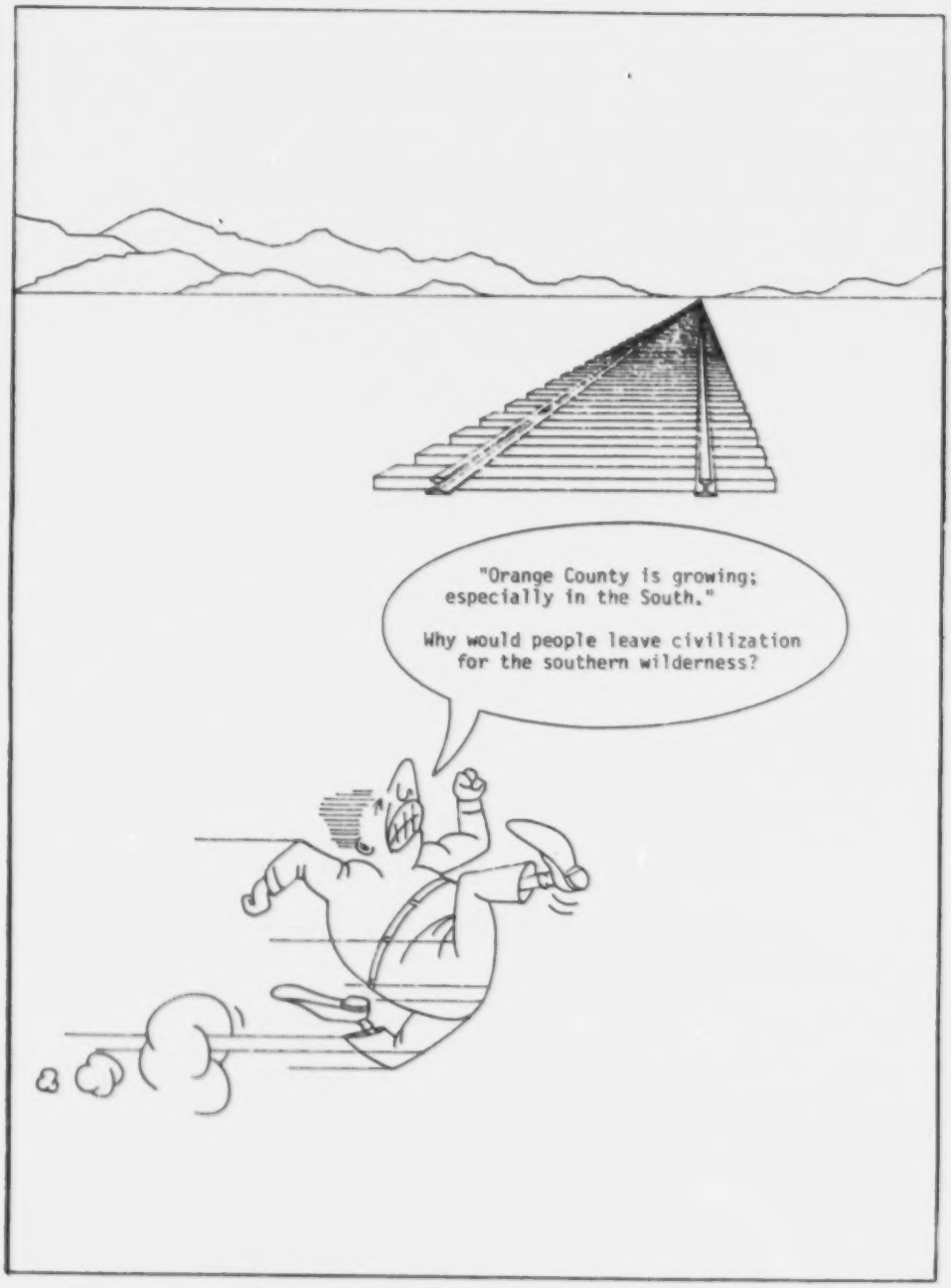
III-14. LABOR FORCE CONCENTRATIONS.

Occupational Areas	Percentage of Total Workers County	State	Difference
Agriculture	.9%	3.4%	- 2.5%
Mining	.3%	.4%	- .1%
Construction	5.9%	4.2%	+ 1.7%
Manufacturing	26.3%	19.7%	+ 6.6%
Transportation & Public Utilities	3.3%	5.3%	- 2.0%
Wholesale	4.8%	5.7%	- .9%
Retail	19.0%	16.6%	+ 2.4%
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	6.7%	6.1%	+ .6%
Service	20.5%	21.3%	- .8%
Government	12.5%	17.4%	- 4.9%



Discussion:

Clearly, Orange County has higher concentrations of the labor force than the State in manufacturing and construction industries and lower concentrations in agriculture and government. Not surprising is the fact that three of the largest six employers in the County are aerospace firms. The three main occupational areas are professional/ technical--20%, clerical--17%, and managers/officials/proprietors--12%.


"Orange County is growing; especially in the South."
Why would people leave civilization for the southern wilderness?

Chapter IV

DISTRICT AND COLLEGE CHARACTERISTICS

California Community Colleges

Community colleges in California have had a strong tradition of providing quality transfer, vocational, and community service education to individuals throughout the State. Their role was last redefined comprehensively by the State Master Plan for Higher Education in 1960 and has been subsequently amended by various legislative acts. Although control and decision-making by local boards of trustees has been for decades the normal pattern, there have long been trends towards State centralization. These trends have recently been amplified by the passage of Proposition 13 in 1978 which made each college district greatly dependent upon State legislation for funding. There are forces for change now and some persons are predicting a statewide community college system within three to five years.

At present, there are 106 separate community colleges throughout the State organized within 70 community college districts; each district is characteristically defined by the boundaries of groups of regional high school or unified public school districts. Within Orange County, there are four community college districts (North Orange County, Rancho Santiago, Saddleback, and Coast) serving fifteen high school and unified public school districts. (See: IV-1)

Coast Community College District

The Coast Community College District (CCCD) was originally established in 1947 (as the Orange Coast Junior College District) and now includes approximately 105 square miles ranging from Corona Del Mar in the south to Seal Beach in the north and from the Pacific Ocean inland to the boundaries of the city of Santa Ana and includes portions of the city of Garden Grove. Within the Coast Community College District are included nine cities, as follows: Corona Del Mar, Newport Beach, Costa Mesa, Huntington Beach, Fountain Valley, Westminster, Seal Beach, Midway City, Sunset Beach, together with portions of Garden Grove, Stanton, and Surfside.

Pre-collegiate public education within these cities is managed through four high school districts, including the Newport-Mesa Unified, Huntington Beach Union, Garden Grove Unified, and Los Alamitos Unified Districts. (See: IV-2)

District Colleges

The District is itself organized into three separate colleges housed on approximately 370 campus acres and 76 regional off-campus learning centers serving both traditional and nontraditional community needs. The colleges include Coastline Community College (established in 1976), Golden West College (established in 1965), and Orange Coast College (established in 1947). The colleges are located in Huntington Beach, Fountain Valley, and Costa Mesa, respectively, and collectively served 135,159 students during the academic year 1983-84. To date, approximately one million individual students have enrolled in District classes since 1947; this represents about half of the County's total population and about 72% of the eligible

County community college population (over 18 years old). The equivalent of one out of two adults in Orange County have been through the doors of one of the colleges of the Coast Community College District.

Physical Facilities

The District colleges conduct their activities in nearly 1.2 million square feet of usable floor space divided among the three campuses. In round figures, Coastline occupies 14%, Golden West 39%, Orange Coast 46%, and District facilities 1% of the available floor space. (See: IV-3, 4)

1983-84 Student Characteristics

Among the students served during the academic year 1983-84, 62% were day students (attending class prior to 4:30 p.m.), 19% were full-time (enrolled for 12 or more units of course work), and 53% were female. During that year, 72.2% of the students resided within the Coast Community College District, 22.2% resided in Orange County but outside the District, and 5.6% resided outside the County. About half (51.5%) of the District's students were under 25 years old. (See: IV, 5-9)

District students during the academic year 1983-84 may be described ethnically and reflect roughly the density of each ethnic group within the County. Thus, 8% of the students were either Asian or Pacific Islanders, 1% were Black, 5% were Hispanic, and 66% were White (non-Hispanic). 20% of the District students were classified as "Other," a general category which includes Filipino, Native American and Decline to State. (See: IV-10)

1983-84 Student Plans and Successes

Most students (57%) did not originally plan to transfer on to a four-year school and most students (again 57%) had completed a total of less than 29.5 units of course work. Approximately 1% of the students were enrolled in non-credit classes while another 1.5% actually were graduated with an AA degree. It appears likely that an additional 1-2% transferred to a four-year institution without an AA degree at the conclusion of the year, though the data reported from four-year schools is incomplete. 510 students received certificates other than an AA degree from one of the three colleges. (See: IV, 11-14)

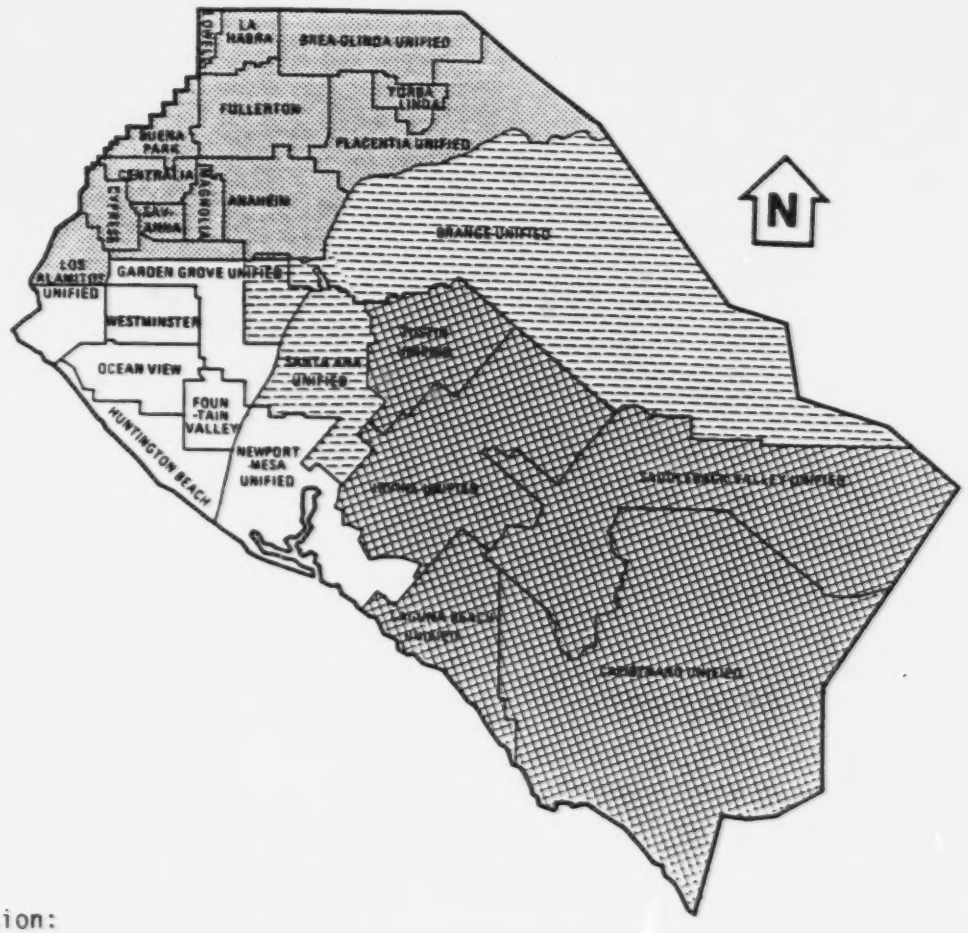
The Coast Community College District colleges offered in excess of 10,000 different class sections in nearly 5,000 courses during the academic year with business education and social science courses together accounting for nearly 43% of the total. Students receiving the AA degree during the year tended to have either undeclared major fields or to have majored in business education, technology, or consumer and health sciences. Together, these majors accounted for 82% of the graduates. (See: IV-15, 16)

Clearly, the students in District colleges take a considerable time to complete their work in the colleges. 41% of all students in the fall semester and 47.7% of all students in the spring semester had been attending college four or more semesters. Viewed from another angle, about one-third (34.6%) of the fall students and about one-quarter (24.4%) of spring students were in college for their first semester. (See: IV-17)

Yet, a surprising number of students in the District colleges were already graduates with either an associate in arts or a bachelor of arts degree. In the fall semester, 17.2% and, in the spring semester, 18.1% of all students enrolled claimed to have a degree in hand when they enrolled. This phenomenon gives rise to a lively discussion statewide regarding the "reverse transfer effect" and the role that community colleges play in continuing to educate persons who are already educated. It appears that many persons holding some college degree continue their education in community college either to develop job skills or for some other purpose; but this particular class of student has received little formal study. (See: IV-12)

IV-1. ORANGE COUNTY COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICTS: FALL, 1983.

Districts/ Colleges	Full-time No.	Full-time %	Part-time No.	Part-time %	Non-Credit No.	Non-Credit %	Total
Coast	11,380	20.0%	44,509	78.3%	944	1.7%	56,833
Coastline	367	2.7%	12,549	91.1%	860	6.2%	13,776
Golden West	4,201	24.0%	13,279	75.8%	36	.2%	17,516
Orange Coast	6,812	26.7%	18,681	73.1%	48	.2%	25,541
North Orange County	8,307	13.7%	23,372	38.6%	28,899	47.7%	60,578
Fullerton	3,946	20.7%	13,800	72.5%	1,277	6.7%	19,023
Cypress	4,361	31.1%	9,572	68.3%	90	.6%	14,023
Rancho Santiago	3,670	12.5%	18,777	64.1%	6,826	23.3%	29,273
Saddleback	4,602	19.7%	17,810	76.2%	970	4.1%	23,382
Totals	27,959	16.4%	104,468	61.4%	37,639	22.1%	170,066



Discussion:

In the fall, 1983, the seven community colleges of Orange County (Saddleback has added a new campus subsequently) served a total of 170,066 students. 16% were full-time students, 61% part-time, and 22% engaged in non-credit classes. The colleges of the Coast Community College District served one-third of the total community college students in the County. (North Orange County reports adult education separately from the Fullerton and Cypress campuses.)

IV-2. COAST COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT: 1947-PRESENT.

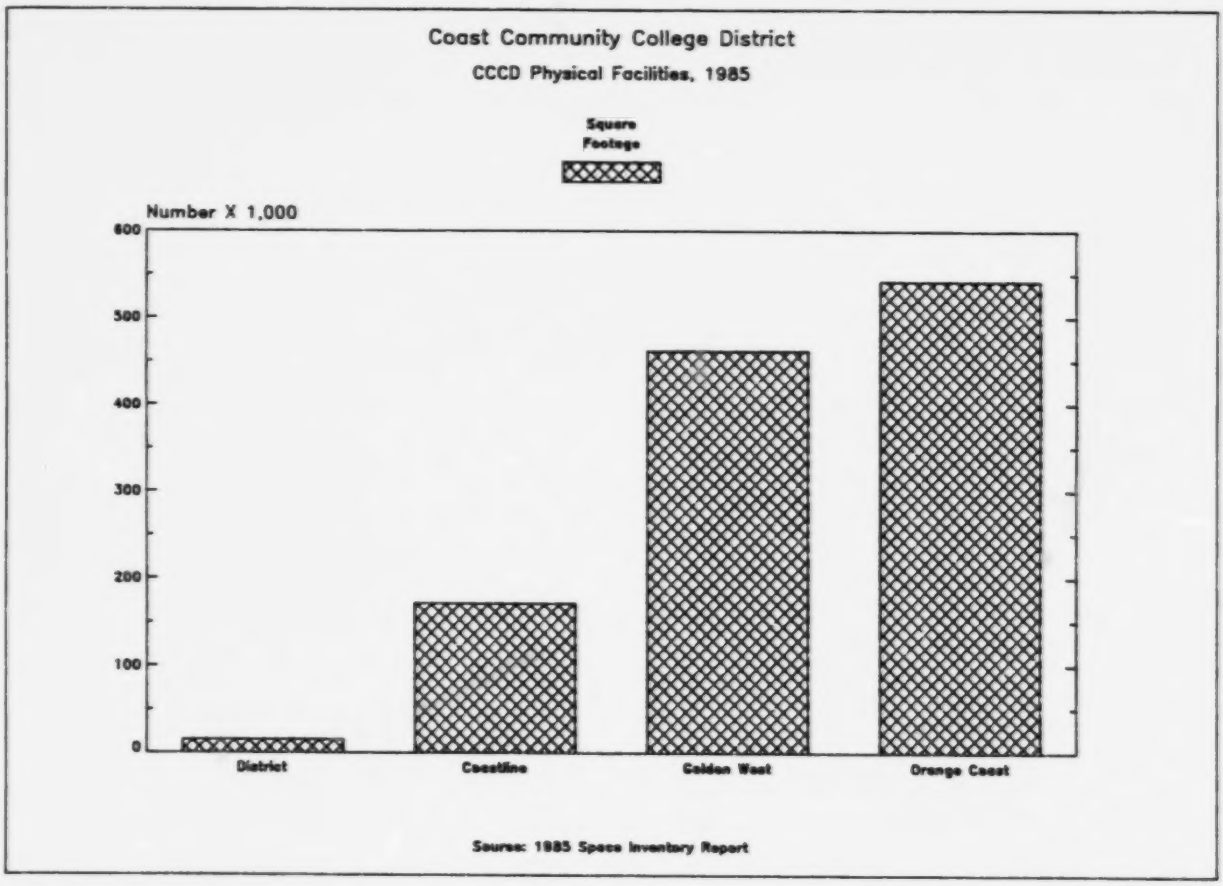
College	Founded
Orange Coast College	1947
Golden West College	1965
Coastline Community College	1976

Discussion:

The Coast Community College District includes three colleges: Coastline, Golden West, and Orange Coast. The District includes nine cities, together with certain unincorporated County territory and is served by four high school districts: Newport-Mesa, Huntington Beach, Garden Grove, and Los Alamitos. (Indicated on map above are locations of Coastline classes in addition to District campuses and offices.)

IV.3. PHYSICAL FACILITIES: 1985.

	Coastline	%	Golden West	%	Orange Coast	%	District Office	%	Total
Square Feet	172,517	14.4%	462,961	38.8%	543,515	45.5%	15,575	1.3%	1,194,568
Rooms	307	14.0%	825	37.6%	1,010	46.1%	51	2.3%	2,193

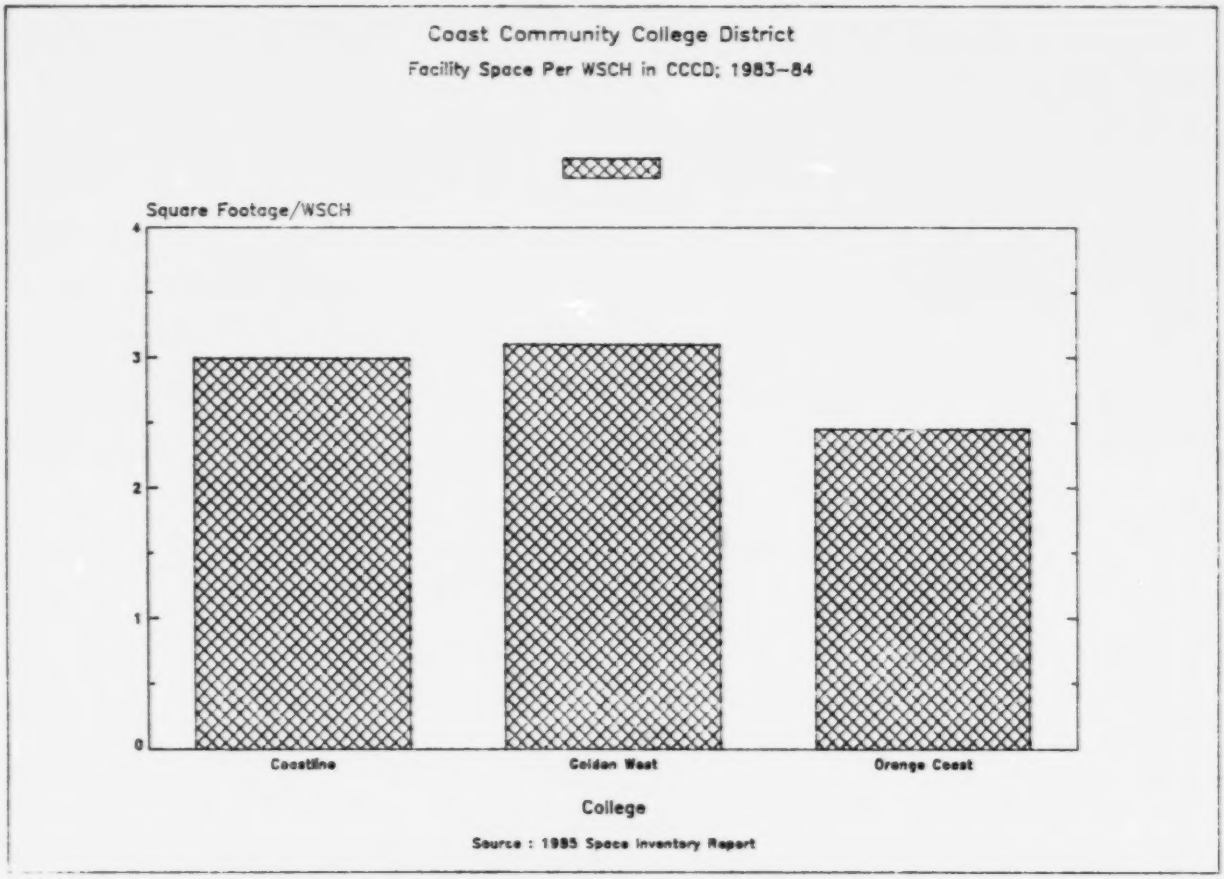


Discussion:

The Coast Community College District conducts operations in over a million feet of usable assignable floorspace, divided into over two thousand separate rooms. Of this total, 11.8% is leased (141,037 square feet) and the assigned or utilized space represents 72% of the outside gross building area. Coastline utilizes 14%, Golden West utilizes 39%, and Orange Coast utilizes 46% of the total space. (See: 1985 Space Inventory Report, Office of Physical Facilities/Planning)

IV-4. FACILITY SPACE PER WEEKLY STUDENT CONTACT HOUR (WSCH) IN COAST COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT: 1983-84.

	Coastline	Golden West	Orange Coast	District Total
Square Footage	172,517	462,961	543,515	1,194,568
WSCH	57,360	148,790	221,280	427,430
WSCH Per Square Foot	3.00	3.11	2.46	2.80

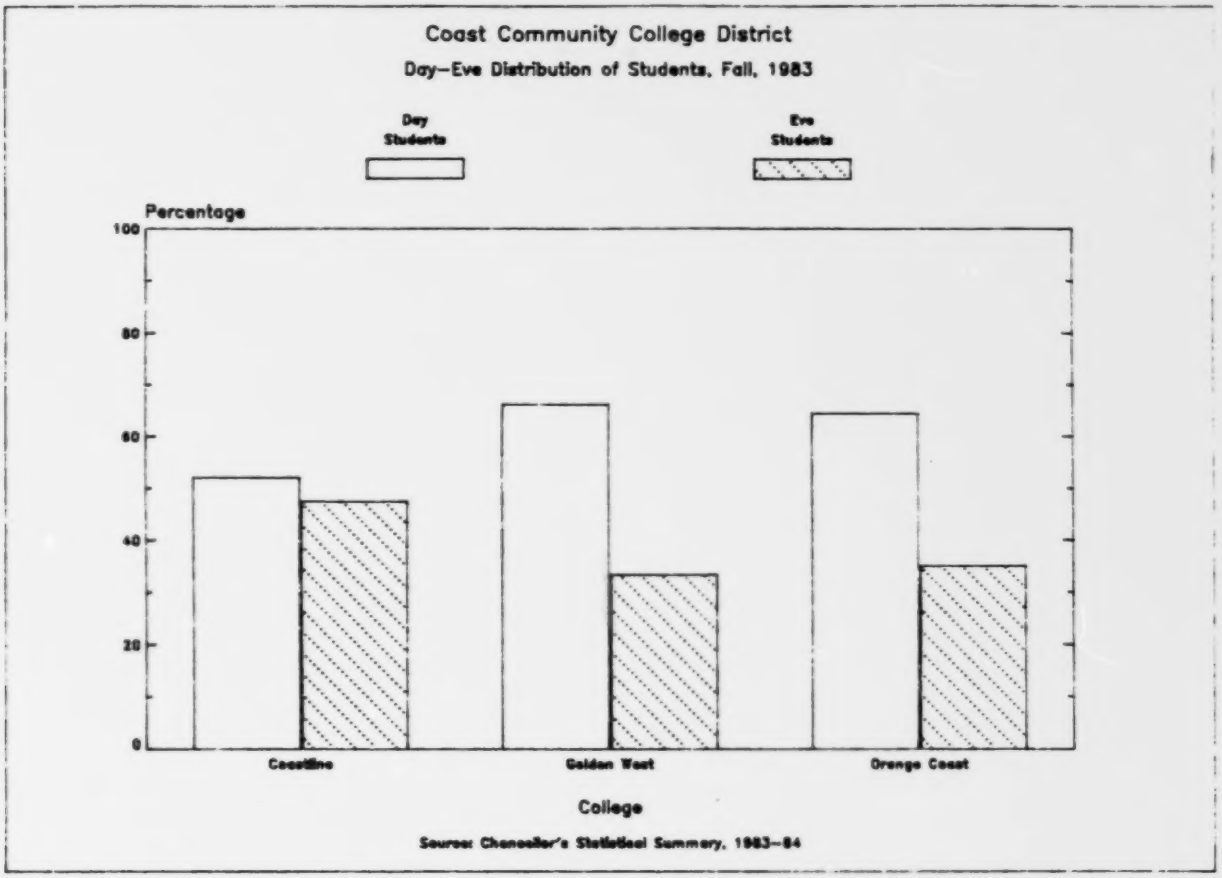


Discussion:

Comparing the nearly 1,200,000 square feet of net usable facility to the number of Weekly Student Contact **Hours** (WSCH) is one indicator of the density or degree of crowdedness on campus. The comparison is **illusory**; most students are not on campus all day nor at one time; all space is **not** accessible to students as it includes diverse areas including office, warehouse, equipment storage, etc. (See: 1985 Space Inventory Report, Office of Physical Facilities/Planning)

IV-5. DAY/EVENING DISTRIBUTION OF COAST COMMUNITY COLLEGE STUDENTS: FALL, 1983.

Class Schedule	Coastline No.	Coastline %	Golden West No.	Golden West %	Orange Coast No.	Orange Coast %	District No.	District %
Day Students	8,323	53.8%	12,320	66.4%	16,518	64.7%	37,161	62.4%
Evening Students	7,140	46.2%	6,229	33.6%	8,993	35.3%	22,362	37.6%
Totals	15,463	100.0%	18,549	100.0%	25,511	100.0%	59,523	100.0%

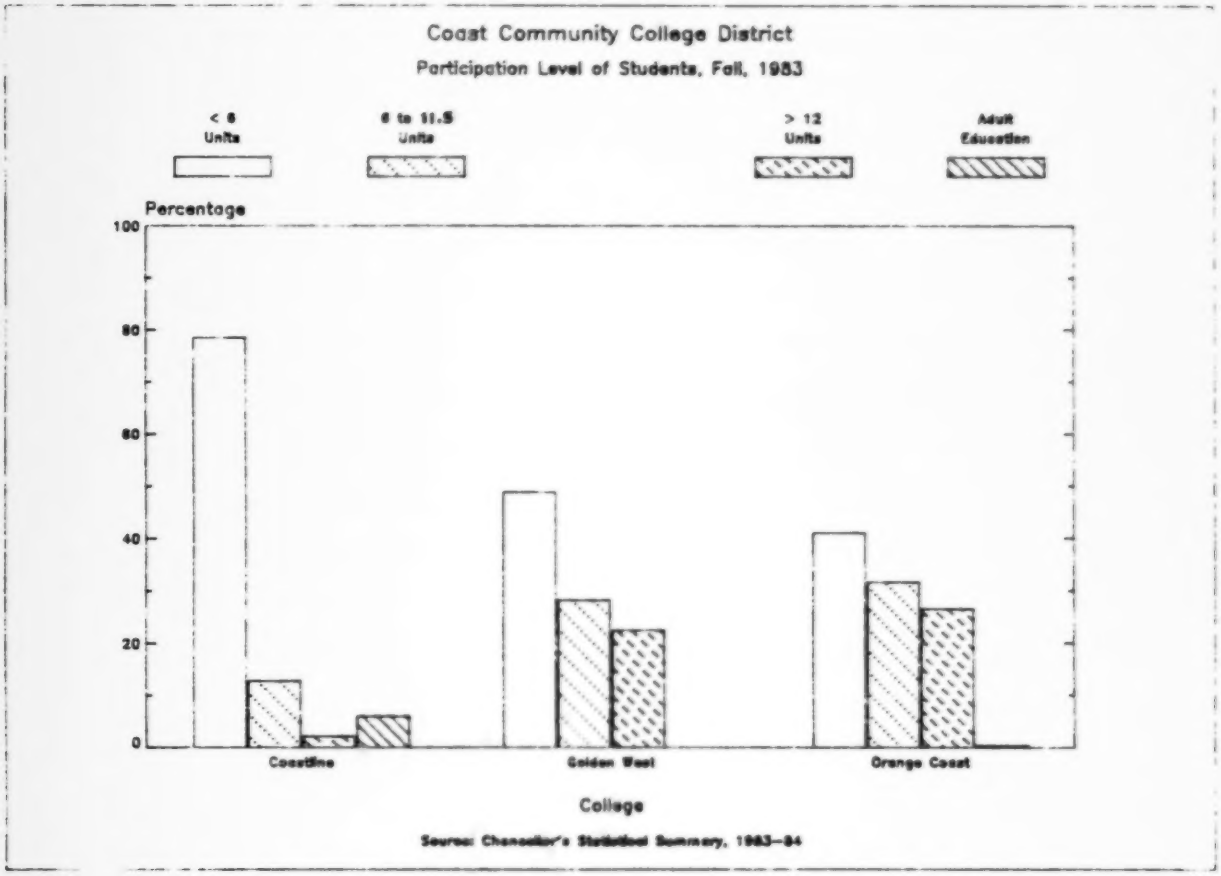


Discussion:

Within the Coast Community College District, the day/evening distribution of students reflects significant contrasts between the colleges. Students at Coastline Community College are split nearly in half, with only a slightly larger percentage of day over evening students. Golden West and Orange Coast Colleges, however, demonstrate a much larger percentage of day over evening students, with day students approaching 64% of the whole. The day/evening distribution within the District contrasts with other institutions; Saddleback Community College, for example, drew only 30% of its students to an evening program. (See: The Saddleback Community College District-Selected Demographic Data, 1985, p. 28.)

IV-6. PARTICIPATION LEVEL, COAST COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT STUDENTS: FALL, 1983.

Units Enrolled	Coastline		Golden West		Orange Coast		District	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Less than 6	12,166	78.7%	9,080	49.0%	10,506	41.2%	31,752	53.3%
6 to 11.5	2,001	12.9%	5,266	28.4%	8,128	31.8%	15,395	25.9%
12 or More	357	2.3%	4,203	22.6%	6,811	26.7%	11,371	19.1%
Adult Education	939	6.1%	0	.0%	66	.3%	1,005	1.7%
Totals	15,463	100.0%	18,549	100.0%	25,511	100.0%	59,523	100.0%

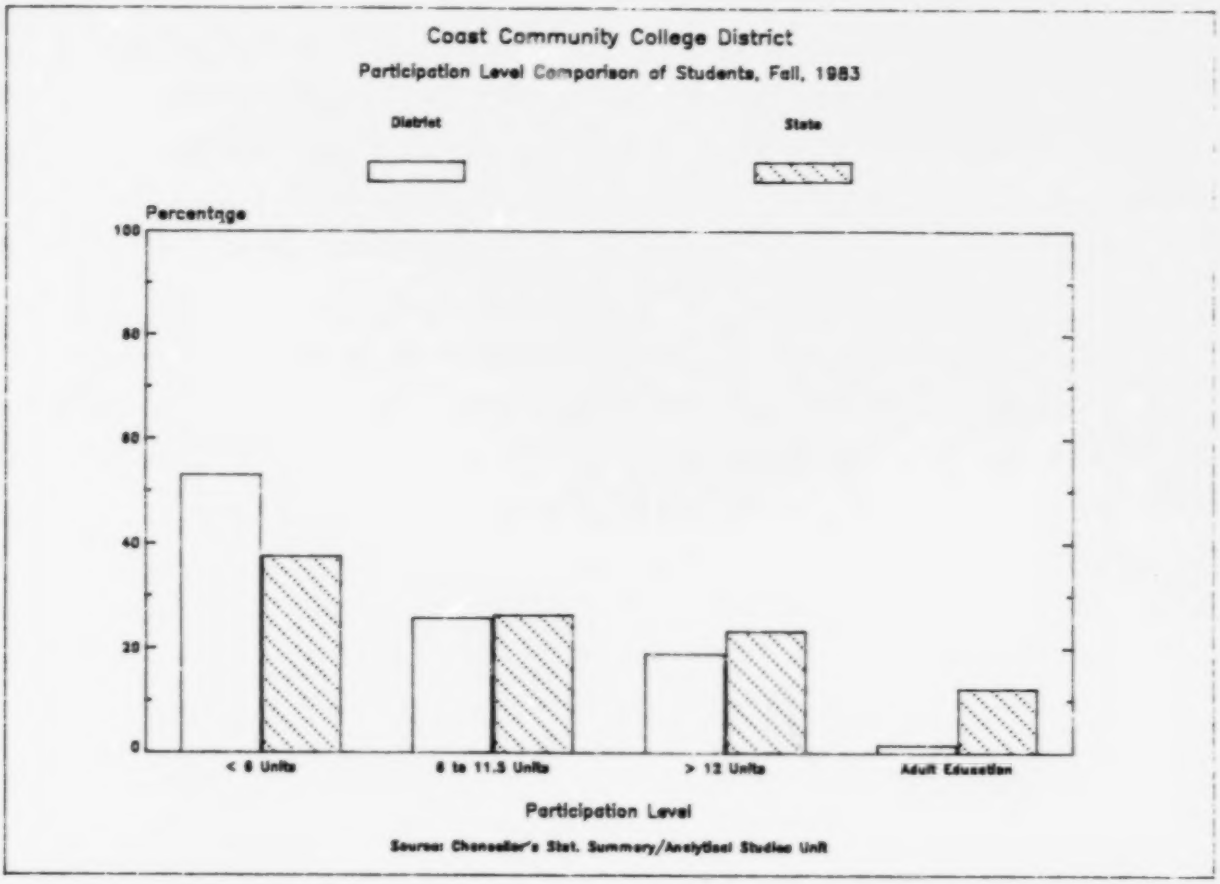


Discussion:

Whether enrolled in day or evening, another perspective on enrollment focuses upon the course load of students. From this angle, it is clear that over half (53.3%) of the students in the Coast Community College District might be described as casual (having enrolled in less than 6 units course work); over a quarter (25.9%) of the students might be described as part-time (enrolling in 6-11.5 units); while one-fifth (19.1%) could be thought of as full-time (in the sense that they enroll in 12 units or more). From this perspective, it is clear that Coastline attracts mostly casual students (78.7%) and Orange Coast has a higher percentage of part-time and full-time students than do the other colleges.

IV-7. PARTICIPATION LEVEL, COAST COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT AND STATE STUDENTS: FALL, 1983.

Units Enrolled	District		State	
	No.	%	No.	%
Less than 6	31,752	53.3%	466,685	37.7%
6 to 11.5	15,395	25.9%	328,760	26.5%
12 or More	11,371	19.1%	290,154	23.4%
Adult Education	1,005	1.7%	153,781	12.4%
Totals	59,523	100.0%	1,239,380	100.0%

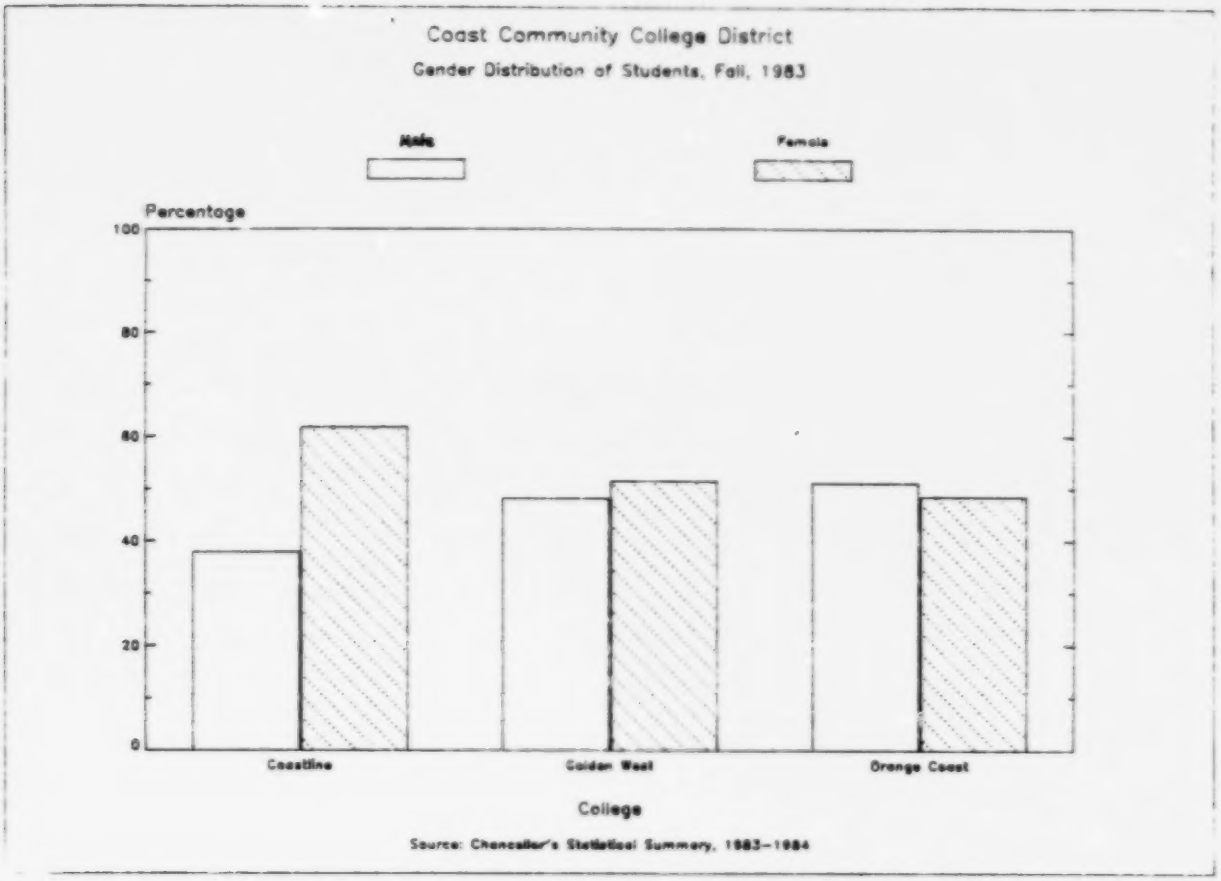


Discussion:

Compared to all community colleges in the State, the Coast Community College District has a higher percentage of casual students (those enrolled in less than 6 units) and a lower percentage of full-time students (those enrolled in 12 units or more). The District attracts a smaller percentage of students into adult education classes than is true statewide. The District enrollment pattern is skewed largely due to the influence of Coastline Community College, which is designed to appeal especially to the casual student. Orange Coast College's enrollment pattern is close to State norms while Golden West College is skewed only slightly in the direction of casual students. (See: Annual Report on Enrollment, Fall, 1983, California Community Colleges, June, 1985, Analytical Studies Unit, Chancellor's Office)

IV-8. GENDER DISTRIBUTION, COAST COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT STUDENTS: FALL, 1983.

Gender	Coastline		Golden West		Orange Coast		District	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Male	5,881	38.0%	8,962	48.3%	13,088	51.3%	27,931	46.9%
Female	9,582	62.0%	9,587	51.7%	12,423	48.7%	31,592	53.1%
Totals	15,463	100.0%	18,549	100.0%	25,511	100.0%	59,523	100.0%

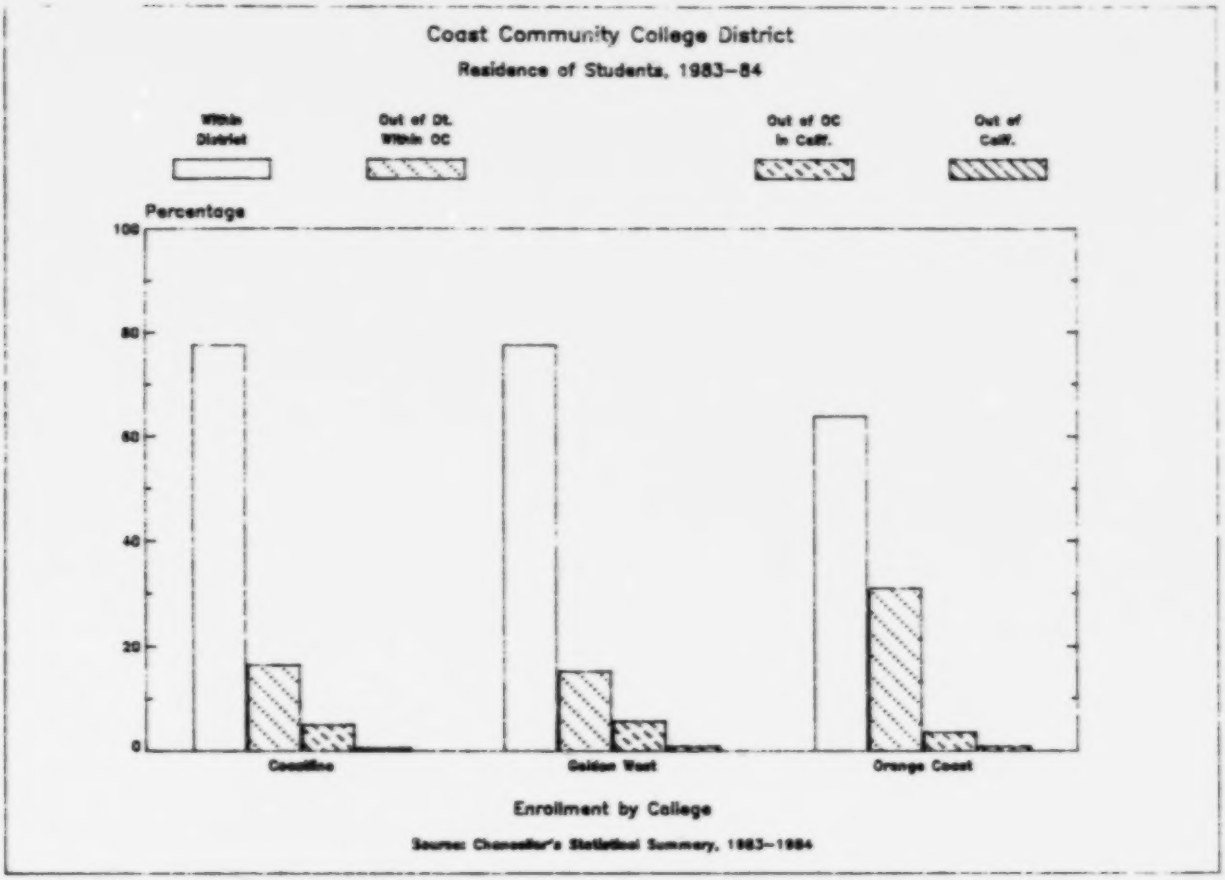


Discussion:

Female domination among students in the Coast Community College District is due primarily to the influence of Coastline's enrollment characteristics where 62% of the population is female. District-wide, the ratios are similar to State averages, where about 45% of community college students are men and 55% are women. Generally, men dominate among full-time students while women dominate among casual students. (See: Annual Report on Enrollment, Fall, 1983, California Community Colleges, June, 1985, Analytical Studies Unit, Chancellor's Office)

IV-9. RESIDENCE OF STUDENTS: 1983-84.

	Coastline		Golden West		Orange Coast		District	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Within-District	23,341	77.8%	23,197	77.8%	26,195	64.1%	72,733	72.3%
Out-of-District/ Within-Orange County	4,990	16.6%	4,579	15.4%	12,758	31.2%	22,327	22.2%
Out-of-Orange County/ In-California	1,530	5.1%	1,726	5.8%	1,509	3.7%	4,765	4.7%
Out-of-California	141	.5%	299	1.0%	396	1.0%	836	.8%

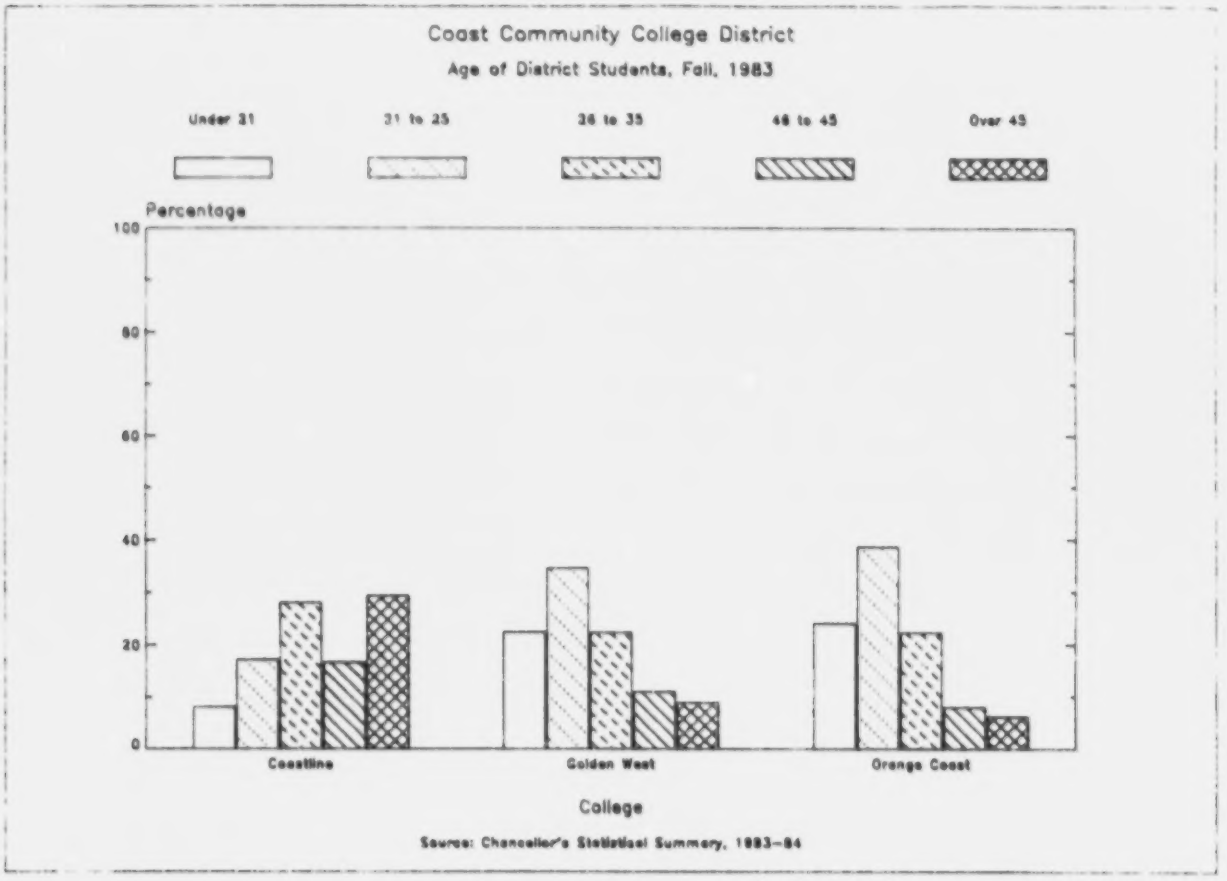


Discussion:

Since the passage of Proposition 13, the moving of major funding to the State sources and the widespread adoption of "free-flow" concept regarding residency, students are no longer required to gain permission from their community college district of residence to attend college within the Coast Community College District. As a result, a significant proportion of District students now come from outside the District (28%). Of the three colleges, Orange Coast College has the highest percentage of out-of-District students enrolled (36%). Indications are that out-of-District residents tend to enroll within the District owing to the location of their work place.

IV-10. AGE OF DISTRICT STUDENTS: FALL, 1983.

Age Group	Coastline No.	Coastline %	Golden West No.	Golden West %	Orange Coast No.	Orange Coast %	District No.	District %
Under 21	1,261	8.2%	4,190	22.6%	6,183	24.2%	11,634	19.5%
21-25	2,672	17.3%	6,460	34.8%	9,897	38.8%	19,029	31.9%
26-35	4,364	28.2%	4,171	22.5%	5,730	22.5%	14,265	24.0%
36-45	2,598	16.8%	2,066	11.1%	2,099	8.2%	6,763	11.4%
Over 45	4,568	29.5%	1,662	9.0%	1,602	6.3%	7,832	13.2%
Totals	15,463	100.0%	18,549	100.0%	25,511	100.0%	59,523	100.0%

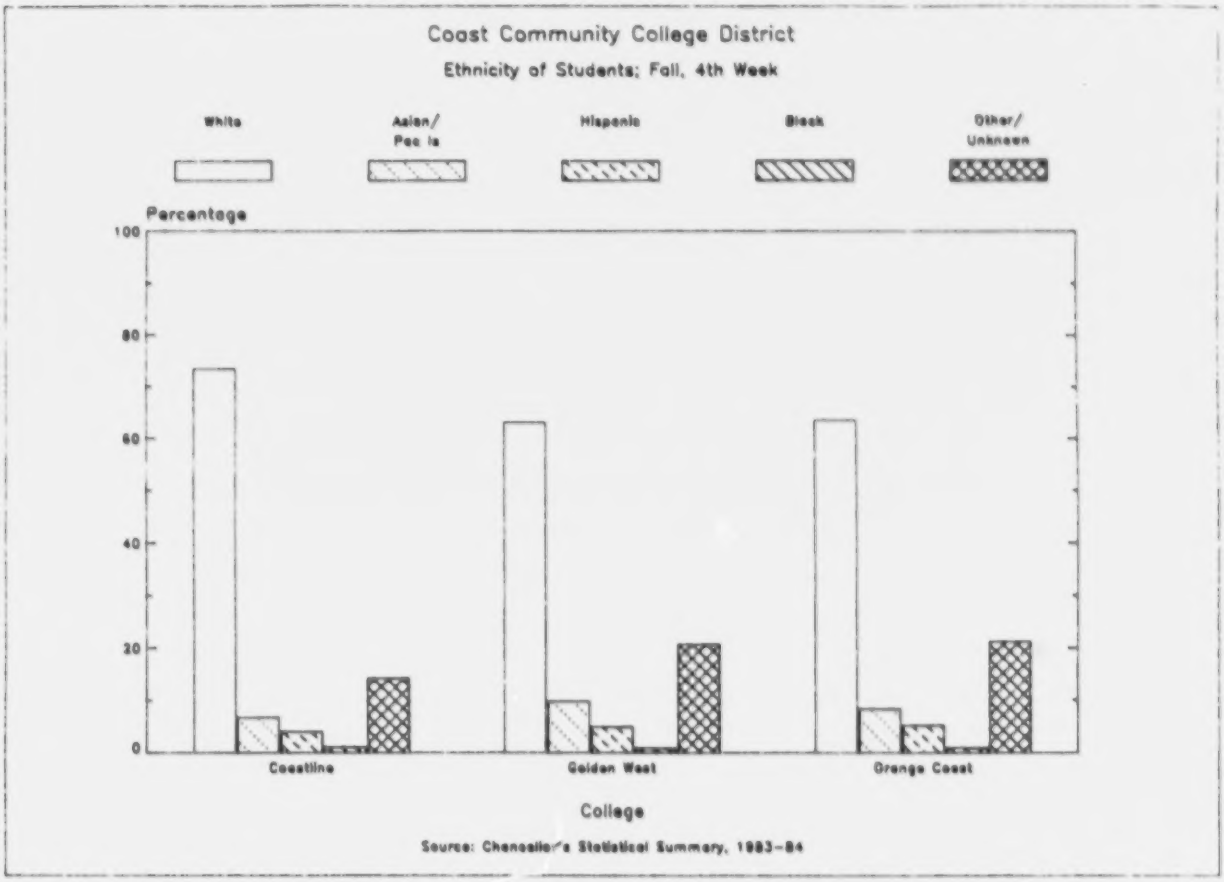


Discussion:

By the 4tn week of classes in the fall semester, 1983, 51.1% of the students enrolled within the District were 25 years old or younger. Younger students predominated at both Orange Coast and Golden West Colleges where the modal or normal population was clearly in the 21-25 age group. At Coastline Community College, however, older students dominated with a bimodal pattern in which students tended to be in either the range 25-36 years or over 45 years old. The age distribution pattern is similar to statewide norms where 51.4% of all community college students are less than 25 years old and 26.4% are 35 years old or older. (See: Department of Finance, Total and Full-time Enrollment; California Institutions of Higher Education, Fall, 1984)

IV-11. ETHNICITY OF STUDENTS: FALL, 1983.

Ethnicity	Coastline No.	Coastline %	Golden West No.	Golden West %	Orange Coast No.	Orange Coast %	District No.	District %
White	11,381	73.6%	11,743	63.3%	16,305	63.9%	39,429	66.2%
Asian/Pacific Islander	1,044	6.8%	1,838	9.9%	2,153	8.4%	5,035	8.5%
Hispanic	637	4.1%	934	5.0%	1,361	5.3%	2,932	4.9%
Black	189	1.2%	188	1.0%	272	1.1%	649	1.1%
Other/Unknown	2,212	14.3%	3,846	20.8%	5,420	21.3%	11,478	19.3%
Totals	15,463	100.0%	18,549	100.0%	25,511	100.0%	59,523	100.0%



Discussion:

Ethnic diversity among Coast Community College District students reflects that of the general District population with the overwhelming majority of students being White, non-Hispanic. The second largest single ethnic group represented--and the fastest growing one--is Asian/Pacific Islanders. Interestingly, the traditional college campuses (Orange Coast and Golden West Colleges) have larger representations among minority students than does the less traditional Coastline Community College. (The category "Other" includes American Indian, Black, and Filipino, together with students who indicated "Other.")

IV-12. TRANSFER PLANS, COAST COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT STUDENT: FALL, 1983.

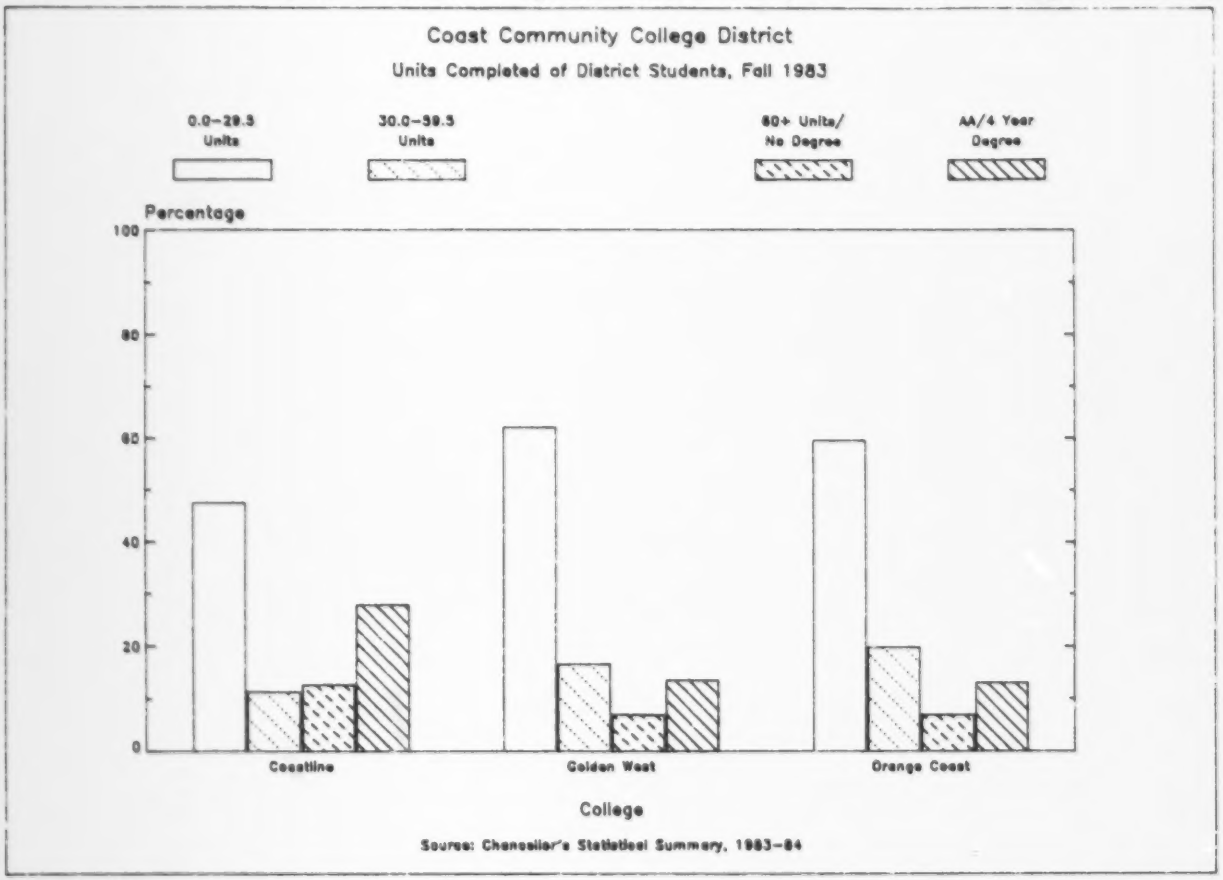
Transfer Plan	Coastline No.	Coastline %	Golden West No.	Golden West %	Orange Coast No.	Orange Coast %	District No.	District %
Non-Transfer	11,992	77.6%	10,011	54.0%	11,821	46.4%	33,824	56.8%
California State/University	3,452	22.3%	6,323	34.1%	8,966	35.1%	18,741	31.5%
University of California	6	.0%	1,417	7.6%	3,088	12.1%	4,511	7.6%
Private California University/College	11	.1%	474	2.6%	1,063	4.2%	1,548	2.6%
Out-of-State University/ College	2	.0%	324	1.7%	573	2.2%	899	1.5%
Totals	15,463	100.0%	18,549	100.0%	25,511	100.0%	59,523	100.0%

Discussion:

Most students within the Coast Community College District, like most community college students statewide, have no plans to transfer to four-year schools. They are enrolled seeking other goals. Among the 43.2% who did indicate transfer plans, most clearly planned to transfer to the California State University system, either Fullerton or Long Beach. Orange Coast students, however, indicated a relatively greater intention to transfer to the University of California, a private university, or an out-of-State college.

IV-13. UNITS COMPLETED BY COAST COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT STUDENTS: FALL, 1983.

Total Units	Coastline No.	Coastline %	Golden West No.	Golden West %	Orange Coast No.	Orange Coast %	District No.	District %
0 to 29.5	7,376	47.7%	11,559	62.3%	15,221	59.7%	34,156	57.4%
30.0 to 59.5	1,770	11.4%	3,123	16.9%	5,114	20.0%	10,007	16.8%
60.0+ (No Degree)	1,979	12.8%	1,322	7.1%	1,819	7.1%%	5,120	8.6%
AA or 4-Yr Degree	4,338	28.1%	2,545	13.7%	3,357	13.2%	10,240	17.2%
Totals	15,463	100.0%	18,549	100.0%	25,511	100.0%	59,523	100.0%

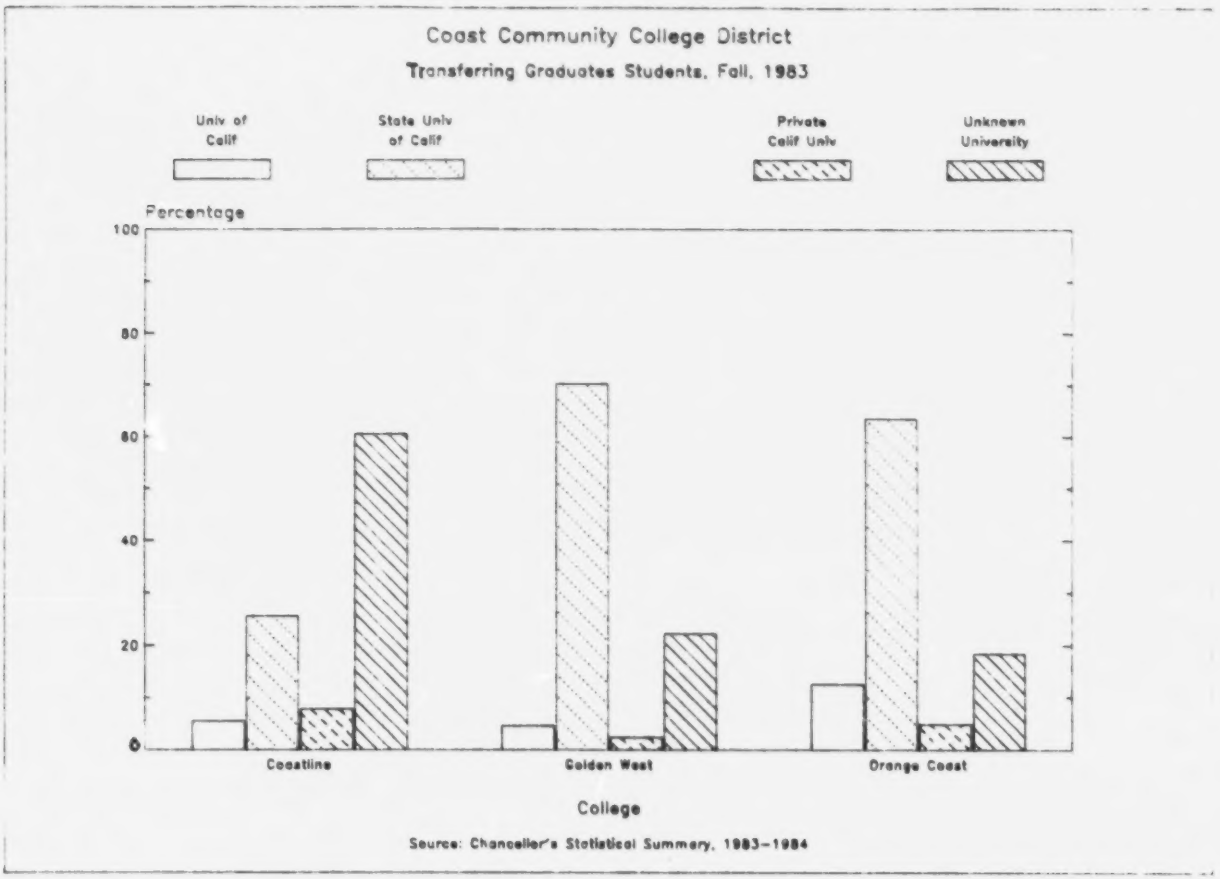


Discussion:

Over half (57.4%) of the students enrolled in the Coast Community College District have completed less than 30 units of course work and may be considered freshmen. Another 17% have completed 30 to 59.5 units and may be considered sophomores. Yet, over a quarter of District students (25.8%) have completed more than 60 units of course work. A surprising number of these were already graduates with either an AA or a BA degree. 17.2% in the fall semester and 18.1% in the spring semester of all students enrolled claimed to have a degree completed when they enrolled. This phenomenon gives rise to a lively discussion statewide regarding the "reverse transfer effect" and the role that community colleges play in continuing to educate persons who are already educated from some other institution. It appears to be true that many persons with a traditional college degree in hand continue their education subsequently in community college to develop more focused job skills; but this particular class of student has received insufficient study.

IV-14. TRANSFERRING GRADUATES, COAST COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT STUDENTS: FALL, 1983.

Transferring Graduates	Coastline No.	Coastline %	Golden West No.	Golden West %	Orange Coast No.	Orange Coast %	District No.	District %
University of California	5	5.6%	22	4.7%	105	12.7%	132	9.5%
California State/ University	23	25.8%	333	70.4%	526	63.7%	882	63.5%
Private California University	7	7.9%	12	2.5%	41	5.0%	60	4.3%
Unknown University/ College	54	60.7%	106	22.4%	154	18.6%	314	22.7%
Totals	89	100.0%	473	100.0%	826	100.0%	1,388	100.0%

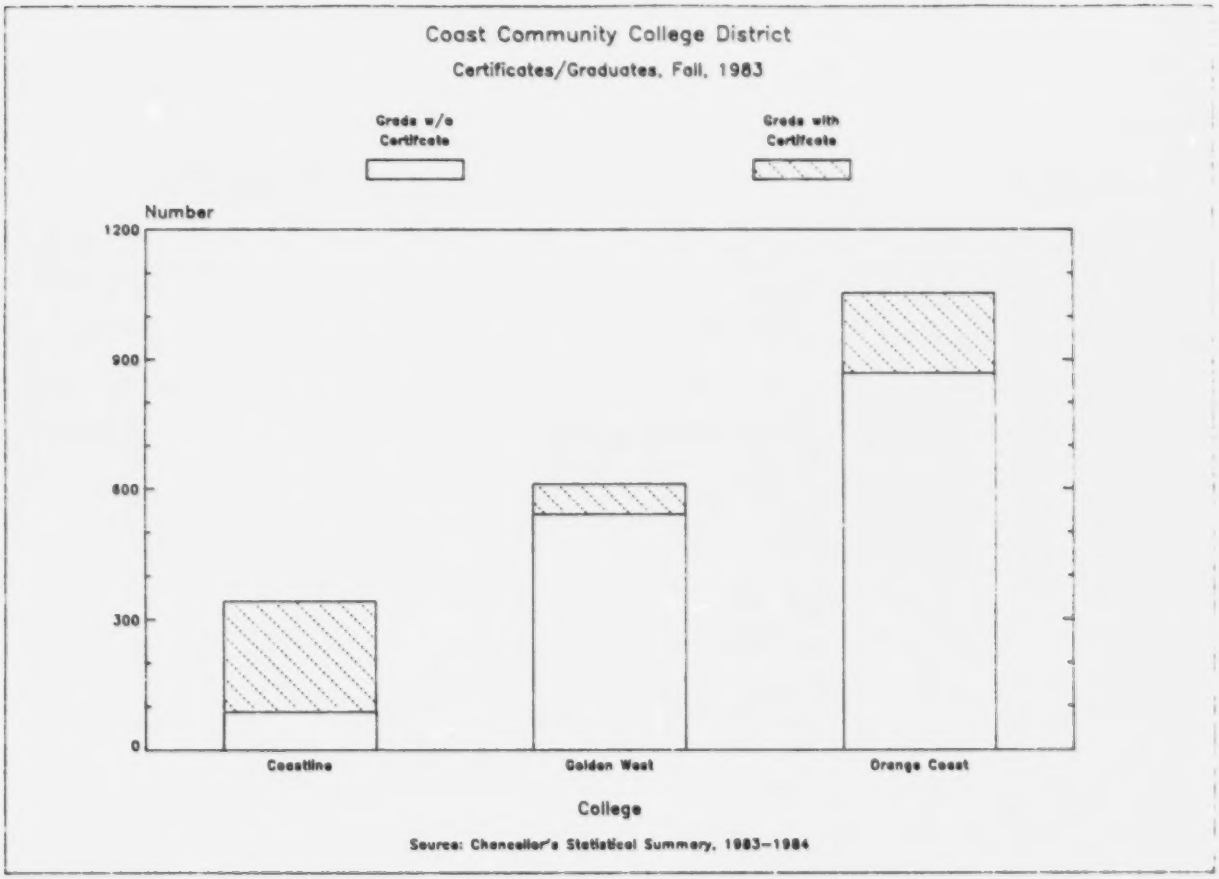


Discussion:

Students receiving an AA degree from one of the District colleges constitute a relatively small proportion of the total student population. (The observation is not particularly negative; many students do meet personal goals without receiving degrees; some transfer, some develop job skills, while some satisfy personal interests.) Among those who do receive degrees, the graduates' transfer plans reflect rather well the initial intentions of transfer students. 64% plan to continue in the California State University system, 10% plan to continue at a University of California, and 4% plan to continue in a private college or university.

IV-15. CERTIFICATE PROGRAMS, COAST COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT STUDENTS: FALL, 1983.

	Coastline	Golden West	Orange Coast	District
Certificates Received	254	70	186	510
Total Graduates	344	613	1,057	2,014
Certificates/Graduates	73.8%	11.4%	17.6%	25.3%

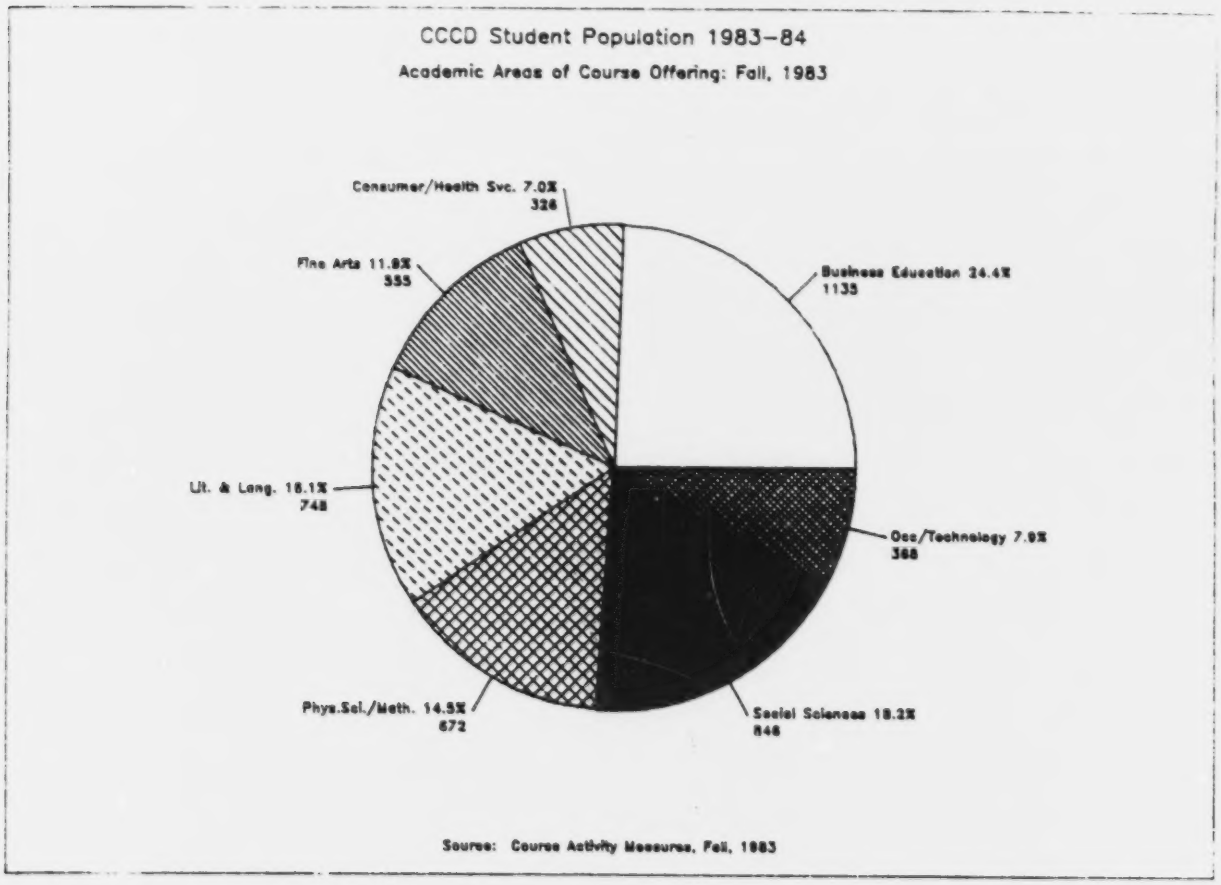


Discussion:

Approximately one-quarter of all graduates of the Coast Community College District receive, in addition to their degrees, a certificate of achievement in a vocational or career program. The certificate indicates completion of a prescribed course of study leading to some job-related competency. At Coastline, three-quarters of the graduates receive such certificates.

IV-16. ACADEMIC AREAS OF COURSE OFFERINGS: FALL, 1983.

Academic Areas	Coastline No.	Coastline %	Golden West No.	Golden West %	Orange Coast No.	Orange Coast %	District No.	District %
Business Education	238	34.1%	435	25.6%	462	20.5%	1,135	24.4%
Consumer/Health Services	25	3.6%	123	7.2%	178	7.9%	326	7.0%
Fine Arts	104	14.9%	178	10.5%	273	12.1%	555	11.9%
Literature/Language	169	24.2%	208	12.2%	371	16.5%	748	16.1%
Physical Science/Mathematics	28	4.0%	374	22.0%	270	12.0%	672	14.5%
Social Science	93	13.3%	300	17.6%	453	20.1%	846	18.2%
Occupational/Technology	41	5.9%	84	4.9%	243	10.9%	368	7.9%
Totals	698	100.0%	1,702	100.0%	2,250	100.0%	4,650	100.0%

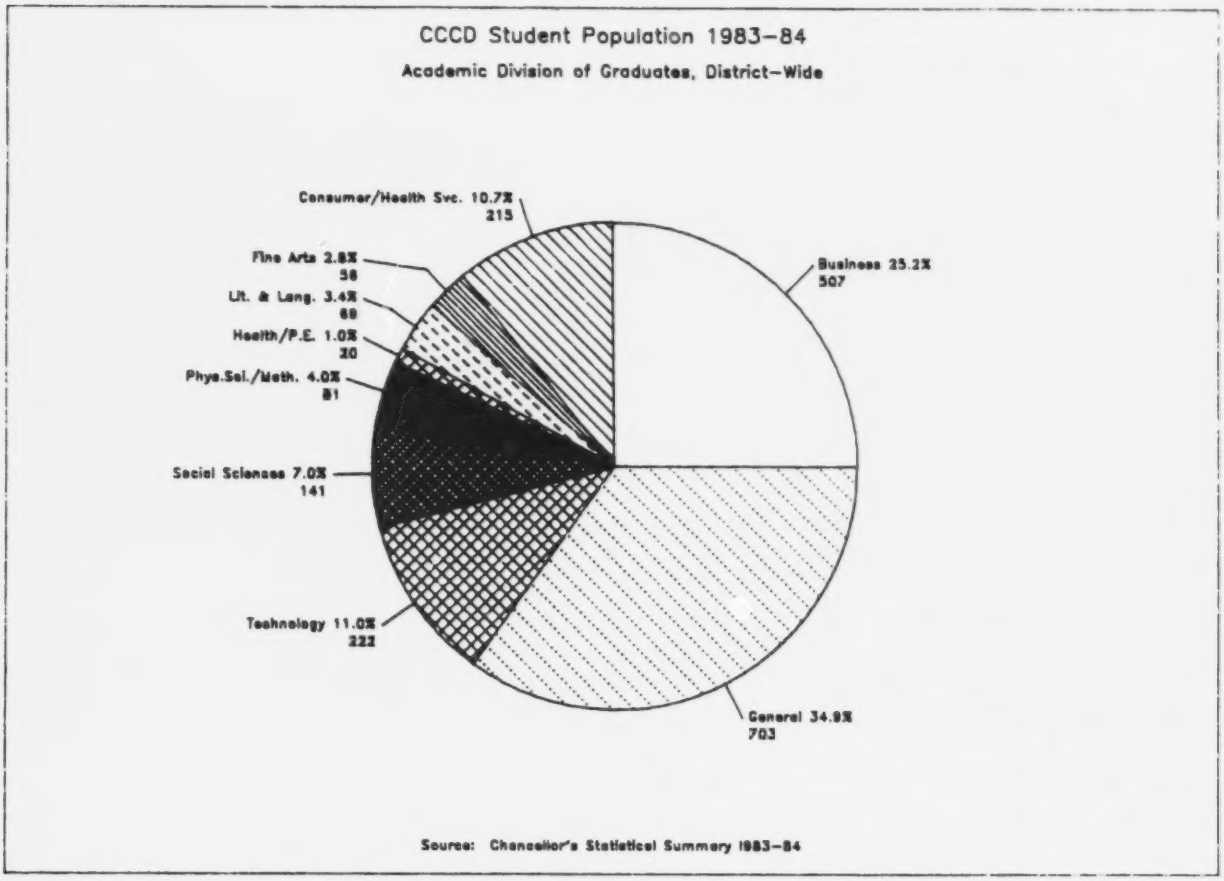


Discussion:

A wide range of course work is offered within the colleges of the Coast Community College District and the colleges vary considerably in the distribution of their offerings across academic disciplines. Overall, business and computer education is the largest curriculum, constituting nearly a quarter of the courses offered. Consumer and health services together with occupational and technological education constitute the smallest curriculum, each totaling less than 8% of the total courses offered. While each college emphasizes business among its offerings, the colleges otherwise have differing patterns. Coastline focuses relatively more effort in literature and languages; Golden West is relatively stronger in physical science and mathematics; Orange Coast is relatively somewhat stronger in social sciences.

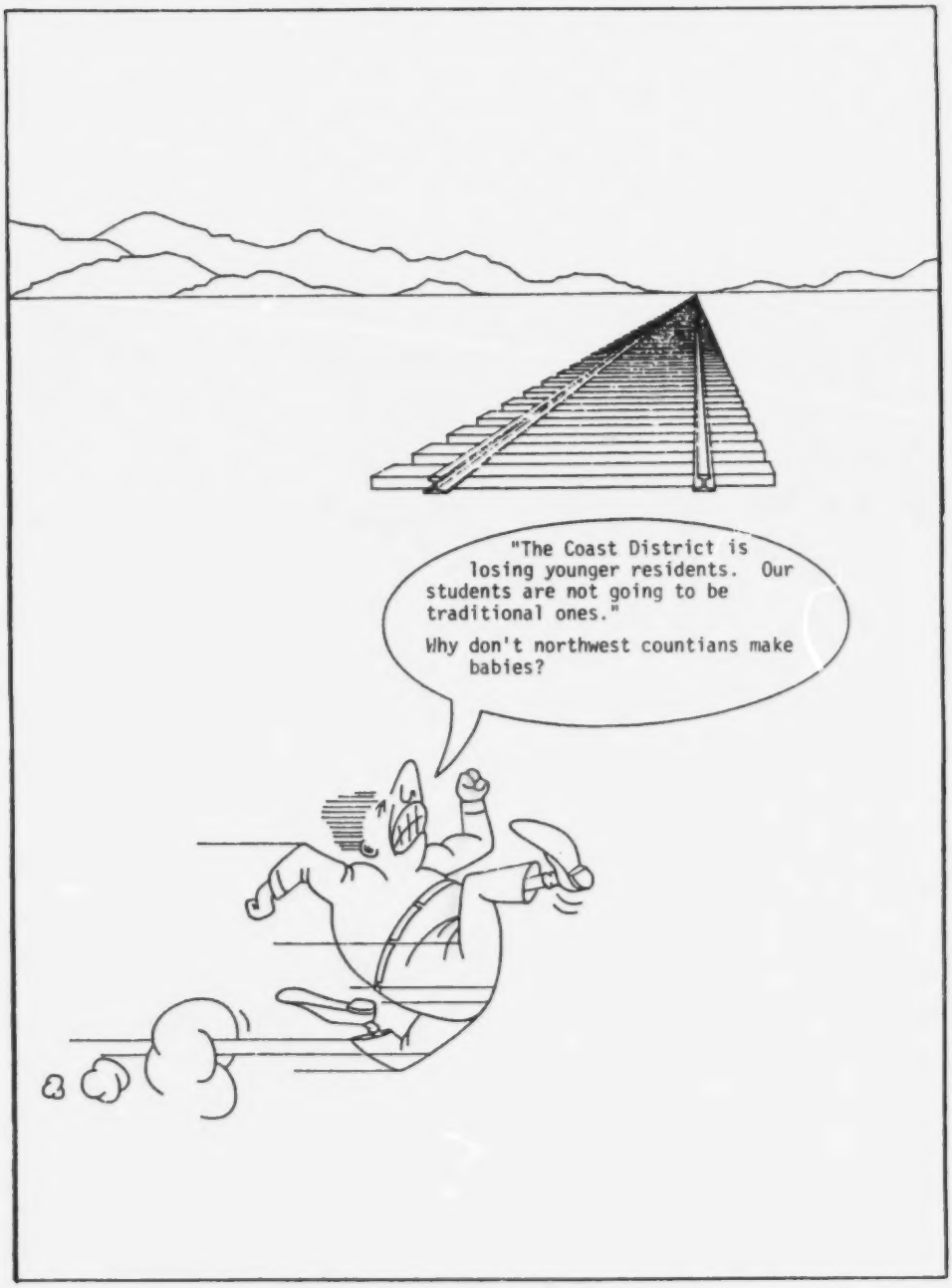
IV-17. ACADEMIC FIELD OF STUDY FOR GRADUATES: FALL, 1983.

Academic Areas	Coastline		Golden West		Orange Coast		District	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Business Education	170	49.4%	118	19.3%	219	20.7%	507	25.2%
Consumer/Health Services	1	.3%	119	19.4%	95	9.0%	215	10.7%
Fine Arts	1	.3%	21	3.4%	34	3.2%	56	2.8%
Literature/Language	1	.3%	15	2.4%	53	5.0%	69	3.4%
Health/Physical Education	0	.0%	8	1.3%	12	1.1%	20	1.0%
Physical Science/Mathematics	1	.3%	34	5.6%	46	4.4%	81	4.0%
Social Sciences	2	.6%	59	9.6%	80	7.6%	141	7.0%
Technology	72	20.9%	24	3.9%	126	11.9%	222	11.0%
General	96	27.9%	215	35.1%	392	37.1%	703	34.9%
Totals	344	100.0%	613	100.0%	1,057	100.0%	2,014	100.0%



Discussion:

District graduates tended to specialize either in business education (25.2%) or in general undifferentiated studies (34.9%). Coastline graduated relatively more students in business and technology; Golden West in business and consumer health; and Orange Coast in business and technology. In general, students in traditional liberal arts fields tend not to be seeking AA degrees.


"The Coast District is losing younger residents. Our students are not going to be traditional ones."
Why don't northwest countians make babies?

52/53

Chapter V

STUDENT ENROLLMENT AND AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE CHARACTERISTICS

Student Population Size

Describing the size of a student population is not so simple a task as it at first appears. Several distinct concepts are used, each with a specific purpose; the impressions and connotations associated with each concept can be grossly misleading if taken out of context.

Enrollment Concepts

First, it is common to encounter discussions of enrollment or head count (the total number of separate individual students). Yet enrollment is not simple to establish. One could describe, for example, the total number of students who ever sign up for a class whether or not they complete it or even actually ever show up. Alternatively, one might describe the number of students who actually complete courses or, again, the number who are still enrolled on a particular date within the year or who are still enrolled a particular number of days or weeks into the semester or year.

Semester and Annual Enrollment

Further, there is often confusion regarding whether to record enrollment for each semester separately or for the three semesters of a year combined. Typically, fall semester head count is largest, spring is somewhat smaller (say 10% smaller than fall), while summer is considerably smaller (perhaps 75%). Further, it is typical in California community colleges for summer students to represent a considerably different population than the fall and spring students. Frequently, one observes the delightful phrase "Unduplicated Enrollment--Fiscal Year Count" which refers to all students who were enrolled during the year but does not count double a student who attends in two different semesters. In the present study, references are generally to fall semester enrollment; Chapter VII, however, describes annual unduplicated enrollment. The unduplicated Coast Community College District enrollment for the year 1984-85, for example, was 93,897.

Fourth Week Enrollment

California community colleges most frequently quote enrollment levels that exist after the student population stabilizes and batches of early semester withdrawals have been processed by the admissions and records offices. This enrollment number is based upon the students remaining enrolled on the 4th week of classes, a time fixed by the State for calculating students actually present in classes. It is an important concept because it relates eventually to funding. The total fall, 1984, Coast Community College District enrollment was 53,495 or 57% of the 1984-85 annual unduplicated enrollment. (See: V-1, 2 and VII-44 for comparisons)

Potential Enrollment

But another enrollment figure is often used, based upon the total number of students who ever sign up for classes. This enrollment concept is convenient for purposes of research and evaluation as it allows consideration of those students who formally enroll but do not progress far with their studies. It would be

convenient to have a different term for this concept, but none is in common usage. One might refer to it as potential enrollment. Typically, this potential enrollment is some 12% higher than 4th week enrollment.

Average Daily Attendance

Second, there is often a considerable difference between enrollment (as described above) and attendance. The latter number is usually significantly smaller. And since, within the California community college system, State funding is based upon the Average Daily Attendance (ADA), it is common to encounter discussions of ADA figures. ADA is calculated by estimating the number of students who actually attend class sessions and the number of classes they are attending. The formula, confusing to many, is calculated by multiplying .911 (a factor which accounts for presumed absence rates) times the average number of students enrolled during the semester multiplied by the number of hours the class meets per week. The result is then divided by 30 (the number of hours a full-time student would attend in a year) and the quotient is units of ADA. A special treatment is used for less-than-semester length classes, television classes, and classes meeting on irregular schedules. Thus, attendance reflects the number of classes taken as well as the number of students enrolled. (See: V-12)

District 10-Year Enrollment Levels

Throughout the present chapter, the first notion of enrollment is meant; the number of students stabilized after the beginning of semester withdrawals is recorded for successive fall semesters. Unfortunately, owing to the way in which student data has been collected historically, there is no way to determine whether a student might be counted more than once because of being enrolled in more than one institution. Thus, between the three district colleges, enrollment is not necessarily unduplicated. Estimates and hunches abound; yet there has been no comprehensive study to determine how many students from one college really enroll in a course within another college and thus show up in aggregate District figures as two or even three students. Probably, the number is not great, but it could be significant. For comparison purposes, it may not be critical--since the same problem exists for each of the years considered. But, if there were any great change over time in students' inclination to enroll in courses in several colleges, the data would be accordingly less meaningful even for historical comparisons.

Various Enrollment Comparisons

Total Coast Community College District enrollment has been somewhat erratic over the past decade, but was actually 431 students larger in 1984 than it had been in 1975. By contrast, the fall semester enrollment was 1,296 fewer in 1984 than it had been in 1975. But the fall semester decline appeared much more dramatic following as it did two successive years of decline from an all-time high in the fall of 1981. (See: V-1, 2)

Since 1981, fall semester District evening students have declined by 43% while day students have declined by 30%; females have declined faster (39%) than males (31%); and over 21 year olds have declined faster (37%) than under 21 year olds (28%); and persons enrolling for under 6 units of course work have declined much faster (46.3%) than persons enrolling in more course work. (See: V, 3-6)

During the decade since 1975, students having completed fewer than 30 units of college course work have declined (by 13.5%) while students having completed more

course work have increased. Students bound for four-year degrees have increased (by 35%) while students in pursuit of an associate in arts degree or with no specific goal have declined. Students planning to transfer to the California State University (CSU) system have increased (by 99%) and students planning to transfer to the University of California (UC) system have decreased (by 37%).

Ethnicity of District Enrollment

Ethnic data regarding students in the Coast Community College District have been collected since the fall, 1978. Collectively, the ethnic minorities represent a small but growing segment of the total student population. The fastest growing segment noted is Asian, which by 1984 represented a full 8% of the total (up 134% from 1978). The most underrepresented segment, in contrast to their representation in the County population, is Hispanic which has held steady for six years at 4-5% of the total. (See: V-10)

Limitations of Student Characteristics

It is important to recognize the limitations of data on which these trends are calculated. Degree plans and transfer plans, for example, are plans identified by students upon their first enrollment in the institution (as is all other demographic data). But a student could conceivably establish plans upon first enrollment, say in 1978, and subsequently complete an associate in arts and a bachelor of arts degree. The student might return and take a specific class for employment purposes and yet retain in his or her permanent file an earlier identity as a transfer student. Further, since students are identified by an institutional identification number, it is conceivable that a number of students could enroll under different names and identification numbers--perhaps in order to protect grade point averages. Such students, if any, would appear as duplicates in the student data.

General Enrollment Trends Established

The data examined indicates that District fall enrollment was approximately the same for fall, 1984, as it had been in the fall of 1975. Fall, 1984, enrollment was 53,495, down from a peak of 82,791 in 1981. The major changes in enrollment have been precipitated by three particular events. With the establishment of Coastline Community College in 1976, came a sudden and dramatic increase in students. But a course retrenchment followed the passage of Proposition 13 in 1978, causing an equally sudden drop in enrollment. Then, in 1982, the State issued a famous "hit list" of classes for which State funding would no longer be provided and the colleges responded by eliminating many of those classes. There has since been a further gradual decline in enrollment. The students lost to the District appear to be mostly among older students, part-time students, evening students, students not working for a degree, and non-transfer students. Full-time students have remained relatively constant over the past few years while students planning to transfer to the California State University system have actually increased significantly.

Community Service Students

There is the possibility, however, that many of the apparently lost students are really present under a different guise, thus far untraced. Following the "hit list" episode, the three colleges each utilized separate community services offices to oversee many of the non-credit and non-fundable courses and programs which were

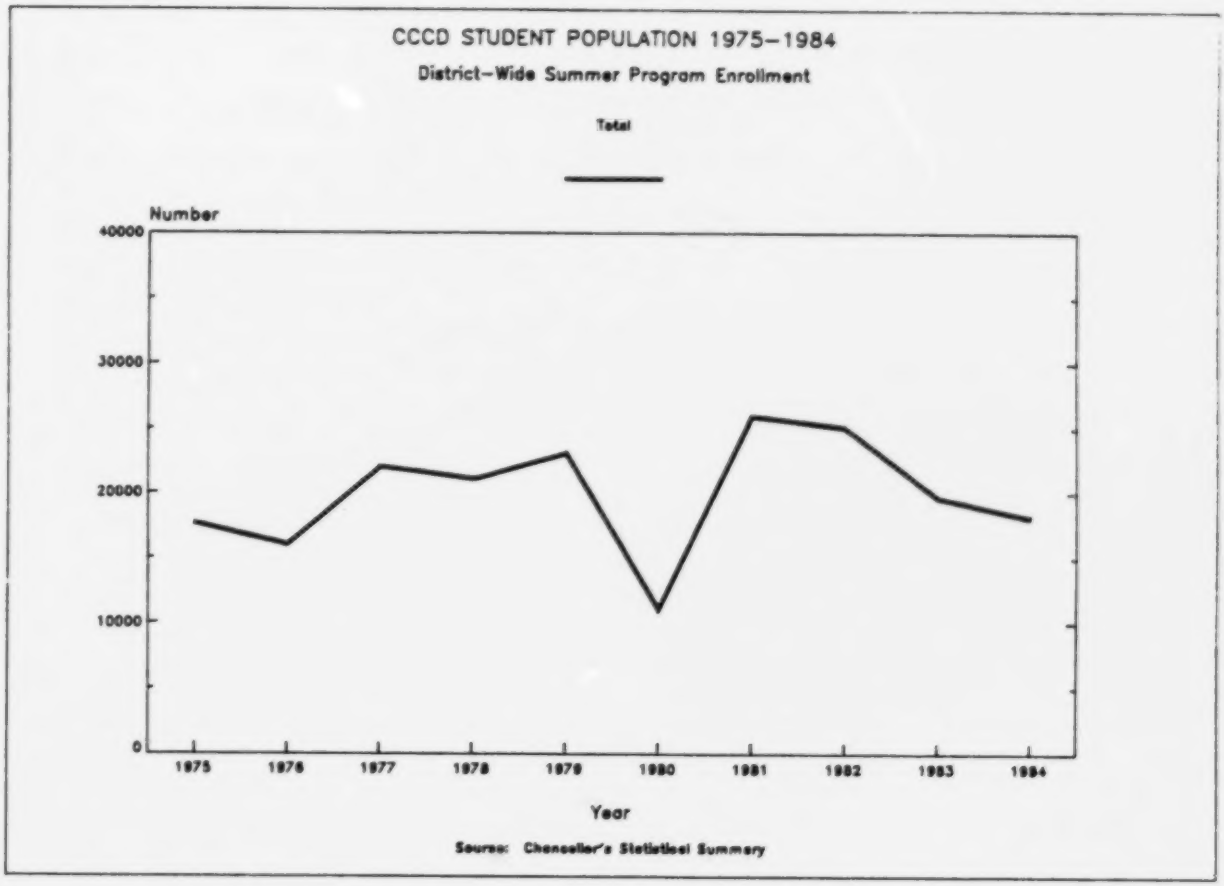
deleted from the regular schedule of offerings. Students involved in these courses and programs have since been charged fees for them. The programs are essentially self-sustaining, and records for the students taking advantage of them are no longer maintained among the college student data files. Since they are now funded and administered differently, little is known about them--including how many different individuals take advantage of the activities. It could be that there are as many as 20,000 persons on District campuses each semester participating in courses and workshops, but flying different colors invisible to our student accounting mechanisms. (See: V-15)

Average Daily Attendance Trends Established

It is clear from an examination of the data that District ADA has declined by 14% from 1975 to 1984. The decline has been greater in the evening program (25%) than the day program (8%). Summer ADA has fluctuated, but was approximately the same in 1984 as it was in 1975. But, ADA attributable to students residing outside the Coast Community College District has increased dramatically as pre-1979 restrictions on out-of-District students have given way to a general "free-flow" concept. The District appears particularly well positioned to gain enrollment from out-of-District students; thus, their summer ADA has tripled, their day ADA has doubled, and their evening ADA has increased by 150% since 1975. (See: V, 11-14)

V-1. DISTRICT TOTAL SUMMER ENROLLMENT (1975-1984).

Summer	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Total Students	17,646	15,958	21,988	21,059	23,081	11,042	25,933	25,065	19,662	18,077

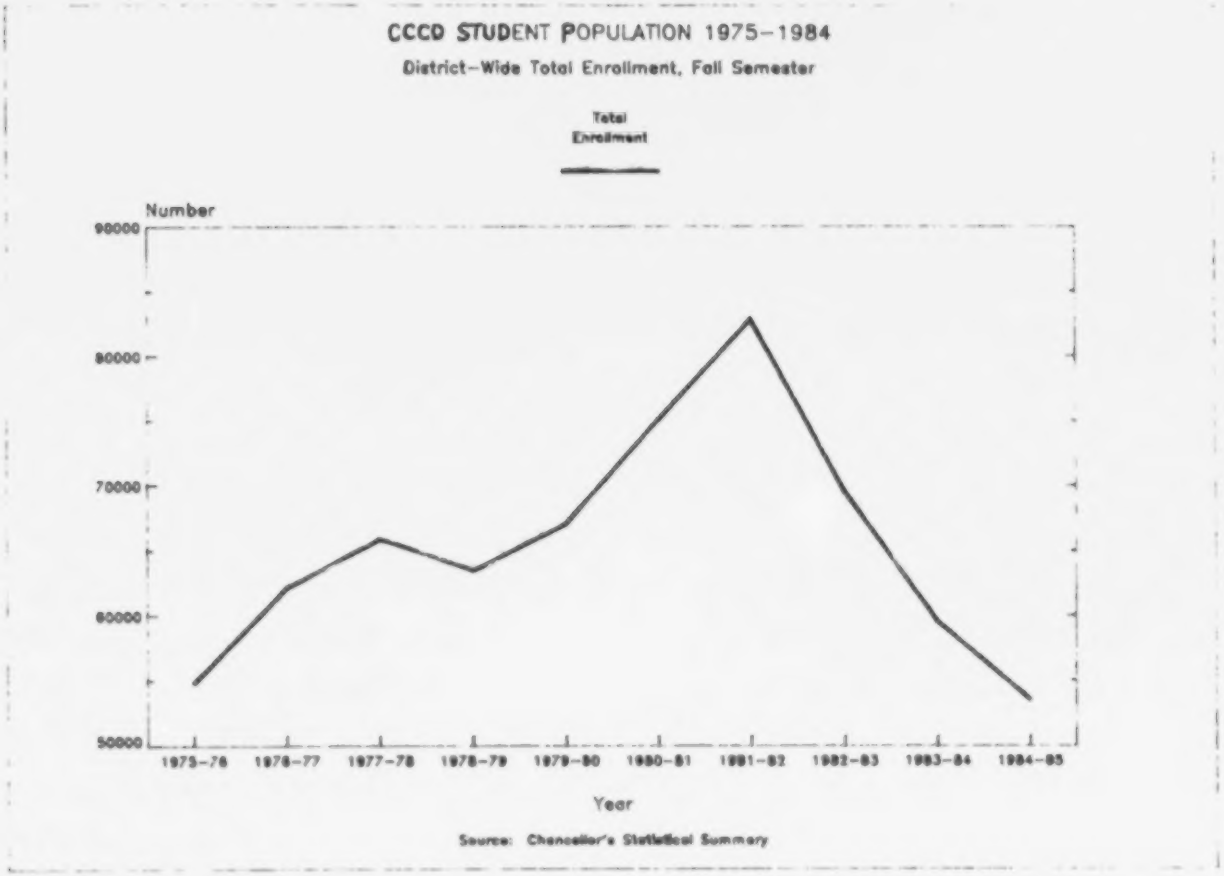


Discussion:

As a result of the passage of Proposition 13, the District drastically reduced the number of classes offered during summer, 1980. The effect was a 52% drop in enrollment from summer, 1979 to summer, 1980. Since the peak year, 1981, enrollments in the summer program have declined by 30.3%. During that period, enrollment in the individual colleges has declined as follows: Coastline - 36.9%; Golden West - 32.3%; and Orange Coast - 24.4%. However, for the same period, the summer ADA has declined by only 22.5%.

V-2. DISTRICT TOTAL FALL ENROLLMENT (1975-1984).

Fall	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Total Students	54,781	62,152	65,899	63,464	67,069	75,063	82,791	69,574	59,523	53,495

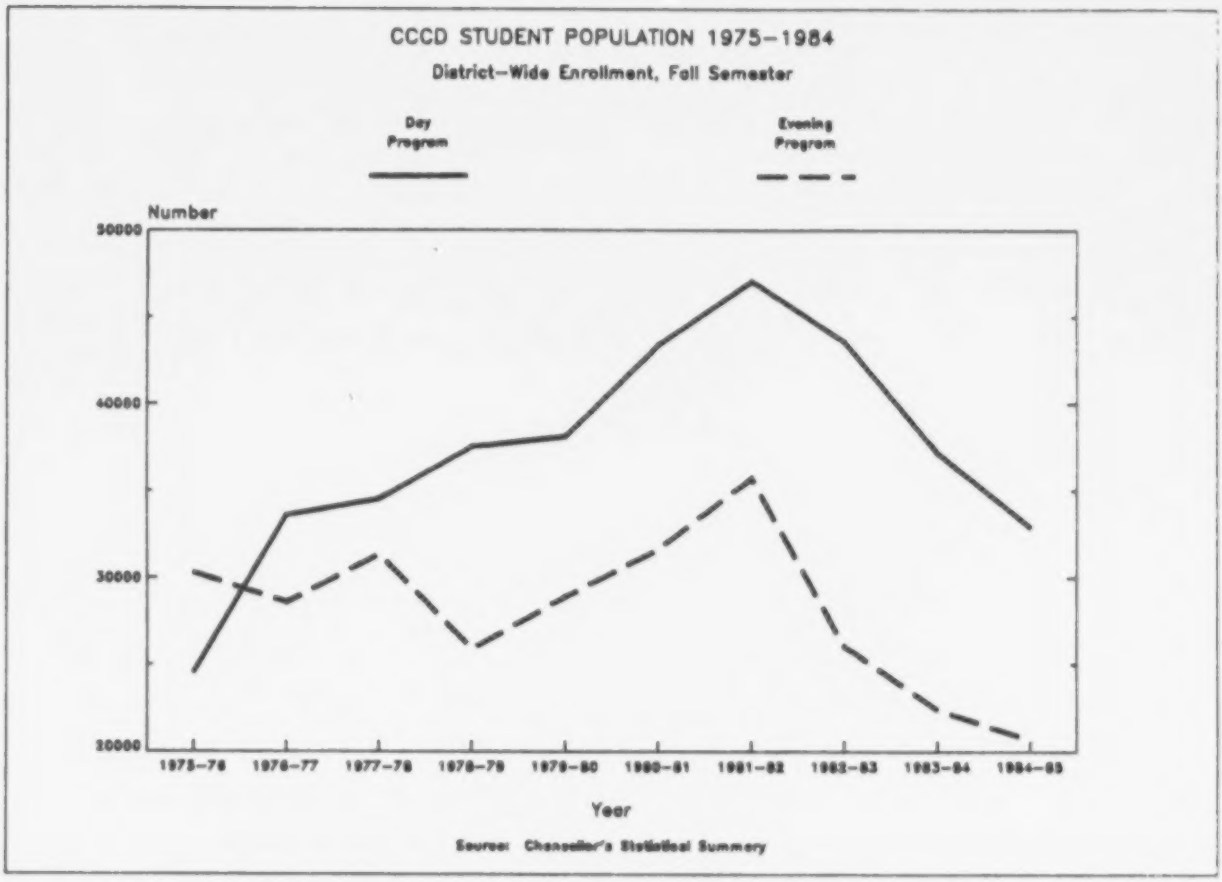


Discussion:

Fall student enrollment District-wide increased the first two years after the establishment of Coastline Community College, dipped with the imposition of budget curtailments forced by the enactment of Proposition 13, and rose again until the peak was reached in 1981-82. Enrollment fell sharply in 1982-83 after the State removed funding for certain recreational and avocational "hit list" courses. The 1984-85 enrollment was slightly less (2.3%) than the 1975-76 enrollment. The peak was reached in 1981-82 at 82,791, a figure that is 35% higher than the 1984-85 enrollment.

V-3. DISTRICT DAY AND EVENING ENROLLMENT (1975-1984).

Day/ Eve	1975	%	1976	%	1977	%	1978	%	1979	%	1980	%	1981	%	1982	%	1983	%	1984	%
Day	24,510	45%	33,603	54%	34,552	52%	37,584	59%	38,172	57%	43,419	58%	47,065	57%	43,556	63%	37,161	62%	32,874	61%
Eve	30,271	55%	28,549	46%	31,347	48%	25,880	41%	28,897	43%	31,644	42%	35,726	43%	26,018	37%	22,362	38%	20,621	39%

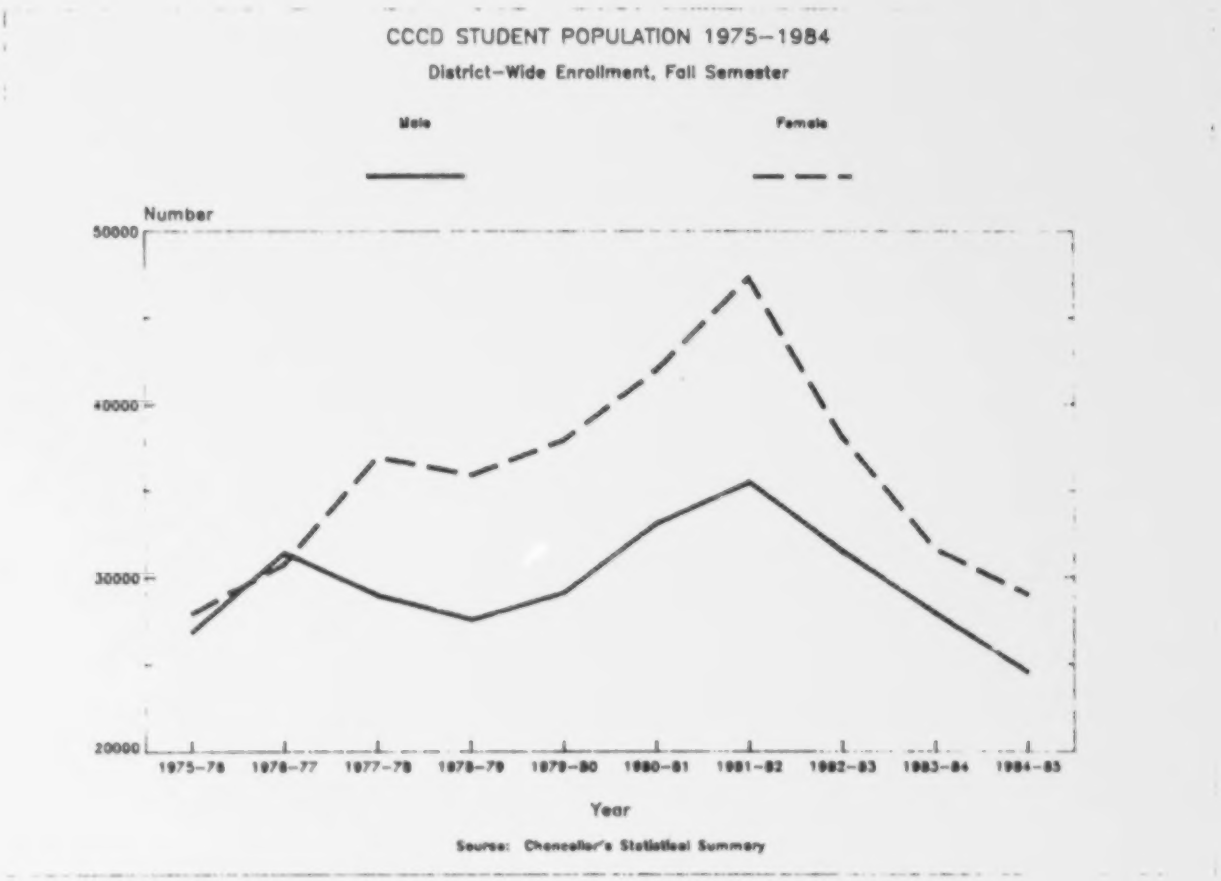


Discussion:

Day and evening fall enrollments generally followed a trend similar to total enrollment except that evening enrollment appeared to be more affected by the 1978-79 budget curtailments and the imposition of the "hit list" in 1982-83. (For the purposes of classification, a day student is defined to be any student taking at least one class before 4:30 p.m.; evening students are defined to be students taking all classes at or after 4:30 p.m.)

V-4. DISTRICT ENROLLMENT, BY GENDER/SEX (1975-1984).

Sex	1975	%	1976	%	1977	%	1978	%	1979	%	1980	%	1981	%	1982	%	1983	%	1984	%
M	26,860	49%	31,394	51%	28,952	44%	27,672	43%	29,133	43%	33,074	44%	35,478	43%	31,461	45%	27,931	47%	24,520	46%
F	27,931	51%	30,758	49%	36,947	56%	35,892	57%	37,936	57%	41,989	56%	47,313	57%	38,113	55%	31,592	53%	28,975	54%

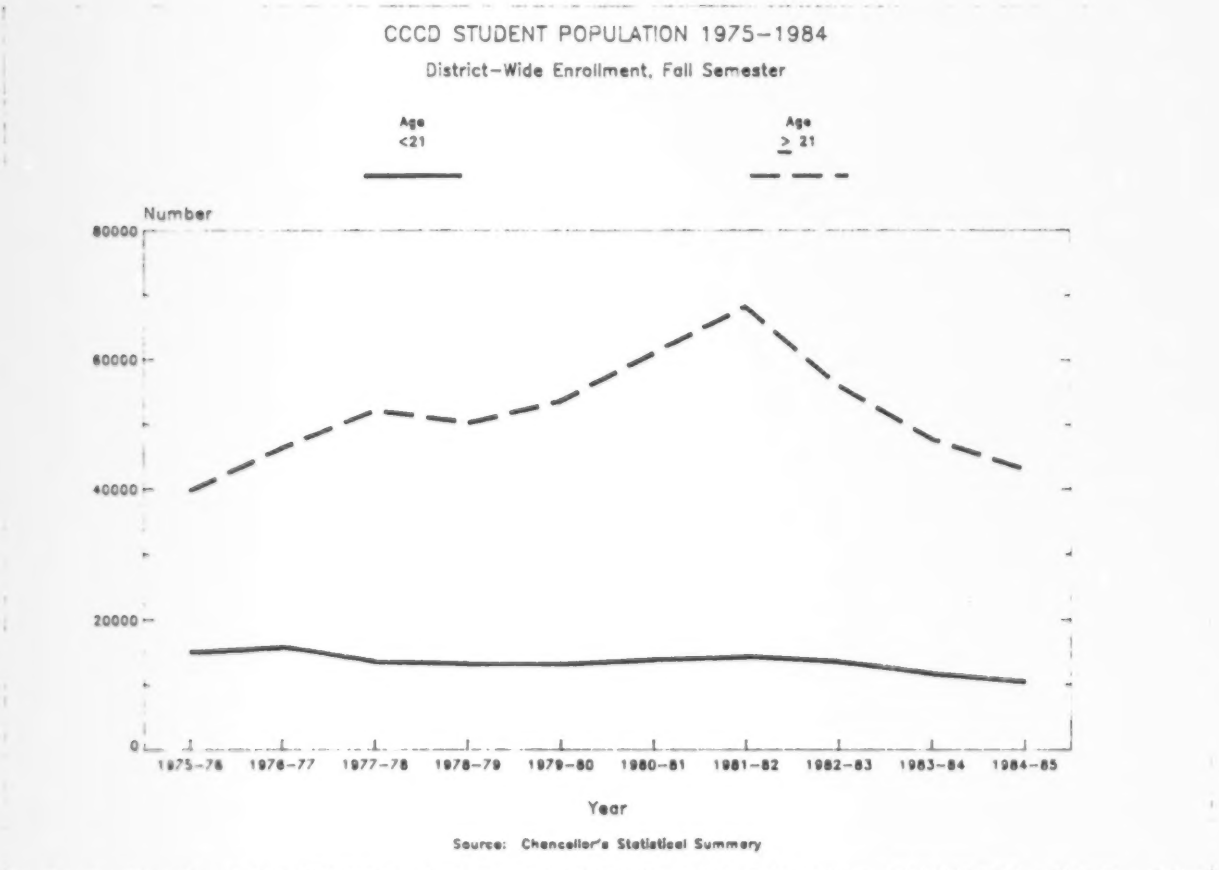


Discussion:

In 1976-77, male and female enrollments were approximately equal. Since that time, females have continually outnumbered males by 6%-14%. The largest differences (14%) occurred in the years 1978-79, 1979-80, and 1981-82.

V-5. DISTRICT ENROLLMENT, BY AGE GROUP (1975-1984)

Age	1975	%	1976	%	1977	%	1978	%	1979	%	1980	%	1981	%	1982	%	1983	%	1984	%
< 21	14,990	27%	15,790	25%	13,488	21%	13,160	21%	13,168	20%	13,884	19%	14,346	17%	13,491	19%	11,634	20%	10,327	19%
> 21	39,791	73%	46,362	75%	52,142	79%	50,193	79%	53,636	80%	61,013	81%	68,224	83%	56,002	81%	47,721	80%	42,980	81%



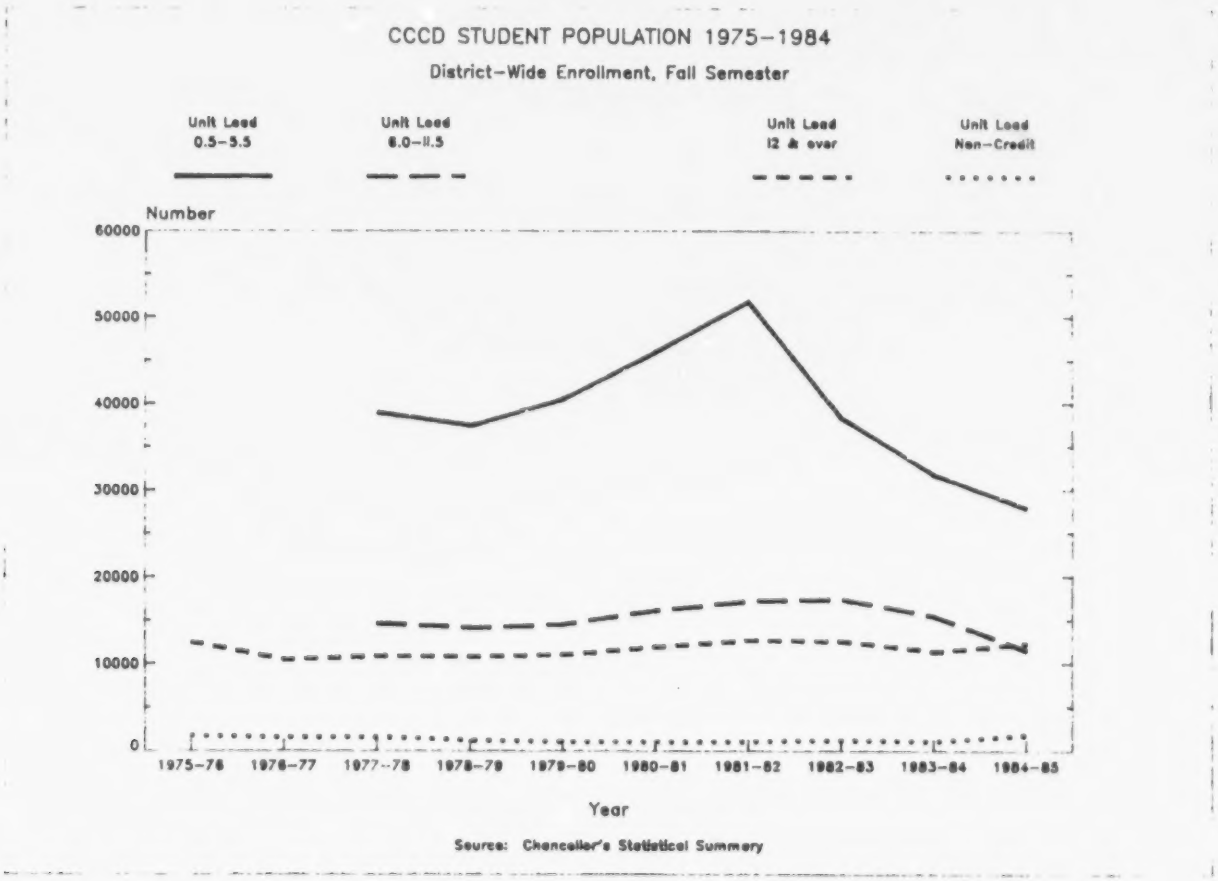
Discussion:

Between the years 1975 and 1981, the number of enrollees under the age of 21 remained remarkably stable. Yet, they have decreased steadily over the past three years. By 1984, this population was down nearly 35% from the peak reached in 1976. Meanwhile, the trend for older students (over age 21) is similar to the trend for total enrollment. While older students have been for many years a much larger group than younger ones (2-3 times as many), they are declining in enrollment much more rapidly than are younger students. By 1984, older students had declined by 47% from their peak reached in 1981. Note that the younger students declined by 35% over eight years while older students declined by 47% in four years, making their rate of decline nearly twice as fast.

V-6. DISTRICT ENROLLMENT, BY UNIT LOAD (1975-1984).

Unit Load	1975	%	1976	%	1977	%	1978	%	1979	%	1980	%	1981	%	1982	%	1983	%	1984	%
0.5-5.5	*		*		38,943	59%	37,430	59%	40,551	61%	46,025	61%	51,850	63%	38,385	55%	31,752	53%	27,850	52%
6.0-11.5	*		*		14,581	22%	14,099	22%	14,527	22%	16,124	22%	17,239	21%	17,436	25%	15,395	26%	11,496	22%
12 & Over	12,465	23%	10,426	17%	10,868	17%	10,804	17%	11,053	16%	11,959	16%	12,709	15%	12,588	18%	11,371	19%	12,349	23%
Non-Cred.	1,632	3%	1,463	2%	1,507	2%	1,131	2%	936	1%	955	1%	993	1%	1,165	2%	1,005	2%	1,801	3%

* These data not collected prior to 1977

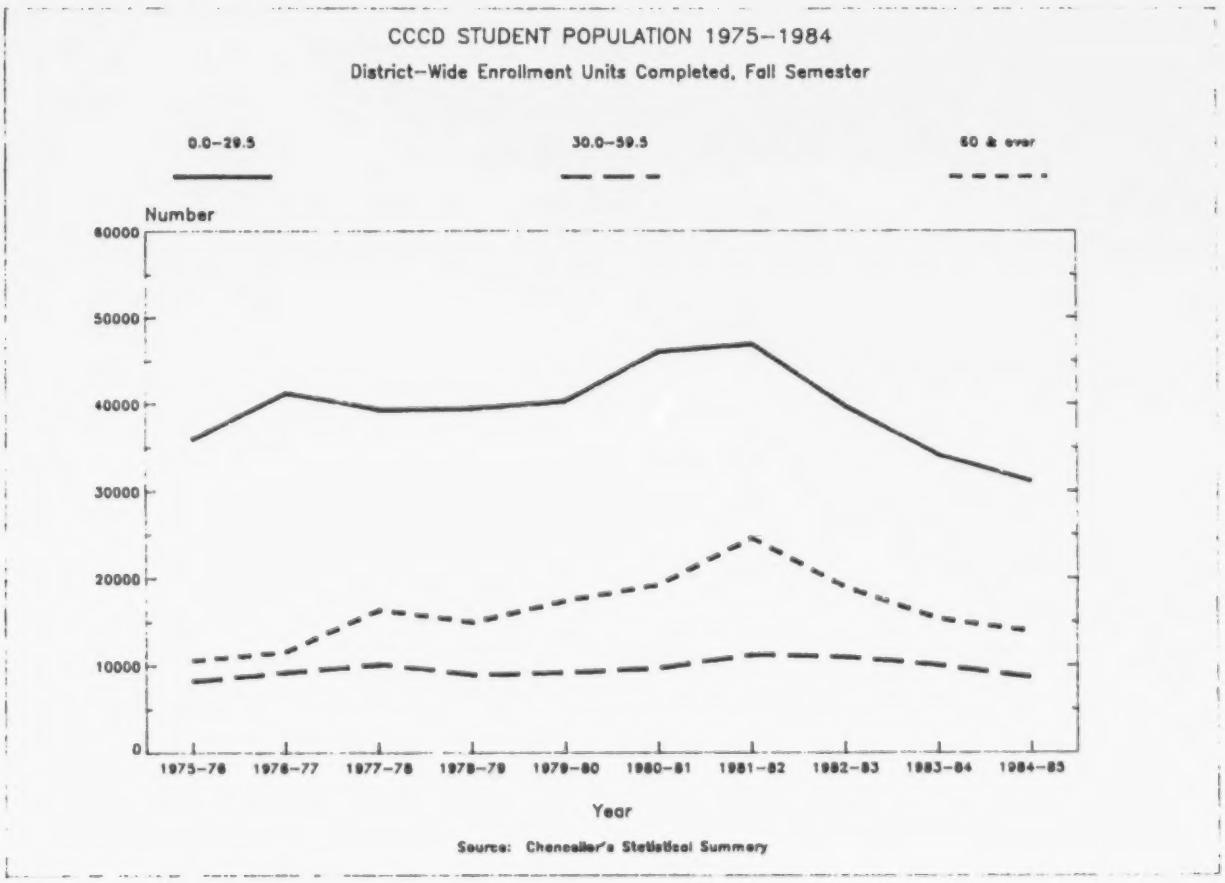


Discussion:

The numbers of full-time students have been quite consistent over the past ten years. While the District lost 29,296 students between the peak in 1981 and 1984, it lost only about 360 full-time students (about 1%). Students enrolling in the 6.0 to 11.5 unit range have also remained fairly constant, but did decline noticeably in 1983 and 1984. By 1984, this group was down by 21% from its level in 1977. But the number of students taking less than 6.0 units has varied most radically over the decade. First, it increased by 38% between 1978 and 1981 and then dropped precipitously by 46% between 1981 and 1984.

V-7. DISTRICT ENROLLMENT, BY UNITS COMPLETED (1975-1984).

Unit Load	1975	%	1976	%	1977	%	1978	%	1979	%	1980	%	1981	%	1982	%	1983	%	1984	%
0.0-29.5	35,946	66%	41,307	66%	39,360	60%	39,574	62%	40,400	60%	46,099	61%	46,988	57%	39,752	57%	34,156	57%	31,093	58%
30.0-59.5	8,241	15%	9,259	15%	10,159	15%	8,926	14%	9,225	14%	9,737	13%	11,208	13%	10,916	16%	10,007	17%	8,576	16%
60 & Over	10,594	19%	11,586	19%	16,380	25%	14,964	24%	17,444	26%	19,227	26%	24,595	30%	18,906	27%	15,306	26%	13,826	26%

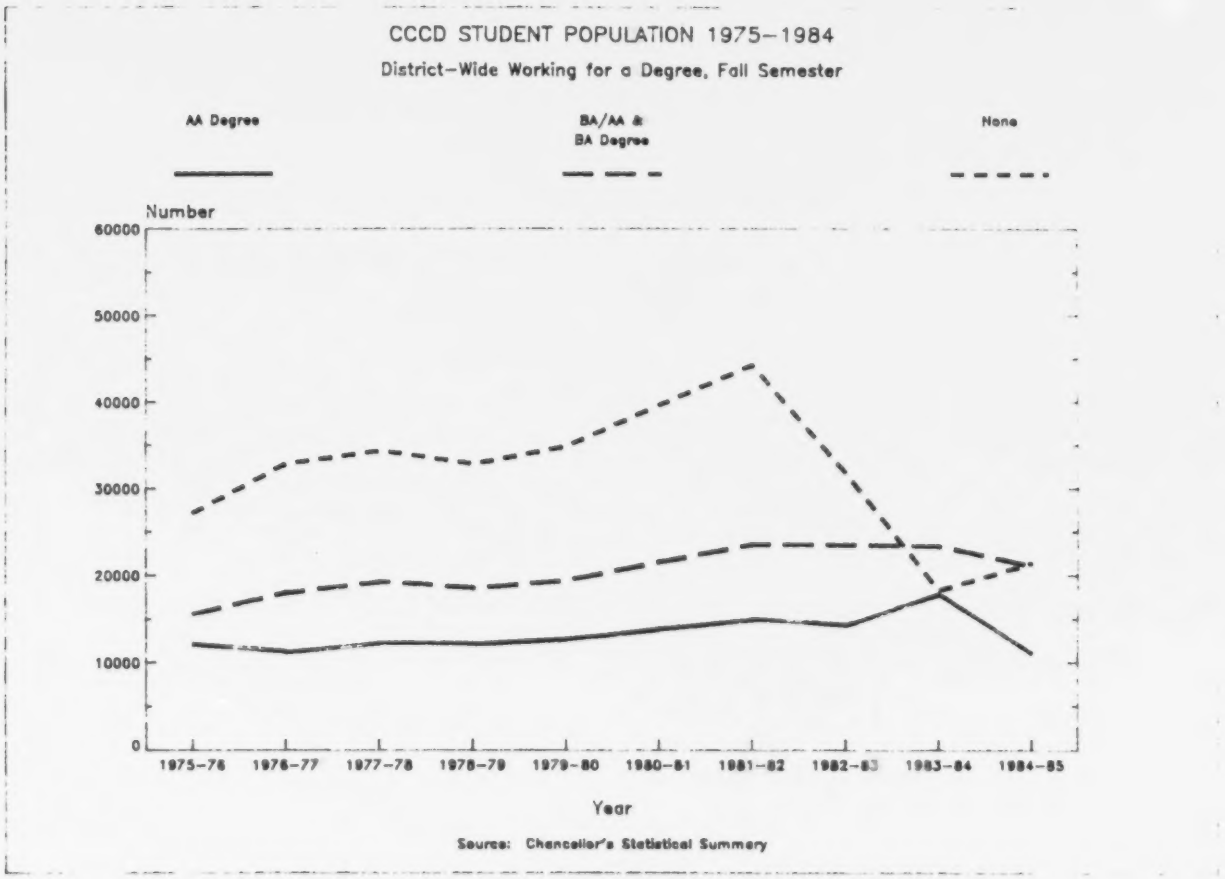


Discussion:

The number of students who have completed between 30 and 60 units remained very consistent over the last ten years. However, the number of students who have completed less than 30 units and those students who have completed more than 60 units have followed the total enrollment trend.

V-8. DISTRICT ENROLLMENT, BY DEGREE PLANS (1975-1984).

Degree Plans	1975	%	1976	%	1977	%	1978	%	1979	%	1980	%	1981	%	1982	%	1983	%	1984	%
AA	12,044	22%	11,221	18%	12,261	19%	12,128	19%	12,725	19%	13,887	18%	14,976	18%	14,254	20%	17,891	30%	11,017	21%
BA/AA & MA	15,567	28%	18,056	29%	19,268	29%	18,517	29%	19,451	29%	21,558	29%	23,574	29%	23,501	34%	23,340	39%	21,044	39%
None	27,170	50%	32,875	53%	34,370	52%	32,819	52%	34,893	52%	39,618	53%	44,241	53%	31,819	46%	18,292	31%	21,434	40%

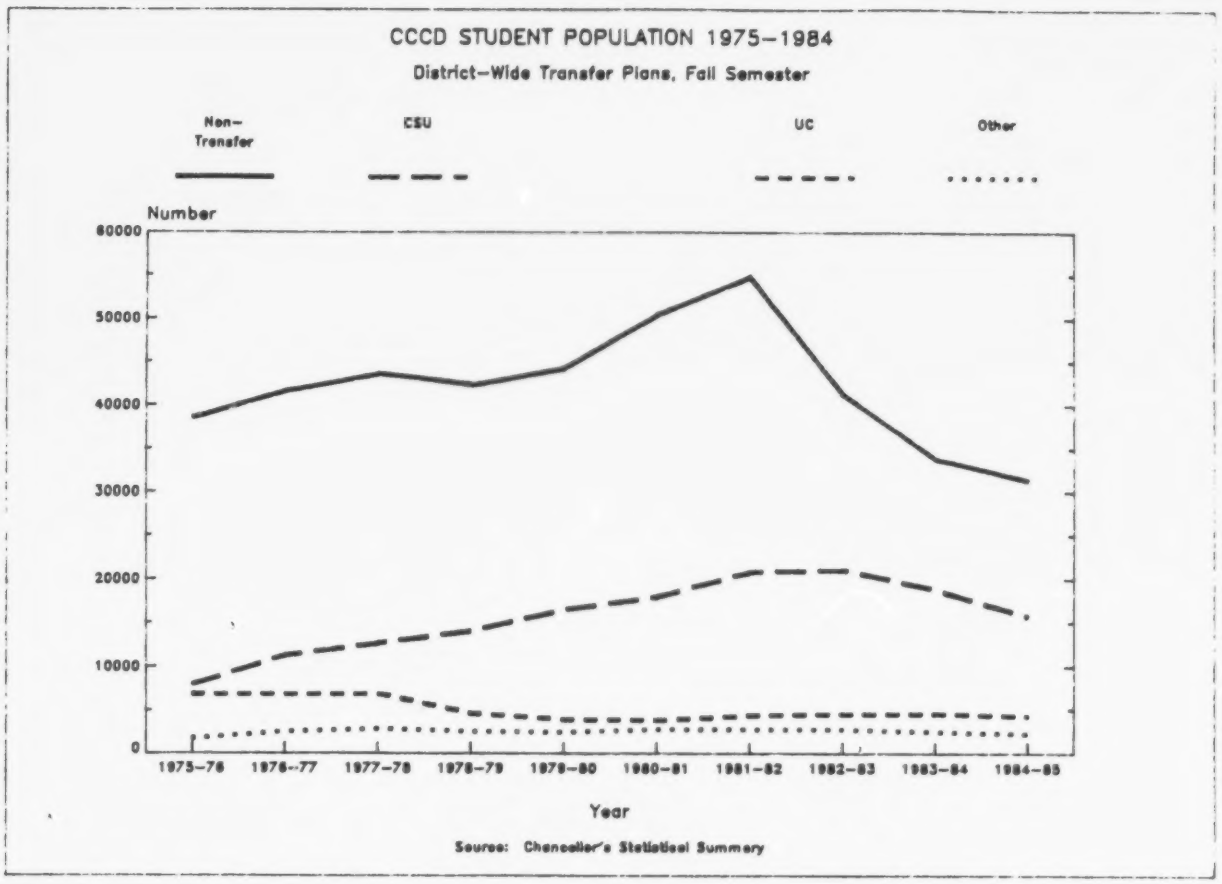


Discussion:

Enrollment by transfer students whose eventual goal was a BA or BS degree increased consistently from 1975 to 1983 (33% over nine years), but suddenly dropped by 10% in one year to 1984. Similarly, but even more striking, the number of students seeking only the AA degree increased steadily until a peak enrollment was reached in 1983 (a growth of 33% over nine years) and then plunged a full 38% in one year to 1984-clearly the lowest level in the decade. Students enrolling whose goals were not identified first increased by 39% over seven years between 1975 and 1981 only to plunge by 52% in the three years from 1981 to 1983. This latter group suddenly increased in enrollment by 17% between 1983 and 1984.

V-9. DISTRICT ENROLLMENT, BY TRANSFER PLANS (1975-1984).

Trf. Plans	1975	%	1976	%	1977	%	1978	%	1979	%	1980	%	1981	%	1982	%	1983	%	1984	%
Non-Trf.	38,521	71%	41,638	67%	43,620	66%	42,355	67%	44,315	65%	50,491	67%	54,875	66%	41,323	59%	33,824	57%	31,334	59%
CSU	7,887	14%	11,263	18%	12,671	19%	14,095	22%	16,517	25%	18,016	24%	20,807	25%	21,034	31%	18,741	31%	15,688	29%
UCUC	6,725	12%	6,764	11%	6,796	11%	4,531	7%	3,836	6%	3,796	5%	4,355	5%	4,495	6%	4,511	8%	4,258	8%
Other	1,648	3%	2,467	4%	2,812	4%	2,483	4%	2,401	4%	2,760	4%	2,754	4%	2,722	4%	2,447	4%	2,215	4%



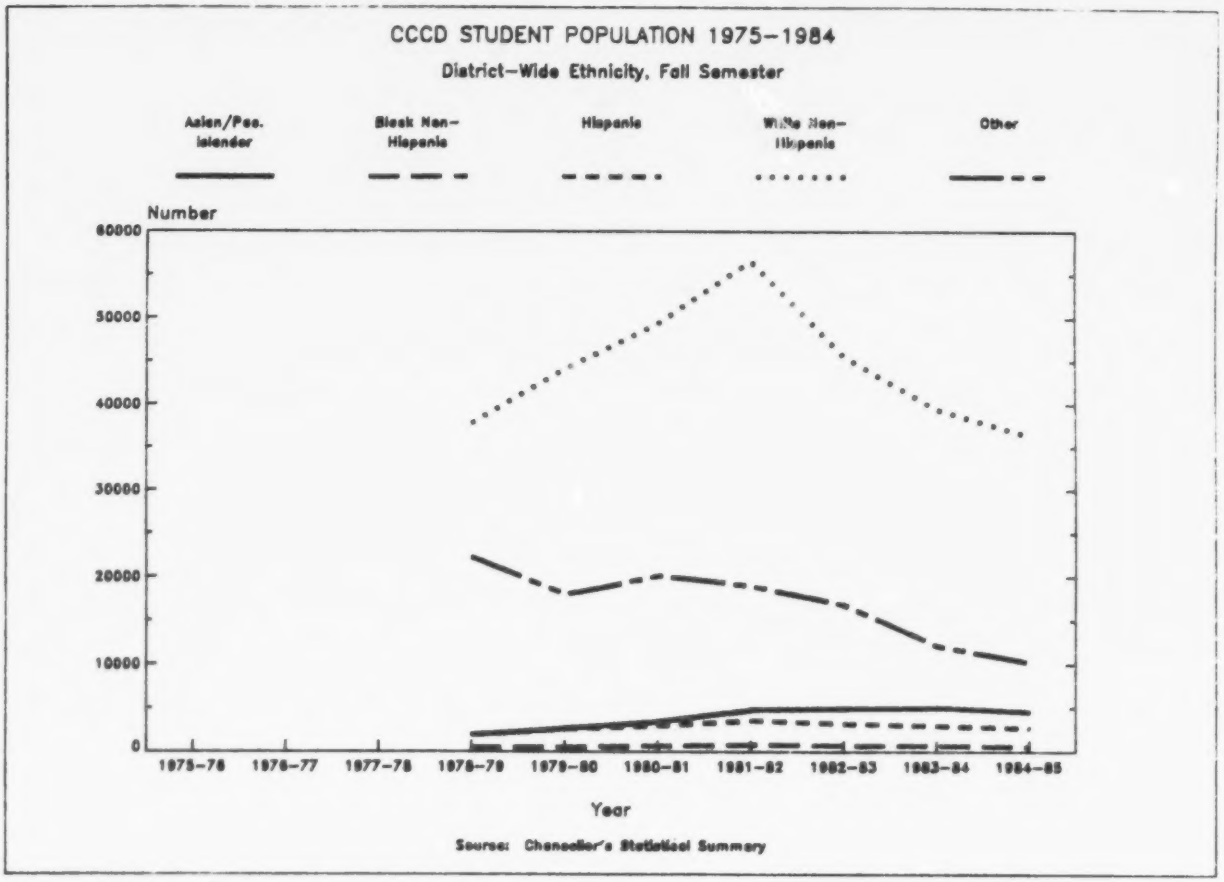
Discussion:

Non-transfer student enrollments follow the total enrollment trend while students who have identified themselves as transferring to the California State University system have increased nearly 100% in the past ten years. The number of students planning to transfer to the University of California system has dropped by 37% in the same ten years. Overall, the number of students planning to transfer has increased 36% in the past ten years while the total enrollment has decreased by 2%.

V-10. DISTRICT ENROLLMENT, BY ETHNICITY (1975-1984).

Ethnicity	1975	%	1976	%	1977	%	1978	%	1979	%	1980	%	1981	%	1982	%	1983	%	1984	%
Asian/Pac. Islander	**		**		**		1,922	3%	2,710	4%	3,462	5%	4,826	6%	4,960	7%	5,035	8%	4,490	8%
Black Non-Hispanic	**		**		**		395	1%	491	1%	608	1%	779	1%	682	1%	650	1%	511	1%
Hispanic	**		**		**		1,913	3%	2,589	4%	2,978	4%	3,544	4%	3,163	5%	2,932	5%	2,651	5%
White Non-Hispanic	**		**		**		37,823	59%	44,176	65%	49,403	64%	56,610	67%	45,571	64%	39,429	66%	36,319	67%
Other*	**		**		**		22,241	34%	17,964	26%	20,125	26%	18,922	22%	16,801	23%	12,090	20%	10,180	19%

* Includes Filipino, Native American, and Decline to State
** These data not collected prior to 1978

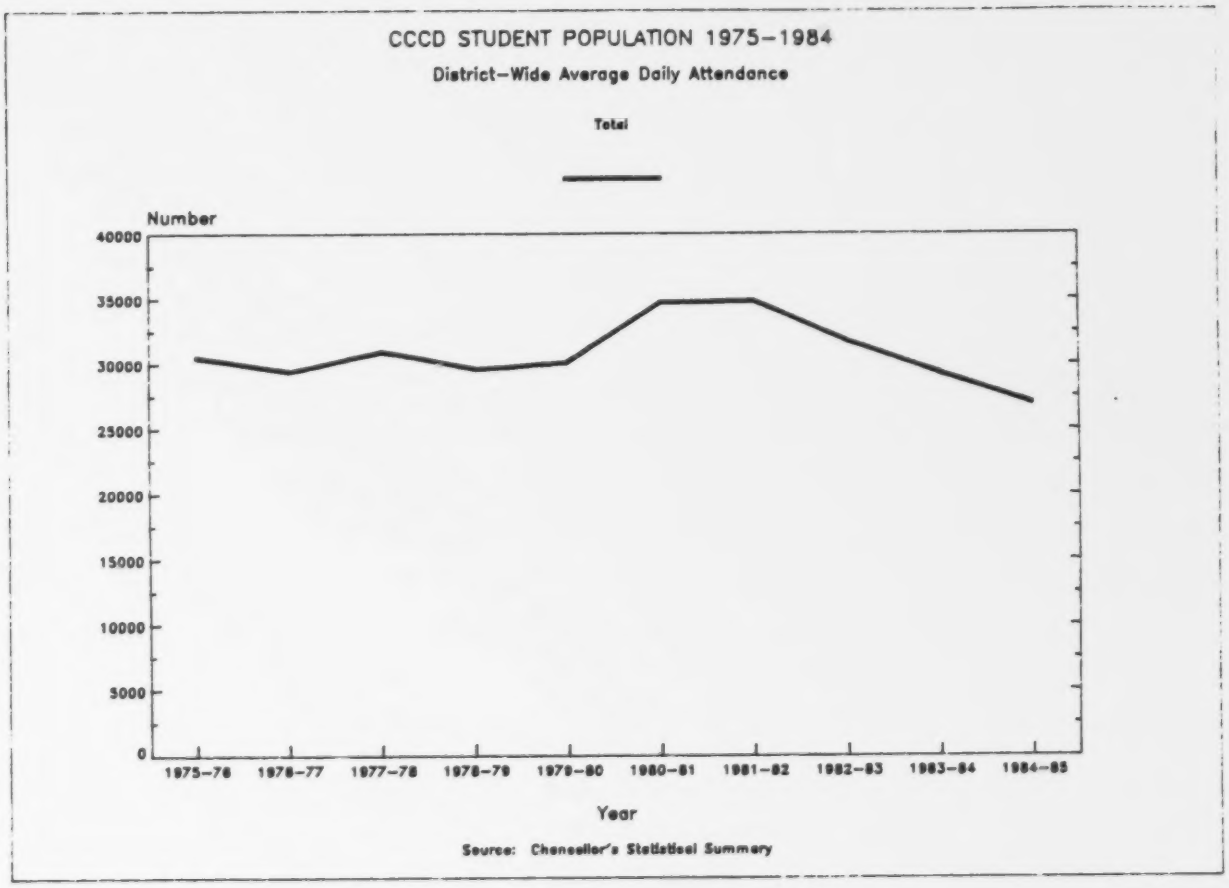


Discussion:

Over the seven years for which ethnic information for Coast Community College District students is available, all minority groups show increasing enrollment. In 1984, there were 29% more Black students, 39% more Hispanic students, and 134% more Asian students than were present in 1978. Yet, as a percentage of total enrollment, the minorities remained relatively small. Blacks represented about 1%, Hispanics about 5%, and Asians about 8% of the total enrolled students. In contrast to the ethnic mix of Orange County, Hispanics are underrepresented within the District (fully 15% of the County population is Hispanic) and Asians are overrepresented (only 4.5% of the County population is Asian). The White non-Hispanic population is also underrepresented with District enrollment (80.4% of the County population compared with 66% of the District enrollees). Note, however, that a large but shrinking "Decline to State" category is included under "Other" and it is unknown how its constituents should be disbursed among the other groups.

V-11. DISTRICT AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE (1975-1984).

District	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Total ADA	30,528	29,416	30,976	29,618	30,161	34,741	34,866	31,737	29,269	26,922

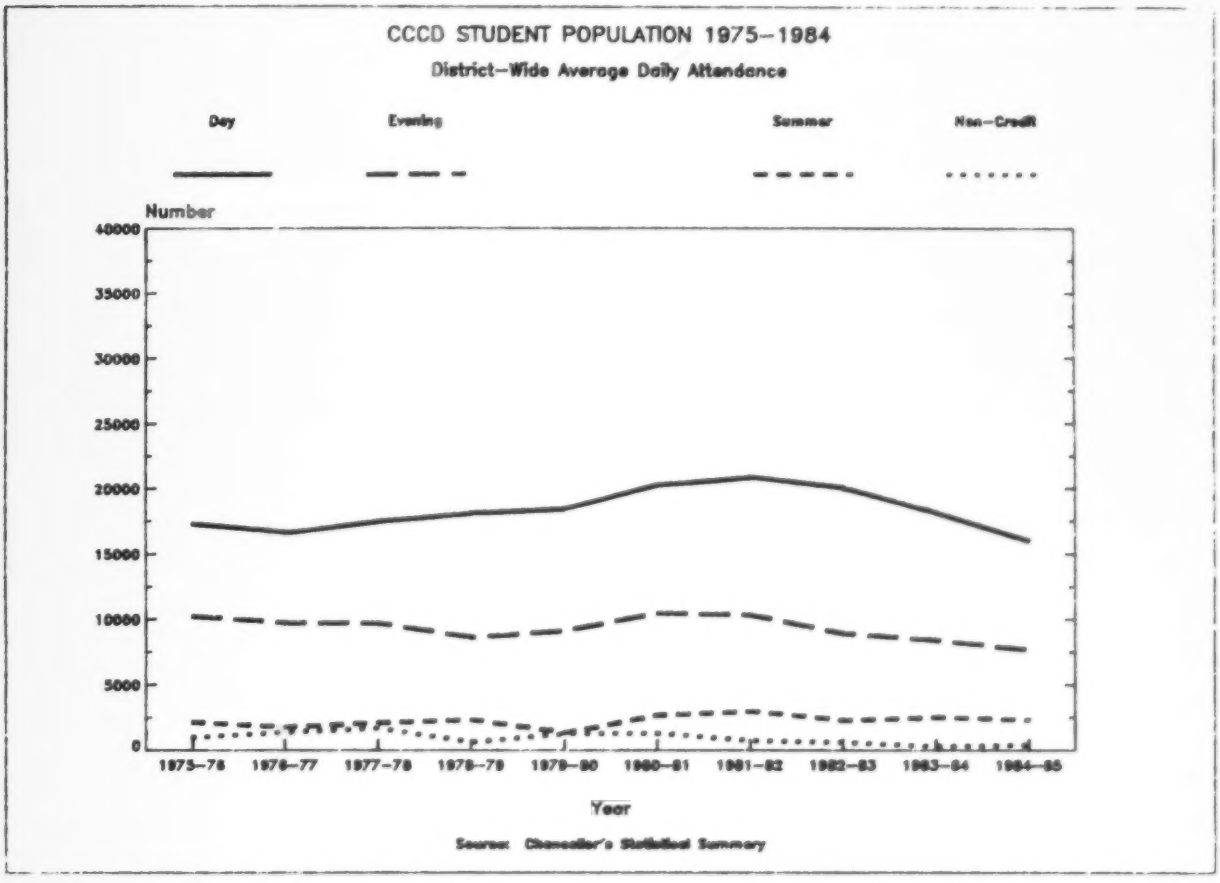


Discussion:

ADA was fairly stable between 1975 and 1979 (averaging 30,139), and reached a peak (13% higher) in 1980 and 1981. ADA has been dropping steadily for the last three years. By 1984, it was down 14% from 1975 and down nearly 25% from the 1981-82 high.

V-12. DISTRICT AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE BY DAY AND EVENING, SUMMER AND NON-CREDIT (1975-1984).

Dist. ADA	1975	%	1976	%	1977	%	1978	%	1979	%	1980	%	1981	%	1982	%	1983	%	1984	%
Day	17,283	57%	16,602	56%	17,509	57%	18,129	61%	18,461	61%	20,300	58%	20,890	60%	20,029	63%	18,145	61%	15,968	61%
Eve	10,183	33%	9,702	33%	9,681	31%	8,600	29%	9,137	31%	10,470	30%	10,317	30%	8,893	28%	8,367	29%	7,616	29%
Summer	2,103	7%	1,756	6%	2,107	7%	2,304	8%	1,323	4%	2,679	8%	2,960	8%	2,252	7%	2,503	9%	2,296	9%
Non-Credit	959	3%	1,356	5%	1,679	5%	585	2%	1,240	4%	1,292	4%	699	2%	563	2%	253	1%	386	1%



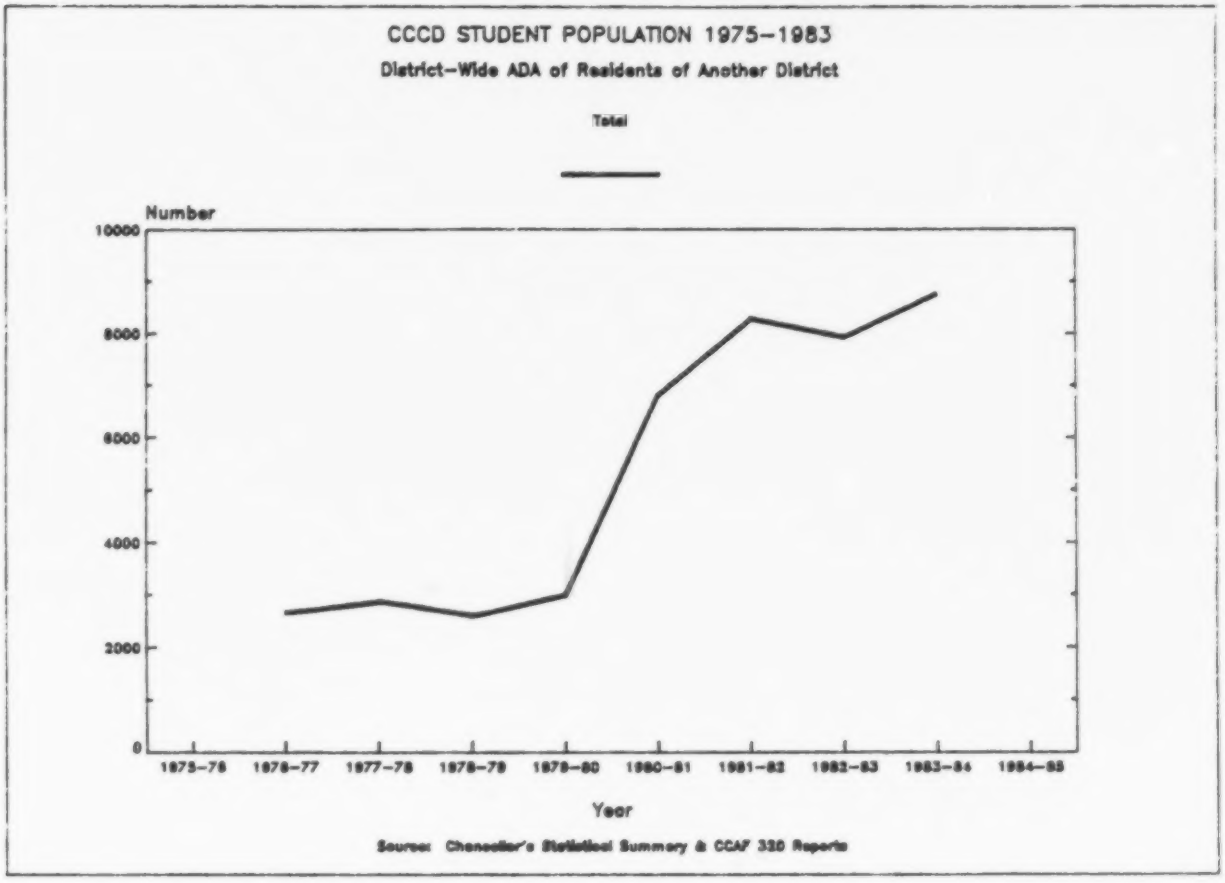
Discussion:

Since the year 1975, evening ADA has dropped 25% while day ADA has dropped only 8%. Summer ADA has fluctuated due more to District funding decisions than the desires of students. Since limitations were placed on non-credit offerings by the State, the non-credit ADA has dropped to less than 2% of the total ADA. Evening ADA dropped 14% in just one year from 1981 to 1982 when the State imposed the "hit list". But, day ADA has dropped 20% since 1982-83, whereas it dropped only 4% between 1981 and 1982. These observations suggest that some facts other than the "hit list" were responsible for decreasing day ADA.

V-13. DISTRICT AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE BY OUT-OF-DISTRICT RESIDENTS (1976-1983).

Total ADA	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Out-of District Residents	*	2,666	2,880	2,598	3,003	6,810	8,275	7,921	8,760

*This data not collected in 1975

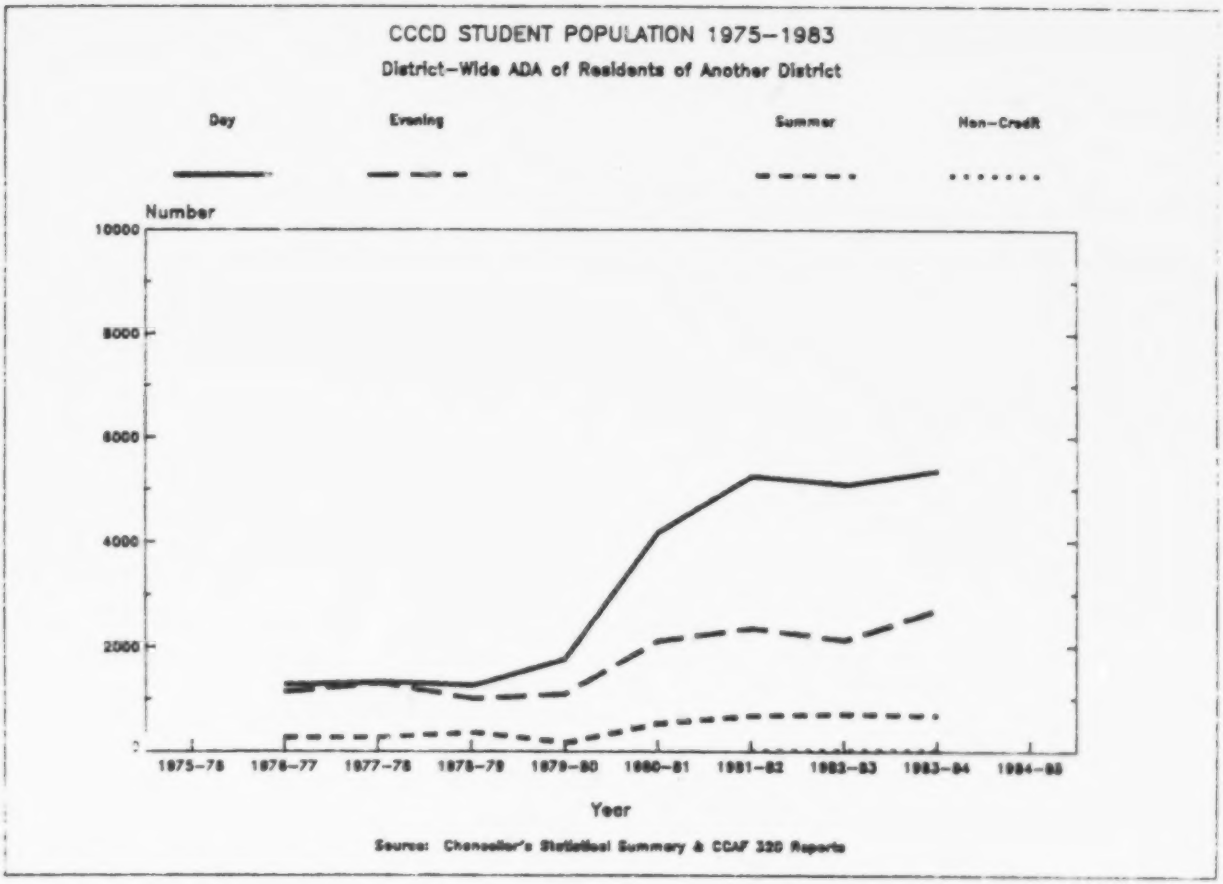


Discussion:

For many years continuing through the 1979-80 academic year, students within Orange County were restricted from attending a community college not in their district of residence. Those restrictions were removed beginning in 1980 with the result that the ADA for residents of another district attending the Coast Community College District increased dramatically--127% in one year and 192% from 1979 to 1983. ADA for residents of another district made up almost 30% of the total District ADA in 1983. ADA for these students had grown 10% between 1982 and 1983 while total District ADA fell 8% during the same period.

V-14. DISTRICT AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE BY OUT-OF-DISTRICT ATTENDANCE, BY DAY, EVENING, SUMMER, NON-CREDIT (1976-1983).

District ADA Out-of-Dist Residents	1976	%	1977	%	1978	%	1979	%	1980	%	1981	%	1982	%	1983	%
Day	1,272	47%	1,321	46%	1,245	48%	1,761	59%	4,174	61%	5,249	63%	5,085	64%	5,362	61%
Evening	1,136	43%	1,302	45%	999	38%	1,091	36%	2,104	31%	2,349	29%	2,114	27%	2,704	31%
Summer	258	10%	257	9%	354	14%	151	5%	532	8%	676	8%	709	9%	681	8%
Non-Credit	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	0%	13	0%	13	0%



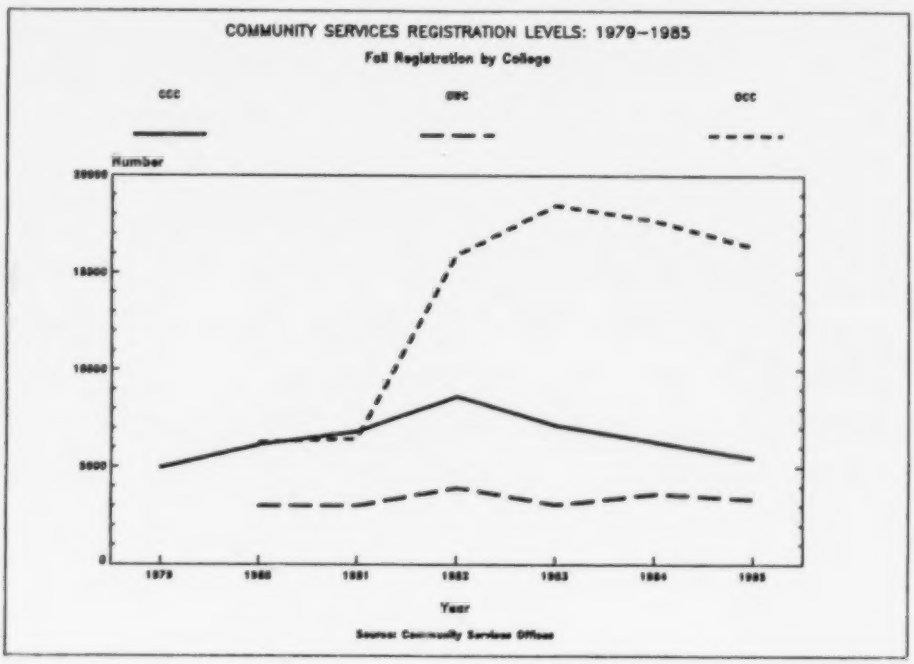
Discussion:

ADA for day students who are residents of another district increased by 204% between 1970 and 1983; for evening students, it increased by 148%. Although summer session ADA tripled during the four year period indicated, it contributed a much smaller amount of ADA to the total than the day or evening.

V-15. COMMUNITY SERVICES REGISTRATION.

	1979*	1980*	1981**	1982	1983	1984	1985
Coastline	4,950	6,136	6,832	8,640	7,145	6,280	5,437
Golden West	--	2,985	3,013	3,930	3,068	3,627	3,333
Orange Coast	--	6,256	6,450	15,909	18,460	17,672	16,329

*Estimates only. ** "Hit List" classes first appear in community services schedule.



Discussion:

Information relating to community services activities is sketchy--especially prior to 1982 when the offices reorganized. Data pertaining to unduplicated enrollment is not available; records are kept only relating to separate registrations. The registration process does not include collecting demographic or educational information on participants since reporting mandates are minimal. Finally, data are kept in local data banks, not fully compatible with other district data.

Beyond these impediments to generalization, a variety of activities are included under the supervision of community services, including tour groups, special events, swap meets, etc., in addition to personal enrichment, business, and self-improvement courses and workshops.

Gauging activity within community services is like measuring an impression; it lacks precision and rigor. Yet, registration levels over seven successive fall semesters in courses, workshops, and programs, excluding single events, are shown. These registrations are estimated by community services offices to represent 1.4-1.7 experiences per person; thus, the unduplicated participation may be 30% smaller. One must be cautioned that this impression deserves further study.

Apparently Orange Coast's program is about 2.5 times its 1979 size while Golden West's is about 12% larger and Coastline's is about 11% smaller than in 1979. The three colleges have experienced declines from their peaks--Coastline down 37%, Golden West down 15% from 1982, and Orange Coast down 11% from 1983. Interestingly, Orange Coast's peak arrived a year later than the others.

"District enrollment is down by 35% from its peak in 1981. ADA is down 14% from the mid '70's."
Have people got too much learning?

Chapter VI

PROJECTING DISTRICT ENROLLMENT FROM COUNTY POPULATION AGE PROJECTIONS

Enrollment as a Function of Population Age

It has been argued that future Coast Community College District enrollment is destined to shrink owing to a general decline in the ratio of young persons in the local population. The argument has been that, since students are traditionally drawn from among young persons in the general population and since there will be fewer young persons available locally, enrollment will naturally decline. In short, as the Orange County population ages, there will be less demand for postsecondary education in the area. The hypothesis has not previously been formally tested for the Coast Community College District.

Coast District Students' Residency

During the fall, 1984, 95.1% of the District's students resided within Orange County while 72.7% resided within the District itself. Attention has been given to estimating and projecting each of these two population groups to discover how much each will contribute to District enrollment patterns.

Estimating and Projecting the District Population

It is difficult to estimate the true population of the District since District boundaries do not exactly conform to those administrative units commonly used for measuring population (i.e., cities or census tracts). Hence, analysis herein relies upon an estimated District population which is probably within 10% of the true District population. The estimated District population may be arrived at in two different ways--either by grouping together all census regions (Community Analysis Areas or CAA's) which more or less conform to the District boundaries or by grouping together those cities lying mostly within the District. It is estimated that the total District population will increase by 9.73% (or 63,755 persons) between 1980 and 2000, reaching a total of 719,325. (See: VI, 1-3)

Estimating and Projecting the County Population

While the District population is expected to increase by 5.2% between 1985 and 1993, the County population is expected to increase by 10.3% and that portion of the County lying outside the District is expected to increase by 16.4% during the same period. Thus, the entire County will grow at roughly twice the rate of the District while the non-District portion of the County will grow at about three times the rate of the District. (See: VI-4)

Origin of the Eligible Community College Population Concept

The Population Research Unit of the State Department of Finance has developed a profile of the eligible community college population on a County-wide level which includes persons between the ages of 17 and 64, and excludes persons living in military quarters, full-time students at 4-year colleges, and other institutional populations. The profile may not be accurate for the Coast Community College District; for example, District students include 2,516 persons over the age of 65

in the fall, 1984, and this number constitutes 4.8% of the total. Yet, the concept of an eligible community college population is useful since detailed projections are readily available using this model.

Changing Age-Cohorts among the County Eligible Community College Population

Within Orange County, 18-24 year olds among the eligible community college population are expected to decrease in numbers from 1985 to 1993 while the 25-29 year olds will begin to decrease only after 1986. By 1993, the combined decrease of these age groups is expected to total 63,971 or 14.2%. The 30-34 year olds are expected to increase in numbers to 1991 before beginning a gradual decline. The 35-64 year old group is expected to continue increasing at an average annual rate of 3.07% through 1993. In absolute numbers, the younger age groups will decrease while the older age groups will increase. This trend will hold despite the continuing overall increase in Orange County population. (See: VI-5)

Changing Age-Cohorts among the District Eligible Community College Population

Extensive calculations have been necessary to project changing age-cohorts among the District eligible community college population. The results indicate that the District population is both older than and aging faster than the County population. This projection has been confirmed statistically by assessing changing median ages for the two groups. (See: VI, 6-8)

Changing Age-Cohorts among the Non-District County Eligible Community College Population

Age-cohort characteristics among the eligible community college population residing outside the District but within the County will be changing too, but differently than among District residents. Younger age groups (under 30) will be declining less rapidly than within the District while the older age groups will be growing more rapidly than within the District. This is true because the rate of population growth outside the District is projected to be much greater than within the District; the non-District portion of the County is expected to have a heavy net in-migration over the next decade while the District is not. (See: VI-9)

Growth of Eligible Community College Population to Continue County-wide

The pool of potential community college students across the County is expected to continue increasing during the next eight years in spite of the fact that the number of 18-29 year olds will be actually declining. Increasing numbers of persons in the age group 30-64 are expected to more than compensate for the anticipated loss among younger students. (See: VI-10)

Age Groups of District Students

Recently, about 62% of the District students have been under the age of 30 while about 28% have been between 20 and 24 years old. Only 19% have been under the age of 20 and 9% have been in the 30-34 year old group. Further, it is clear that enrollment among the younger age groups is declining faster than among older age groups. Over 65 year olds are actually increasing in enrollment.
(See: VI, 11-13)

Establishing Age Group Participation Rates

The numbers of students within each age group who have been enrolled in the Coast Community College District have been compared to the available population pools of each age group living within the District and County to establish participation rates for both the District and the County. It has been found that approximately 31% of the eligible 18-19 year olds residing within the District have enrolled in the District colleges in each of the last two years. Similarly, nearly 19% of the eligible 20-24 year olds have enrolled; over 10% of the 25-29 year olds have enrolled; nearly 7% of the 30-34 year olds have enrolled; and 4.5% of the 35-64 year olds have enrolled. But, it may be true that the ratio of these persons enrolling annually is declining. (See: VI-14, 15)

Using Participation Rates to Predict Student Enrollment

By applying these age group participation rates to the projected changes in the age groups of residents over the next eight years, it may be possible to predict the nature of future District students--in terms of age. The result of these calculations is that by 1993 it is expected that changes in the age composition of County residents together with Coast Community College District participation rates will account for a loss of nearly 2,600 to 3,000 students per year to the District. Since a decline in younger residents will be experienced and since these younger residents tend to enroll in our colleges at a higher rate than older residents, the results are that the mean age of the student body is expected to increase significantly over the next eight years while the number of students enrolled is expected to decline. Very likely, the student body will gradually come to reflect more out-of-District students--unless regulations are developed which would prohibit such "free-flow." (See: VI, 16-21)

How Accurate are Enrollment Projections Based upon the Concept of Participation Rates

When an attempt was made to predict the actual 1984 enrollment using participation rates and the 1983 enrollment levels together with known changes in the County population, a significant error occurred. The projected 1984 District enrollment was down by only 310 students whereas the actual enrollment was down by 4,552 students. Thus, the enrollment decline was nearly 15 times greater than that which was predicted. There were 4,242 more students lost than were anticipated. The error is interpreted as evidence that some factor other than changes in population and participation rates must have caused a loss of students to the District. (See: VI-22)

Did the Change in District Enrollment between Fall, 1983, and Fall, 1984, Occur within Any Particular Age Group

Upon investigation, it is clear that the sudden and unanticipated drop in enrollment cut across all age groups and was similar for both in-District and out-of-District residents. However, younger age groups were lost more heavily than older ones. The greatest loss was among 18 and 19 year olds living within the District; they declined by 15.2%. (See: VI-23, 24)

Overall Changes in Enrollment Predicted

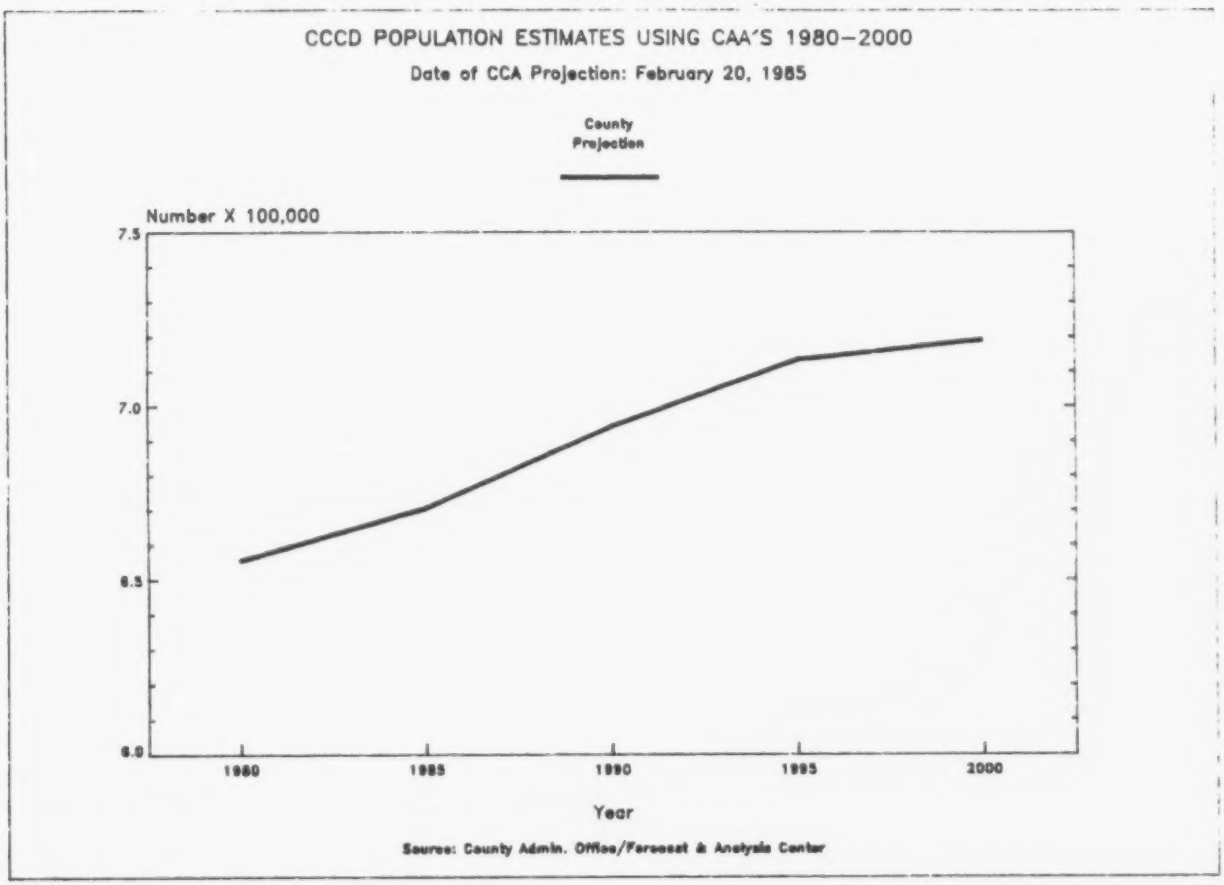
Constant participation rates for age-cohorts have predicted that enrollment by District residents will decline by about 7% between 1984 and 1993. Other County residents are expected to decline in enrollment by about 1%. The overall expected decline in Coast Community College District enrollment is expected to be in the range of 5.7% to 6.2%. Much of the decline is occasioned by a shrinking percentage of 18-29 year olds living in the County who are not quite balanced by a rapid increase in enrollment in the 30-64 year old group. The student population will age significantly.

Qualifications Limiting Accuracy of Predictions

Naturally, such a prediction is not made without qualification. It has been established that some factor or factors other than general population size and age characteristics are responsible to a great extent for enrollment levels. It has not been established as yet what those factors might be. Items as diverse as employment levels, ethnic participation rates, curriculum changes, and staff alteration would logically have an impact. But, the above prediction does form a long-term baseline against which other factors may be evaluated.

VI-1. PROJECTING DISTRICT POPULATION THROUGH 2000, BY CITY.

Community Analysis Area	CAA Number	Population 1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
Stanton	22	27,319	27,552	28,868	28,912	28,753
Garden Grove-West	23	17,715	18,274	18,210	18,375	18,587
Garden Grove-Central	24	70,948	71,574	71,668	71,583	72,278
Garden Grove-East	25	51,816	53,049	52,818	52,940	53,168
Seal Beach	31	18,353	19,450	20,141	19,860	19,988
Westminster	32	72,909	74,634	74,735	75,382	76,011
Huntington Beach-North	33	66,809	67,837	66,887	67,523	66,742
Huntington Beach-West	34	27,151	28,457	30,027	32,265	33,229
Huntington Beach-Central	35	31,661	33,502	44,331	52,568	53,658
Huntington Beach-Southeast	36	60,369	63,030	63,068	63,844	63,063
Fountain Valley	37	53,404	53,390	53,511	52,758	53,009
Costa Mesa-North	44	49,281	50,558	56,033	56,767	56,064
Costa Mesa-South	45	42,120	43,050	44,434	46,320	47,200
Newport Beach-Coastal	46	37,677	37,238	37,295	38,600	39,630
Newport Beach-North	47	28,038	29,136	32,318	35,794	37,945
TOTAL		655,570	670,731	694,344	713,491	719,325

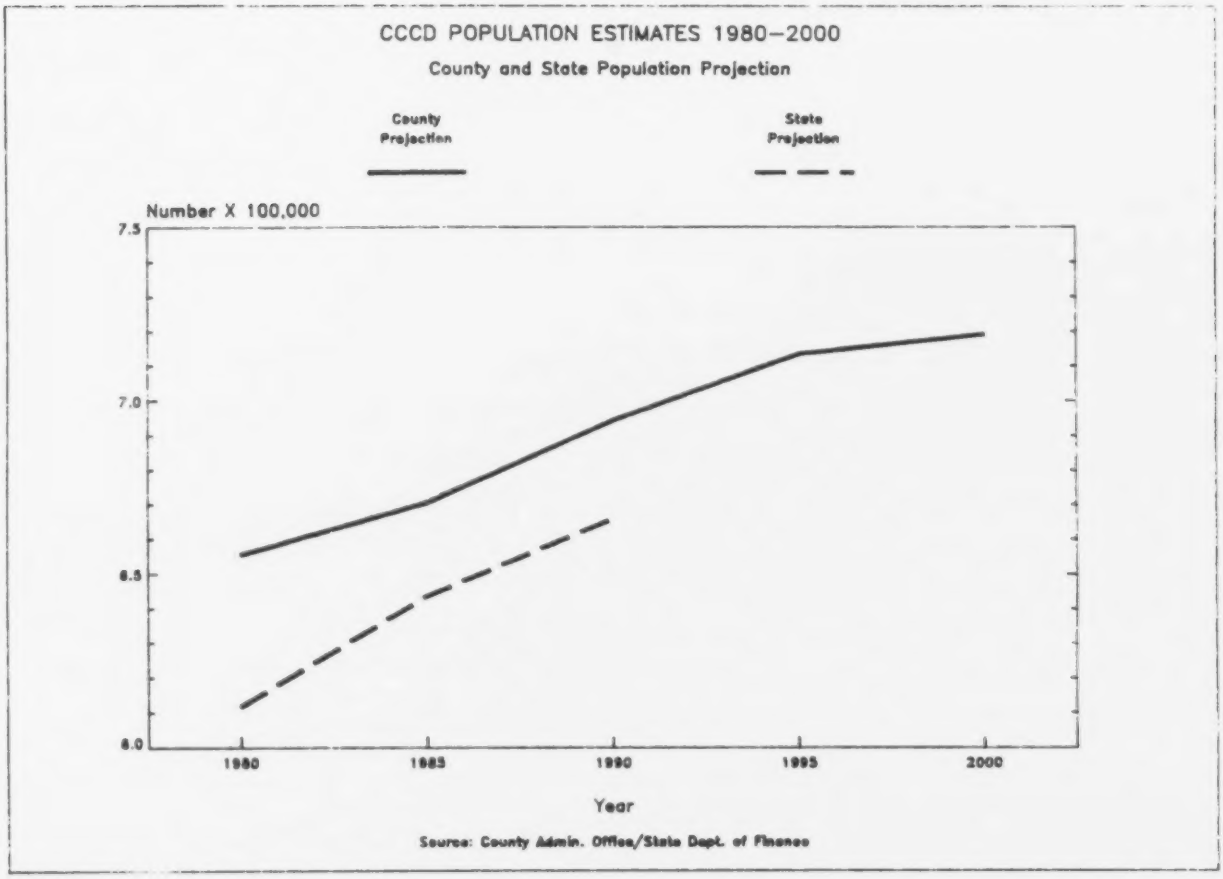


Discussion:

District population may be roughly projected through the end of the century based upon projections furnished by the Orange County Administration Office, Forecast and Analysis Center. The Center has made projections (February 20, 1985) based upon 69 Community Analysis Areas (CAA's) in the County. CAA's are clusters of census tracts and, in the table above, they are labeled by sections of cities which they approximate. The associated graph plots total expected (last line of table) District population over the next generation. The District population is expected to increase by 63,755 persons (9.73%) between 1980 and 2000.

VI-2. ALTERNATE PROJECTIONS OF DISTRICT POPULATION.

	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
County	655,570	670,731	694,344	713,491	719,325
State	611,700	643,600	666,000	--	--



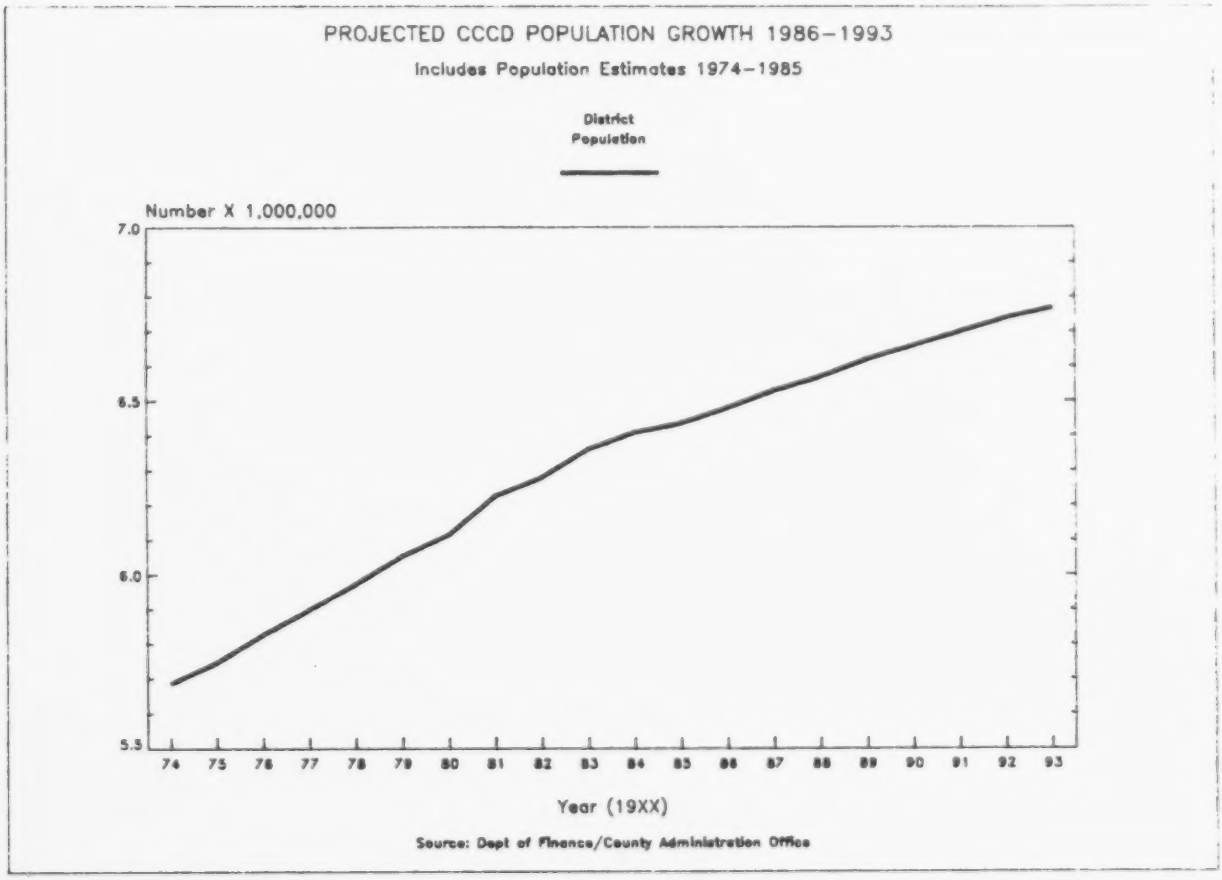
Discussion:

Naturally, any arithmetic projection is no better than the assumptions upon which it is constructed. While the previous table and graph (VI-1) are based upon County-supplied data as indicated, one might construct a similar projection based upon population estimates made by the Department of Finance of the State of California. The Department of Finance made its estimates based upon presumed city population, rather than Community Analysis Areas, and thus the boundaries of the referenced subdivisions do not coincide exactly. Department of Finance estimates are projected only through the year 1993.

VI-3. COMPOSITE DISTRICT POPULATION PROJECTION THROUGH 1993.

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Total District Population Projection	568,615	574,686	582,704	590,000	597,400	605,600	611,700	622,753	628,163	636,163

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Total District Population Projection	640,997	643,600	648,000	653,000	657,000	662,000	666,000	670,000	674,000	677,000


PROJECTED CCCD POPULATION GROWTH 1986–1993
Includes Population Estimates 1974–1985
District Population
Number X 1,000,000
7.0
6.5
6.0
5.5
74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93
Year (19XX)
Source: Dept of Finance/County Administration Office

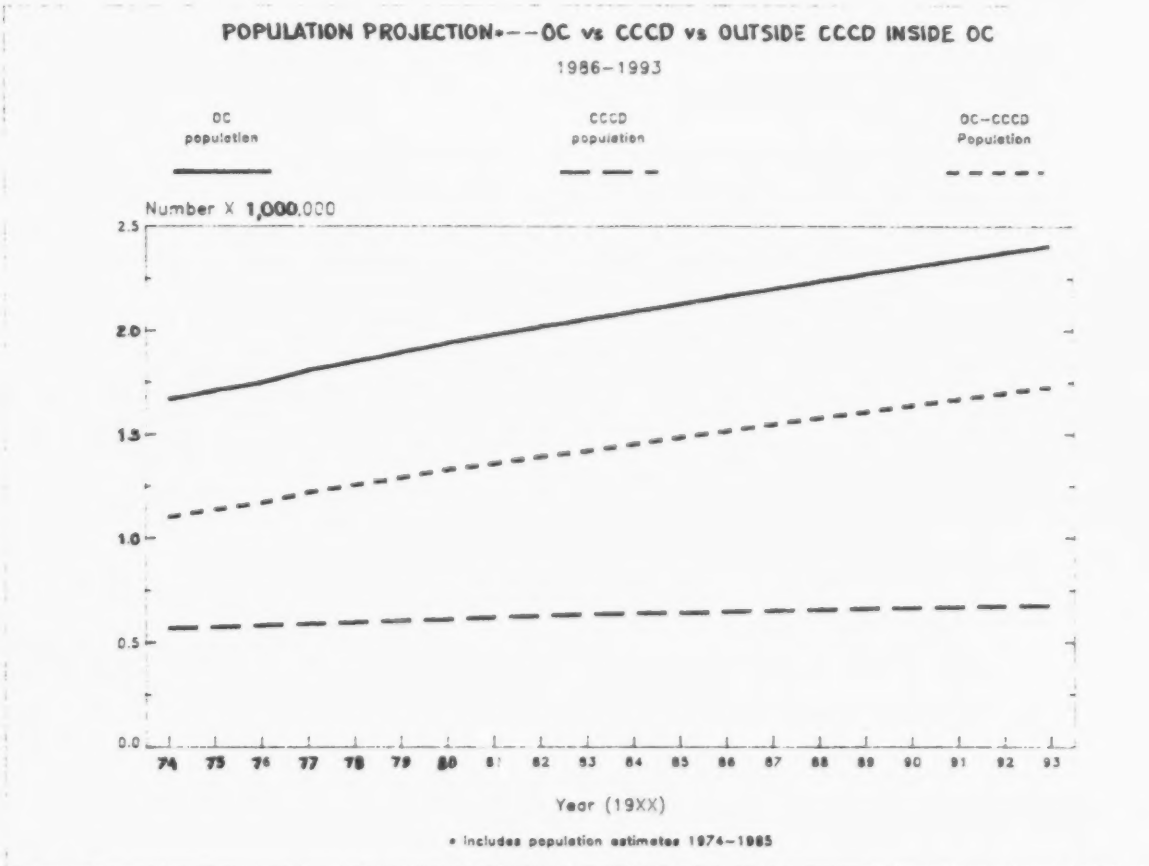
Discussion:

Ultimately, a composite population projection has been synthesized using both Department of Finance and County Administration Office (CAO) data; the result, pictured above, demonstrates the population trend for the Coast Community College District between 1974 and 1993. It is this composite projection which has been utilized in the present study.

VI-4. POPULATION PROJECTIONS FOR ORANGE COUNTY, COAST COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT, AND NON-DISTRICT, COUNTY.

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
District	568,615	574,686	582,704	590,000	597,400	605,600	611,700	622,753	628,163	636,163
Non-District, County	1,101,085	1,138,718	1,169,399	1,220,994	1,256,887	1,290,788	1,330,500	1,359,654	1,393,427	1,421,276
Total County	1,669,700	1,713,404	1,752,103	1,810,994	1,854,287	1,896,388	1,942,200	1,982,407	2,021,590	2,057,439

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
District	640,997	643,600	648,000	653,000	657,000	662,000	666,000	670,000	674,000	677,000
Non-District, County	1,452,784	1,486,573	1,518,323	1,549,161	1,580,623	1,610,511	1,640,756	1,671,173	1,700,711	1,730,310
Total County	2,093,781	2,130,173	2,166,323	2,202,161	2,237,623	2,272,511	2,306,756	2,341,173	2,374,711	2,407,310



Discussion:

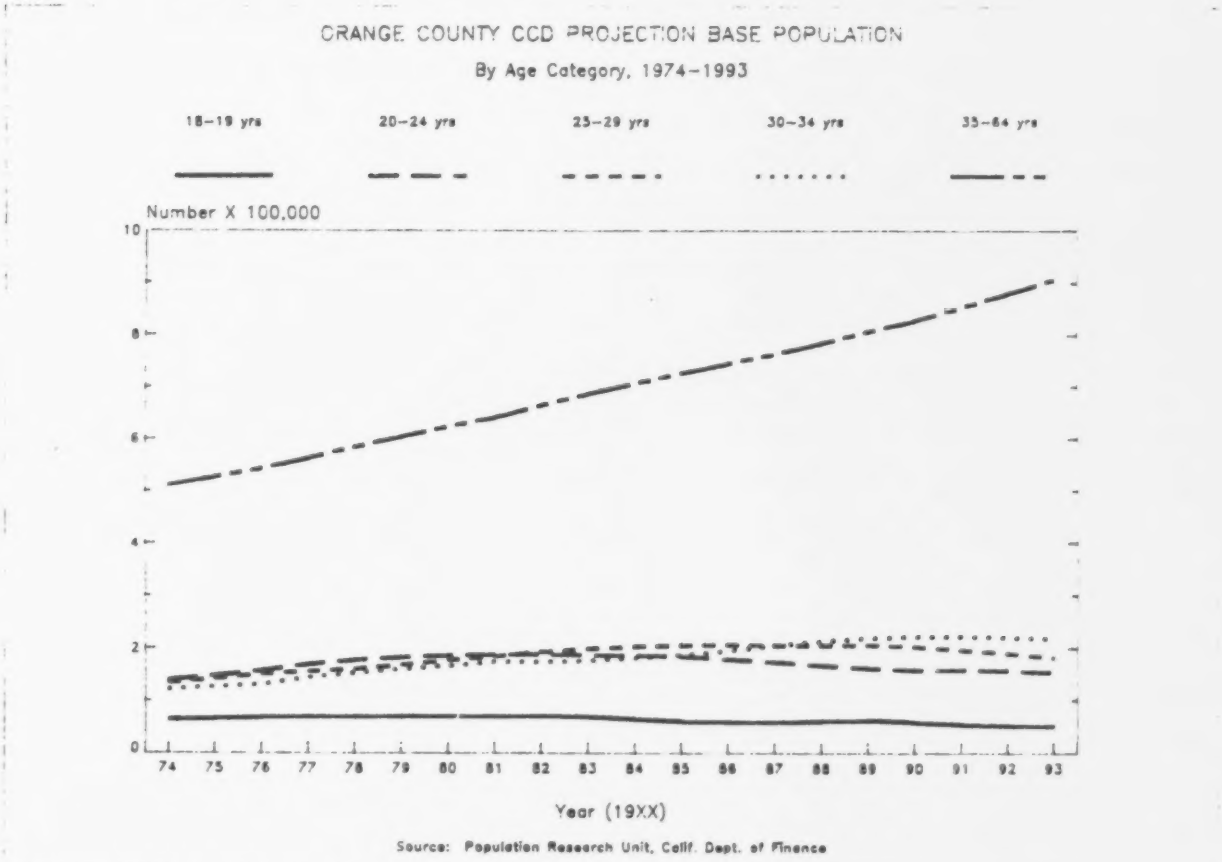
Clearly, County, District, and non-District populations are all expected to increase through the end of the century, though District population will increase at a slower rate. Between 1985 and 1993, the County population is expected to increase by 10.3%, the in-District population by 5.2%, and the County population outside the District by 16.4%. The entire County population is expected to grow at roughly twice the rate of the District while the County population outside the District will grow at three times the rate of the District.

VI-5. PROJECTING COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT BASE POPULATIONS FOR ORANGE COUNTY.

County Populations

Age	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
18-19	63,220	66,097	68,004	68,896	68,766	69,775	69,774	69,467	70,477	68,363
20-24	139,610	147,849	157,034	169,222	177,388	182,412	186,588	187,778	187,478	186,137
25-29	134,076	141,602	150,373	155,197	160,368	168,245	177,416	184,457	193,389	199,248
30-34	121,412	126,372	130,678	144,099	152,448	159,841	166,279	174,311	173,885	175,977
35-64	511,470	527,867	543,643	563,703	584,763	605,227	624,802	641,648	665,229	687,568

Age	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
18-19	63,843	59,776	58,487	58,794	61,059	62,250	58,057	53,354	51,281	50,663
20-24	185,719	183,582	177,843	173,037	166,349	160,816	157,510	158,306	155,836	153,260
25-29	203,132	205,723	206,868	205,624	205,508	206,059	203,023	195,422	189,118	181,187
30-34	181,393	187,357	195,497	205,648	213,564	219,461	222,361	222,496	219,792	218,081
35-64	707,157	727,222	746,078	763,822	784,853	807,185	828,349	853,681	880,327	906,770



Discussion:

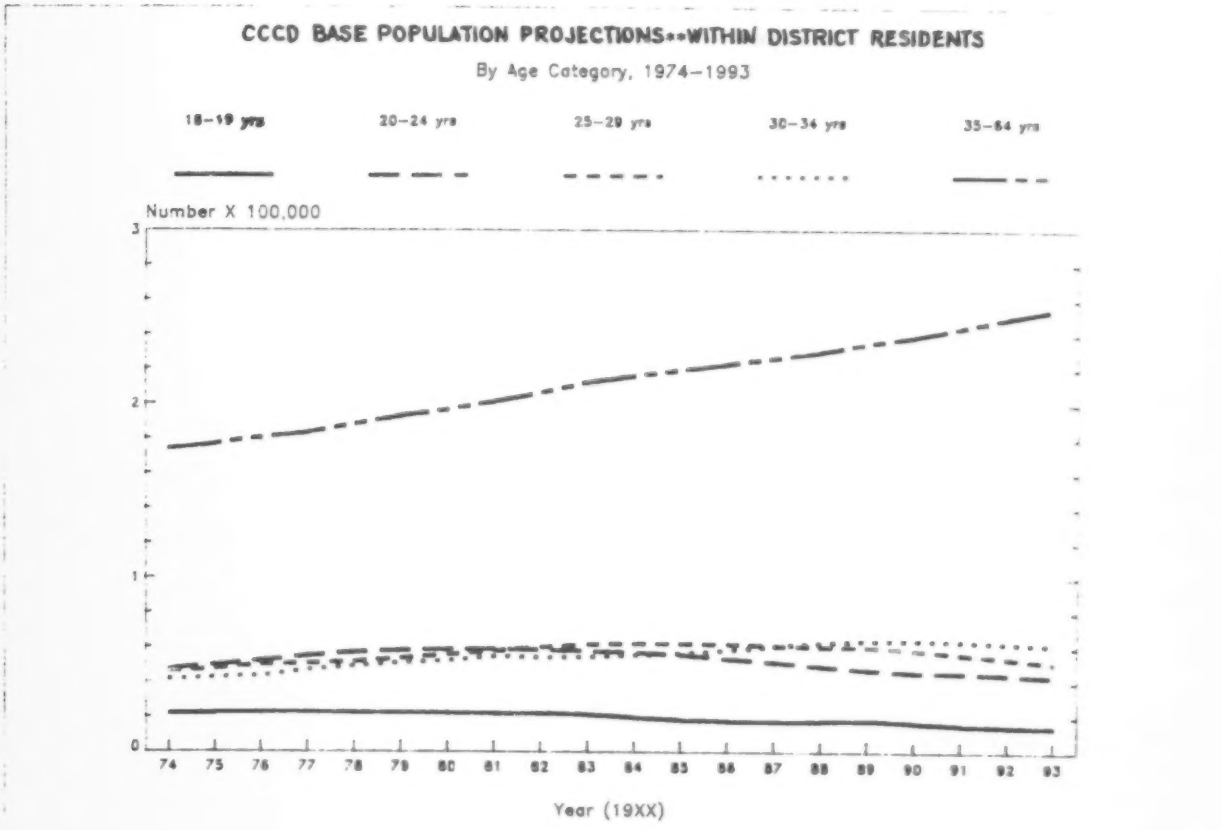
The community college base population includes 18-64 year olds, assuming that older or younger groups do not enroll in community colleges. The assumption is not accurate for the Coast Community College District where 4.8% of the students are over 65. In Orange County, the growth of all age groups will slow during the 1980's, except 56-64 year olds who will increasingly populate the County. 18-19 year olds peaked in 1982; decreasing by 12,557 between 1974 and 1993 when they will be 18% fewer than in 1985. 20-24 year olds peaked in 1981; declining towards 1993 when they will be 16.5% fewer than in 1985. 25-29 year olds will peak in 1989; then decline towards 1993 when they will be 11.9% fewer than in 1985. 30-34 year olds will peak in 1990; then slightly decline by 1993 when they will be 15.8% more numerous than in 1985. 34-64 year olds will increase through 1993 when they will be 24.7% more populous than in 1985.

VI-6. PROJECTING COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT BASE POPULATIONS FOR THE COAST COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT.

District Populations

Age	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
18-19	21,530	22,169	22,616	22,445	22,155	22,282	21,975	21,822	21,899	21,138
20-24	47,544	49,589	52,225	55,130	57,150	58,252	58,766	58,989	58,255	57,554
25-29	45,659	47,494	50,010	50,561	51,666	53,728	55,878	57,945	60,091	61,608
30-34	41,347	42,386	43,460	46,946	49,115	51,044	52,370	54,758	54,031	54,412
35-64	174,181	177,050	180,802	183,648	188,394	193,276	196,783	201,567	206,705	212,597

Age	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
18-19	19,545	18,060	17,495	17,434	17,928	18,134	16,762	15,269	14,555	14,248
20-24	56,857	55,467	53,197	51,310	48,843	46,847	45,476	45,304	44,230	43,101
25-29	62,187	62,156	61,879	60,973	60,340	60,027	58,616	55,926	53,676	50,955
30-34	55,532	56,607	58,478	60,980	62,706	63,931	64,199	63,674	62,382	61,330
35-64	216,491	219,719	223,170	226,494	230,445	235,139	239,159	244,308	249,858	255,008

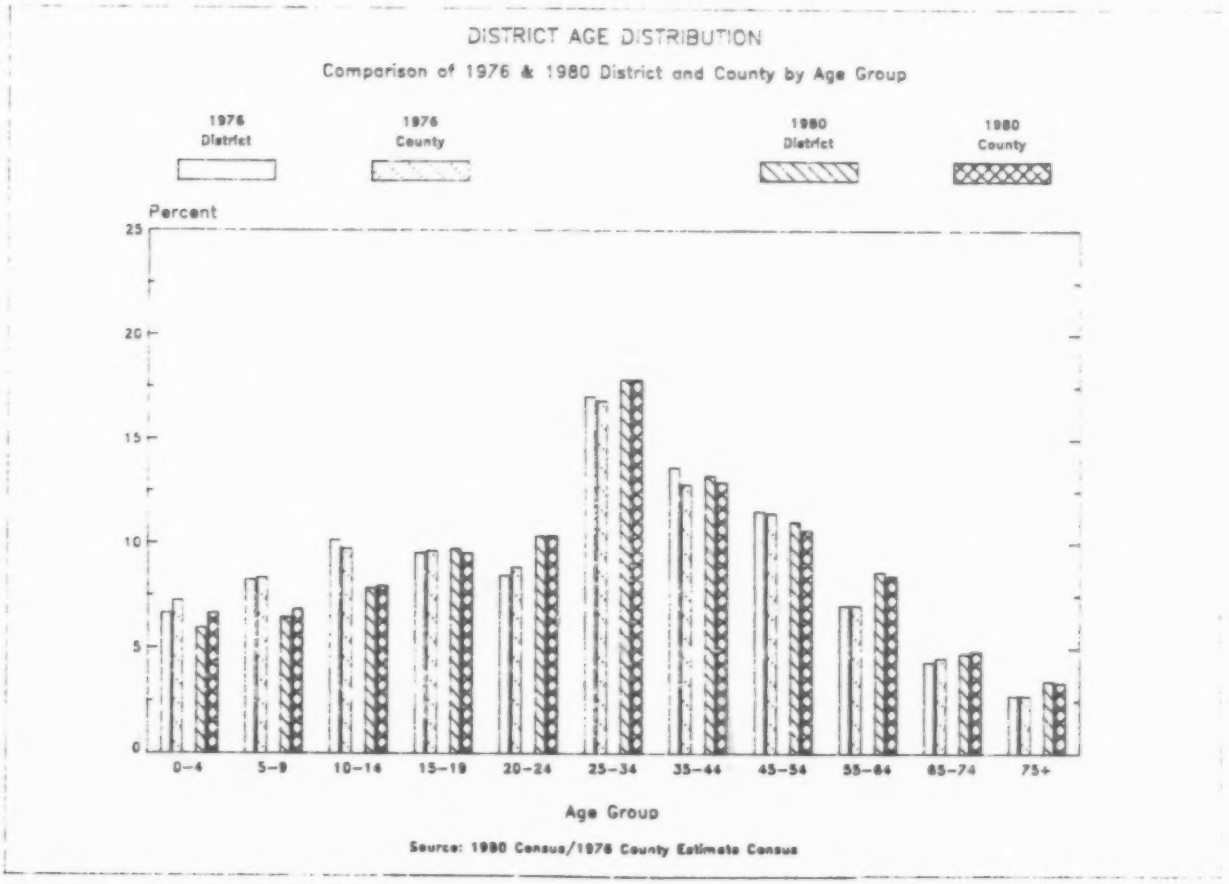


Discussion:

If the concept of community college base population is applied to the population within the Coast Community College District, and projections are made through the 1990's, it becomes clear that all age groups under 30 years old are expected to actually decline in real numbers by 1993.

VI-7. COMPARING DISTRICT AND COUNTY AGE DISTRIBUTIONS.

	Age Group											Median
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	Age
1976												
District %	6.7	8.3	10.2	9.6	8.5	17.1	13.7	11.6	7.1	4.4	2.8	28.9 Yrs
County %	7.3	8.4	9.8	9.7	8.9	16.9	12.9	11.5	7.1	4.6	2.8	28.5 Yrs
1980												
District %	6.0	6.5	7.9	9.8	10.4	17.9	13.3	11.1	8.7	4.8	3.5	29.3 Yrs
County %	6.7	6.9	8.0	9.6	10.4	17.9	13.0	10.7	8.5	4.9	3.4	28.6 Yrs

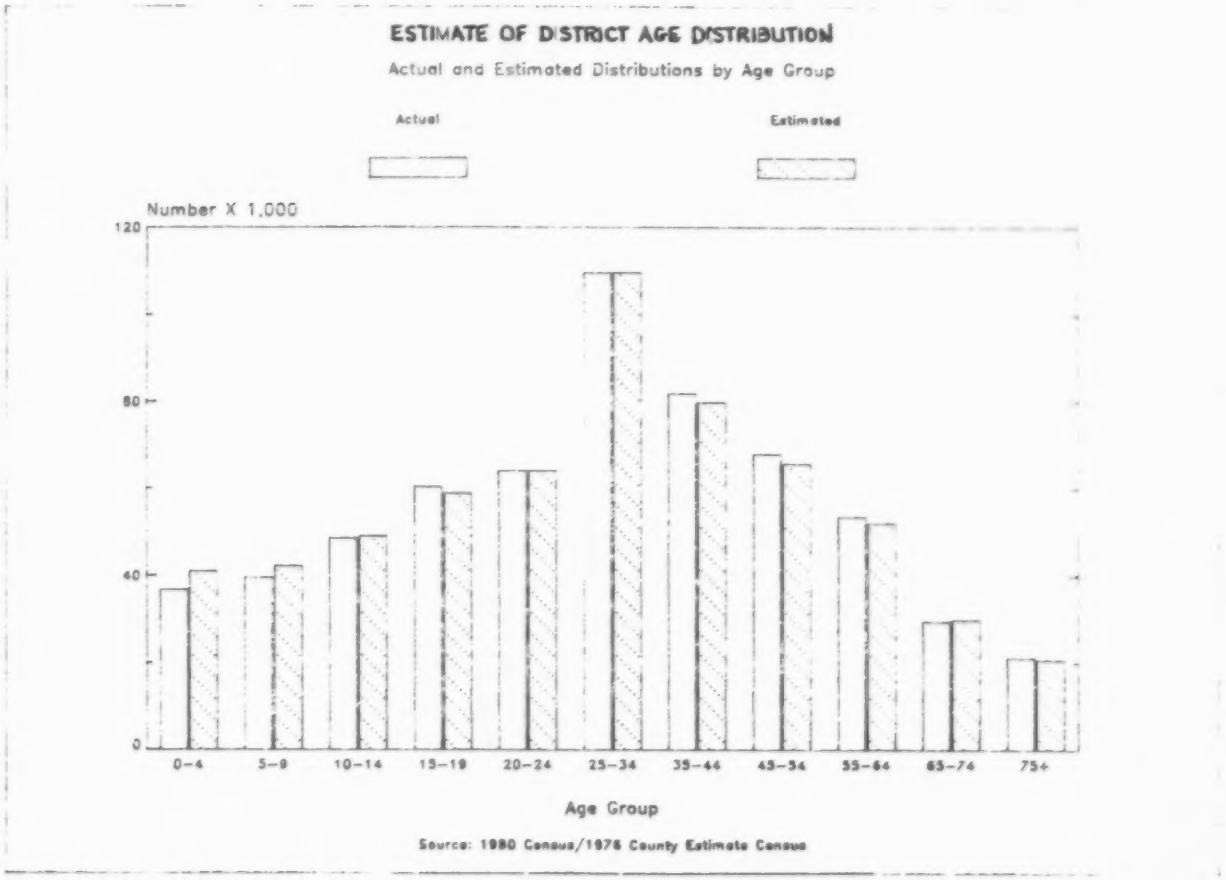


Discussion:

Extensive comparisons between the District population and the County population suggest that, although differences in age distributions occur for younger populations, the distributions are not significantly different for the ages 18-64. The District population is both older than and aging faster than the County population; hence, the median age of the District population rose by .4 years while that of the County fell by .1 year between 1976 and 1980.

VI-8. USING COUNTY AGE GROUP PROPORTIONS TO ESTIMATE DISTRICT AGE DISTRIBUTIONS FOR 1980.

	Age Group										
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+
Actual	36,925	39,801	48,716	60,526	64,276	109,792	81,979	68,056	53,730	29,768	21,404
Estimated (County Proportion)	41,203	42,433	49,198	59,038	64,276	109,792	79,947	65,802	52,273	30,134	20,909
Difference	+ 4,278	+ 2,632	+ 480	- 1,488	0	0	- 2,032	- 2,250	- 1,457	+ 366	- 495
Percentage Difference	+ 11.6	+ 6.6	+ 0.98	- 2.5	0	0	- 2.5	- 3.3	- 2.7	+ 1.2	- 1.9



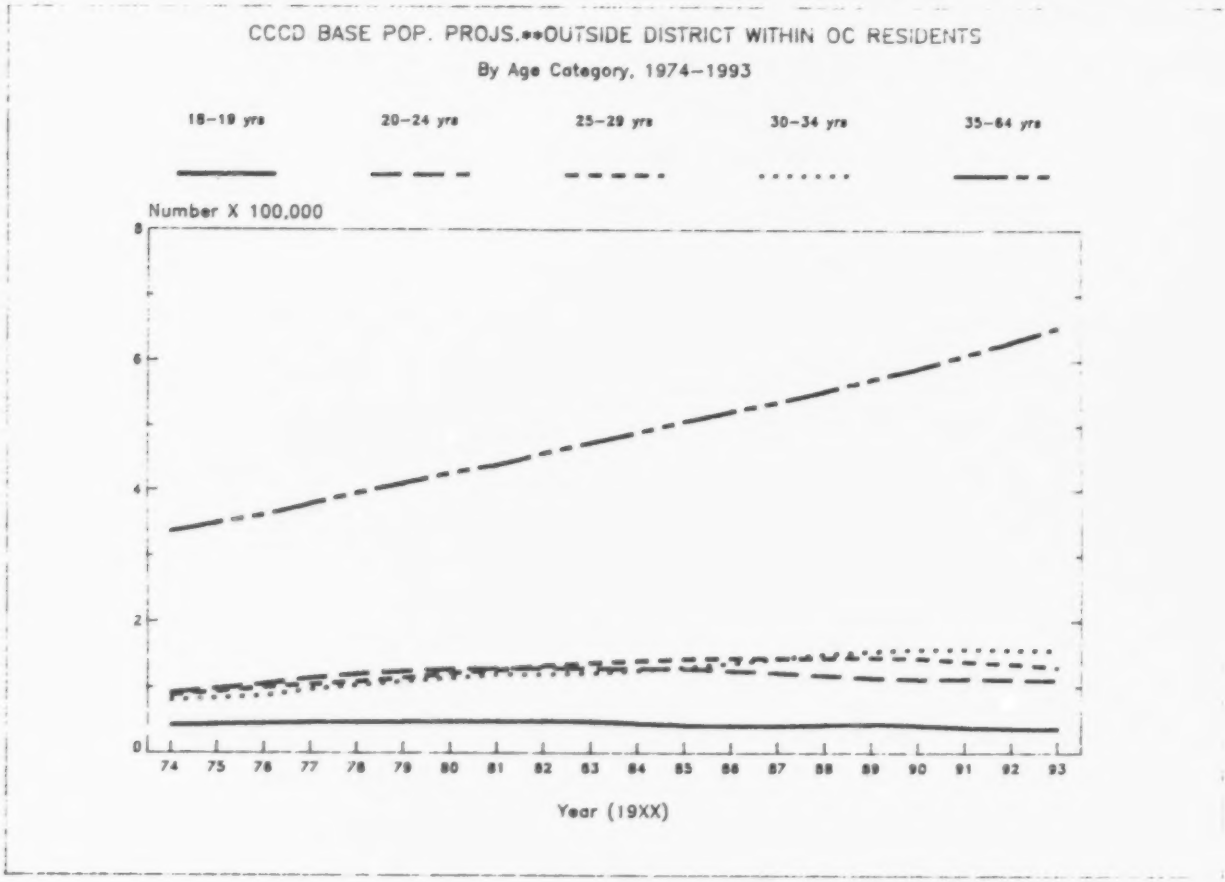
Discussion:

The degree to which County age distribution might reasonably be used to estimate District age distributions was tested; projections were made from a special 1976 census to estimate the age distributions which should have been expected for the District population in 1980. Those projected figures were then compared with the actual population sizes to see what difference resulted. Clearly, the youngest population (0-4 years) proved the least accurate (11.6% off); yet this population would affect community college enrollment ever so slightly. The prime community college student ages (20-34) were projected almost exactly. For the rest, younger population groups were overestimated while older population groups were underestimated. It is concluded that, for purposes of estimating potential community college enrollment, County proportions are quite appropriate.

VI-9. USING COUNTY AGE GROUP PROPORTIONS TO ESTIMATE NON-DISTRICT AGE DISTRIBUTIONS WITHIN ORANGE COUNTY.

Age Group	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
18-19	41,690	43,928	45,388	46,451	46,611	47,493	47,799	47,645	48,578	47,225
20-24	92,066	98,260	104,809	114,092	120,238	124,160	127,822	128,789	129,223	128,583
25-29	88,417	94,108	100,363	104,636	108,702	114,517	121,538	126,512	133,298	137,640
30-34	80,065	83,986	87,218	97,153	103,333	106,797	113,909	119,553	119,854	121,565
35-64	337,289	350,817	362,841	380,055	396,369	411,951	428,019	440,081	458,524	474,971
Total	639,527	671,098	700,618	742,386	775,254	806,918	839,087	862,580	889,489	909,984

Age Group	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
18-19	44,298	41,716	40,992	41,360	43,131	44,116	41,295	38,085	36,726	36,415
20-24	128,862	128,115	124,646	121,727	117,506	113,969	112,034	113,002	111,606	110,159
25-29	140,945	143,567	144,989	144,651	145,168	146,032	144,407	139,496	135,442	130,23[illegible]
30-34	125,861	130,750	137,019	144,668	150,858	155,530	158,162	158,822	157,410	156,751
35-64	490,666	507,503	522,908	537,328	554,408	572,046	589,190	609,373	630,469	651,762
Total	930,631	951,650	970,554	989,734	1,011,072	1,031,694	1,045,088	1,058,778	1,071,653	1,085,320



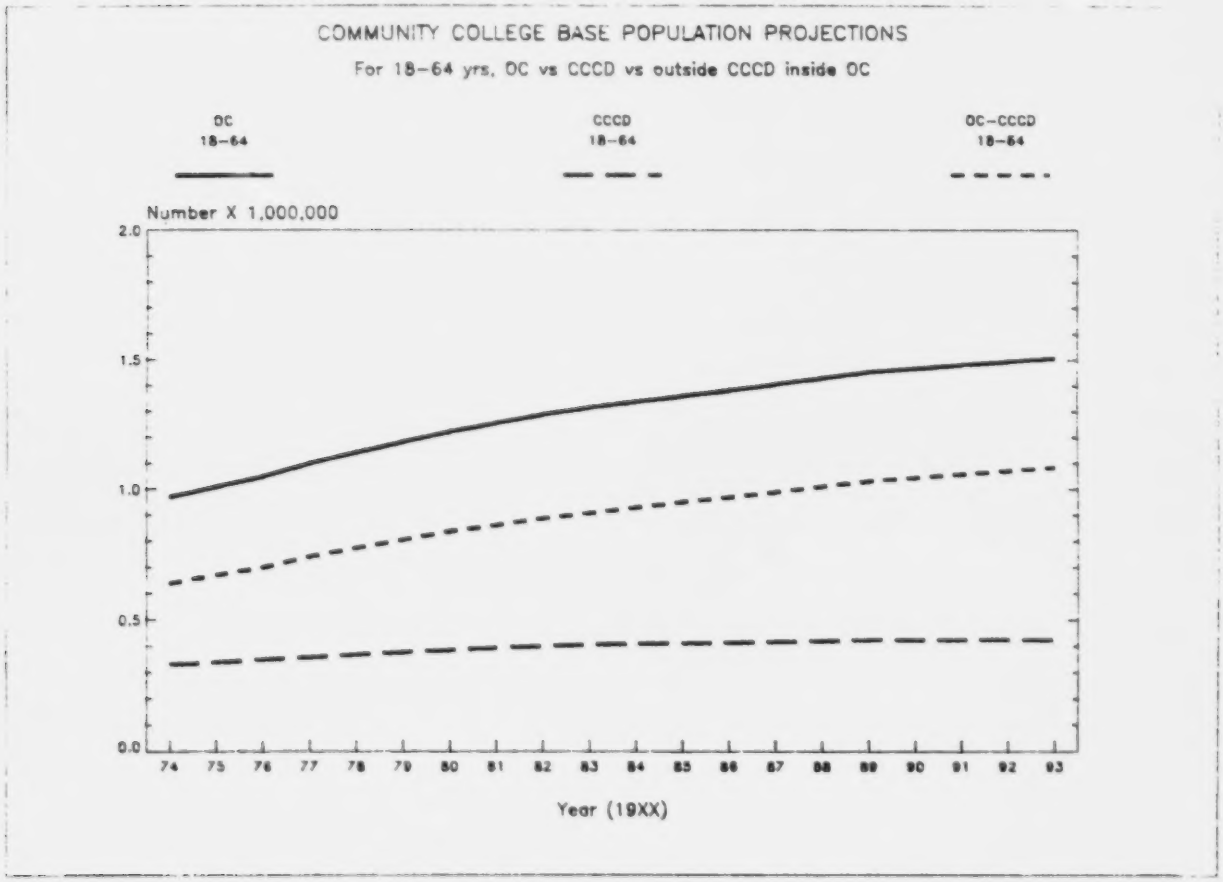
Discussion:

Age distribution for the portion of the County population residing outside the Coast Community College District has been calculated by subtracting the relevant figures for District residents from the comparable figures for all County residents. The results, shown above, should be somewhat more accurate than for District residents, since two-thirds of the County population is included in this sample. It becomes clear from these data that 18-19 year olds will decrease after 1989; that 20-24 year olds will decrease after 1991; that 25-29 year olds will decrease after 1989; 30-34 year olds will decrease after 1991; and that 35 year olds and older persons will increase continually towards the end of the century.

VI-10. USING AGE GROUP PROPORTIONS TO ESTIMATE COMMUNITY COLLEGE BASE POPULATIONS FOR THE COAST COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT, ORANGE COUNTY, AND THE NON-DISTRICT PORTION OF ORANGE COUNTY.

18-64 Years Old	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
District	330,261	338,689	349,114	358,731	368,479	378,582	385,772	395,081	400,980	407,309
Non-District	639,527	671,098	700,618	742,386	775,254	806,918	839,087	862,580	889,478	909,984
Total County	969,788	1,009,787	1,049,732	1,101,117	1,143,733	1,185,500	1,224,859	1,257,661	1,290,458	1,317,293

18-64 Years Old	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
District	410,613	412,010	414,219	417,191	420,261	424,077	424,212	424,481	424,701	424,641
Non-District	930,631	951,650	970,554	989,734	1,011,072	1,031,694	1,045,088	1,058,778	1,071,653	1,085,320
Total County	1,341,244	1,363,660	1,384,773	1,406,925	1,431,333	1,455,771	1,469,300	1,483,259	1,496,354	1,509,961

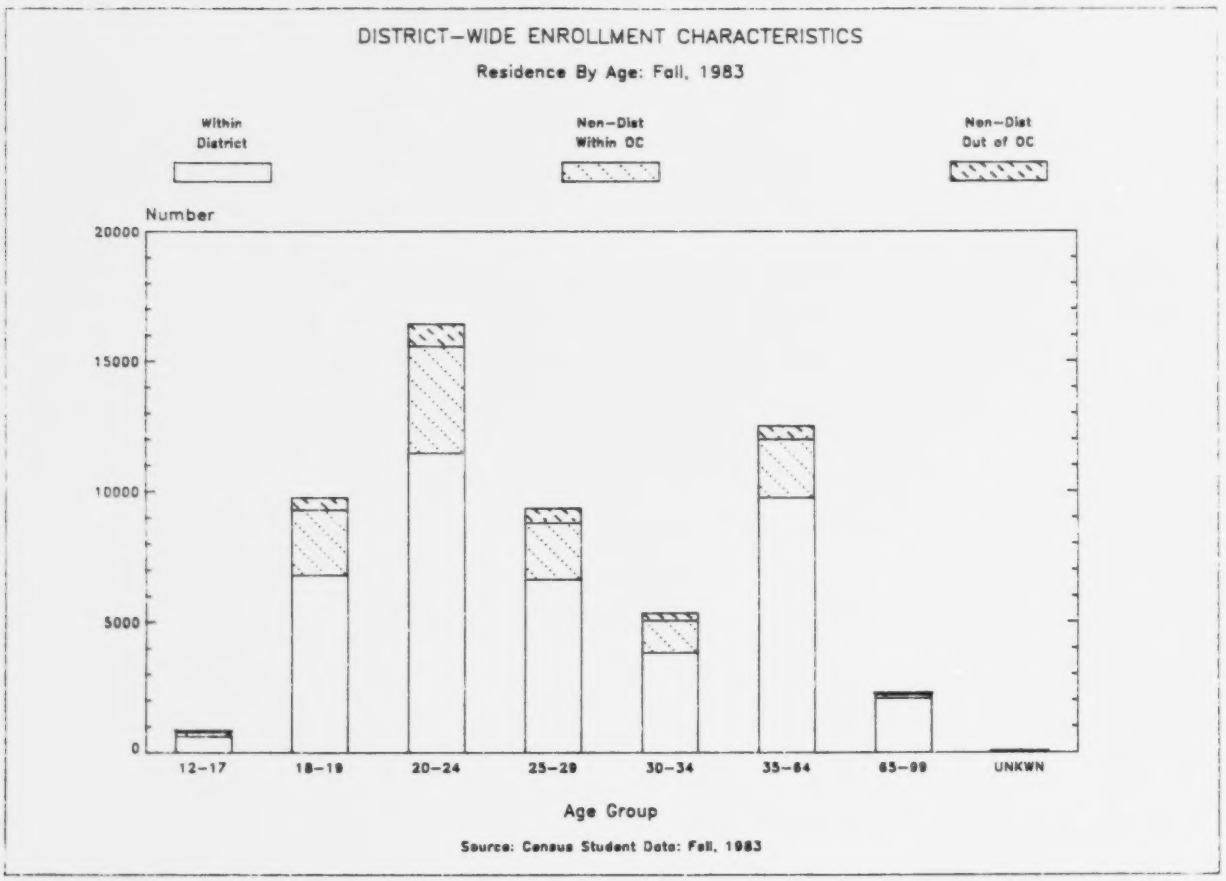

COMMUNITY COLLEGE BASE POPULATION PROJECTIONS
For 18–64 yrs, OC vs CCCD vs outside CCCD inside OC
OC 18–64
CCCD 18–64
OC–CCCD 18–64
Number X 1,000,000
2.0
1.5
1.0
0.5
0.0
74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93
Year (19XX)

Discussion:

The concept of a community college base population is used to project the number of eligible community college students through 1993 within Orange County. The projection has been accomplished by relying upon age group clusters, as indicated. Ultimately, the pool of potential Orange County students available for community college enrollment will continue to increase during the 1980's and 1990's. Although the number of persons under 29 years old will decrease, it will be more than compensated for by increasing numbers of persons over 30 years old. The nature of those students will differ; they will be older, will have fewer young children, and will enroll in fewer classes each. Thus, if District enrollment were to depend only upon District residents, and if other factors (e.g., marketing, market share, etc.) were to remain constant, enrollment within the Coast Community College District may be thought of as having now stabilized.

VI-11. DISTRICT ENROLLMENT BY RESIDENCE AND AGE--FALL, 1983.

Residence Categories	Age Groups, Fall , 1983								
	12-17	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-64	65-99	Unknown	Total
District	652	6,843	11,513	6,673	3,864	9,795	2,116	68	41,524
County (Non-Dist)	162	2,500	4,103	2,172	1,223	2,239	140	12	12,551
State (Non-County)	23	263	512	396	227	430	40	0	1,891
National (Non-State)	13	148	165	56	29	34	0	0	445
Foreign	2	18	52	28	12	13	0	0	125
Unknown (Non-Dist)	1	14	3	1	0	0	1	0	20
Unknown	3	21	119	73	25	36	0	0	277
TOTAL	856	9,807	16,467	9,399	5,380	12,547	2,297	80	56,833

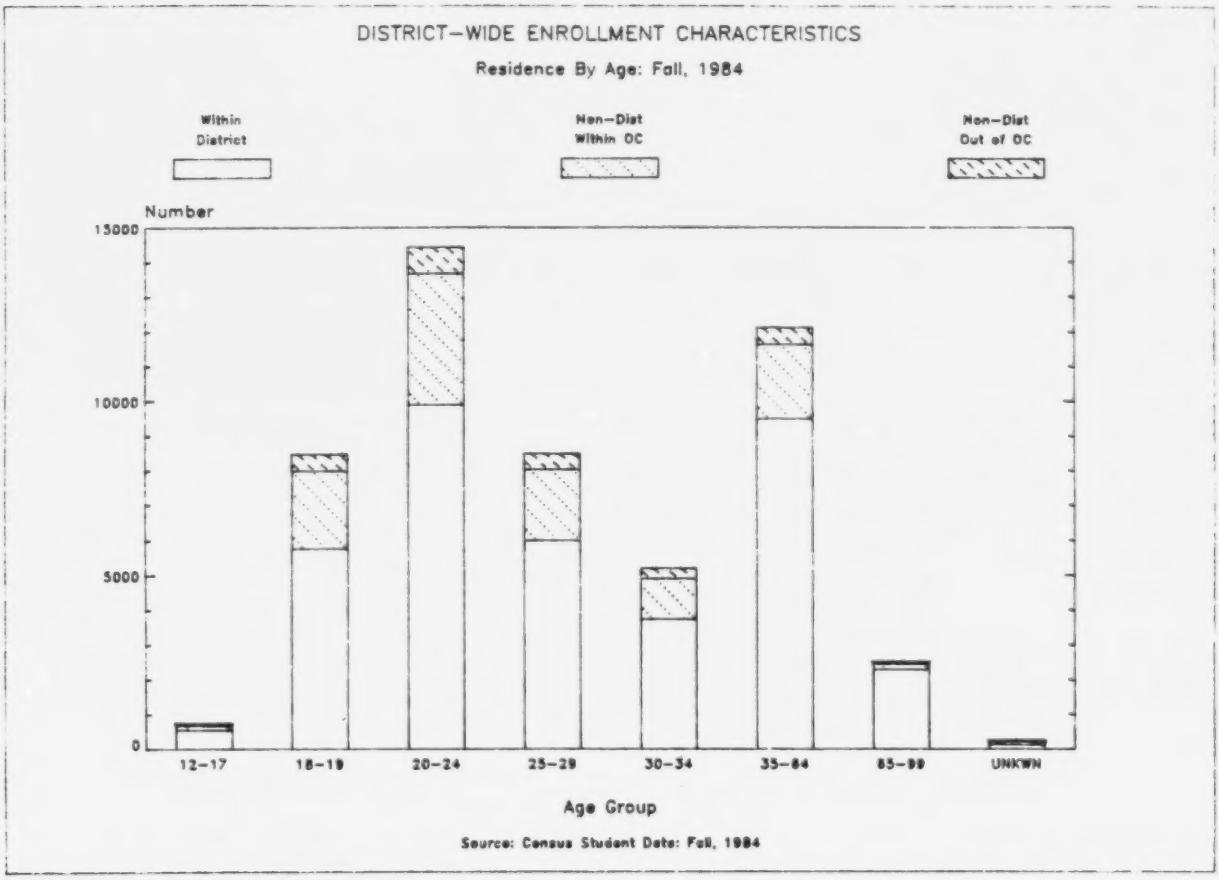


Discussion:

In the fall of 1983, 36,529 (63.3%) District students were under the age of 30, whereas 20,224 (35%) were 30 years old or older. 16,467 (28.5%) were between 20 and 24 years old.

VI-12. DISTRICT ENROLLMENT BY RESIDENCE AND AGE--FALL, 1984.

Residence Categories	Age Groups, Fall, 1984								
	12-17	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-64	65-99	Unknown	Total
District	560	5,798	9,923	6,016	3,763	9,523	2,312	164	38,059
County (Non-District)	147	2,215	3,787	2,047	1,169	2,134	174	54	11,727
State (Non-County)	21	265	468	316	205	386	30	15	1,706
National (Non-State)	11	147	157	55	48	43	0	9	470
Foreign	4	30	49	26	12	9	0	0	130
Unknown (Non-District)	0	17	7	0	3	1	0	0	28
Unknown	3	23	75	57	29	40	0	10	237
TOTAL	746	8,495	14,466	8,517	5,229	12,136	2,516	252	52,357

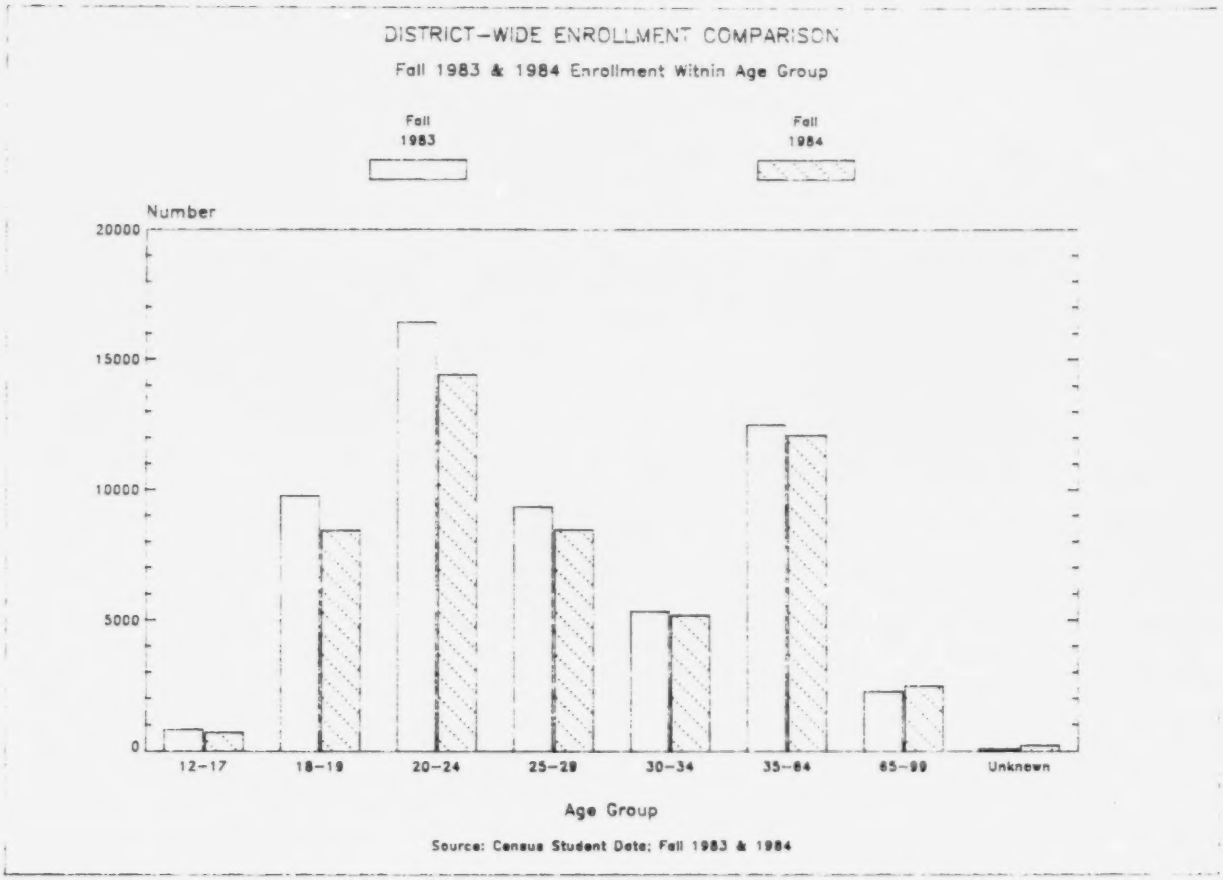


Discussion:

In the fall of 1984, 32,224 (61.6%) District students were under the age of 30, whereas 19,881 (38%) were 30 years old or older. 14,466 (27.6%) were between 20 and 24 years olds.

VI-13. COMPARING ENROLLMENT BY AGE GROUP, 1983 AND 1984.

	Age Groups								
	12-17	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-64	65-99	Unknown	Total
1983	856	9,807	16,467	9,399	5,380	12,547	2,297	80	56,833
1984	746	8,495	14,466	8,517	5,229	12,136	2,516	252	52,357
% Change	- 13%	- 13%	- 12%	- 9%	- 2%	- 3%	+ 10%	+ 215%	- 8%

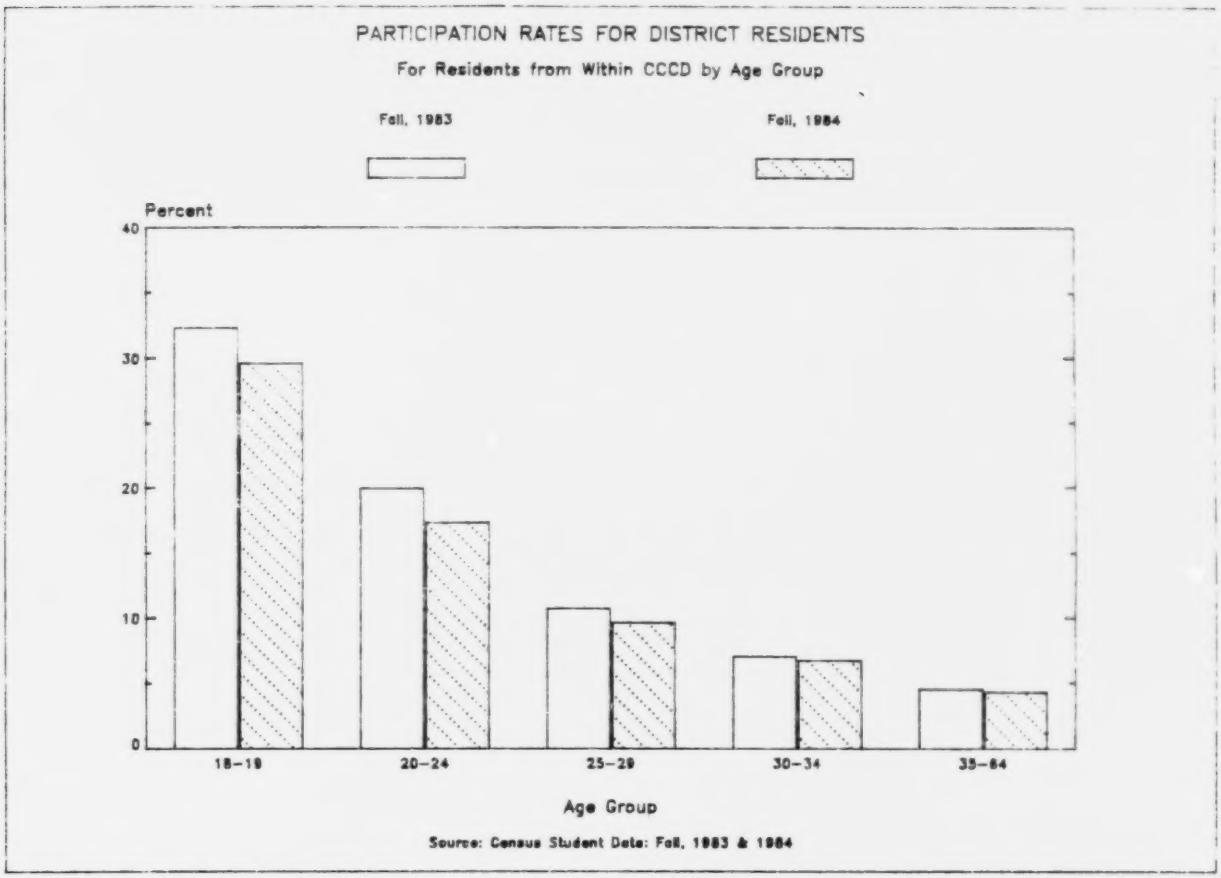


Discussion:

Total District enrollment in 1984 was down by approximately 8% from 1983. 12-19 year olds were down by 13%; 20-24 year olds were down by 12% and 25-29 year olds were down by 9%. But, 30-34 and 35-65 year olds were down by only 2% and 3%, respectively. Interestingly, over 65 year olds increased by 10% in 1984 from the previous year. It is clear from this view that the reduced demand for enrollment comes especially from among younger students.

VI-14. PARTICIPATION RATES FOR DISTRICT RESIDENTS BY AGE GROUP.

	Age Groups				
Semester, Year	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-64
Fall 1983	32.4%	20.0%	10.8%	7.1%	4.6%
Fall 1984	29.7%	17.4%	9.7%	6.8%	4.4%

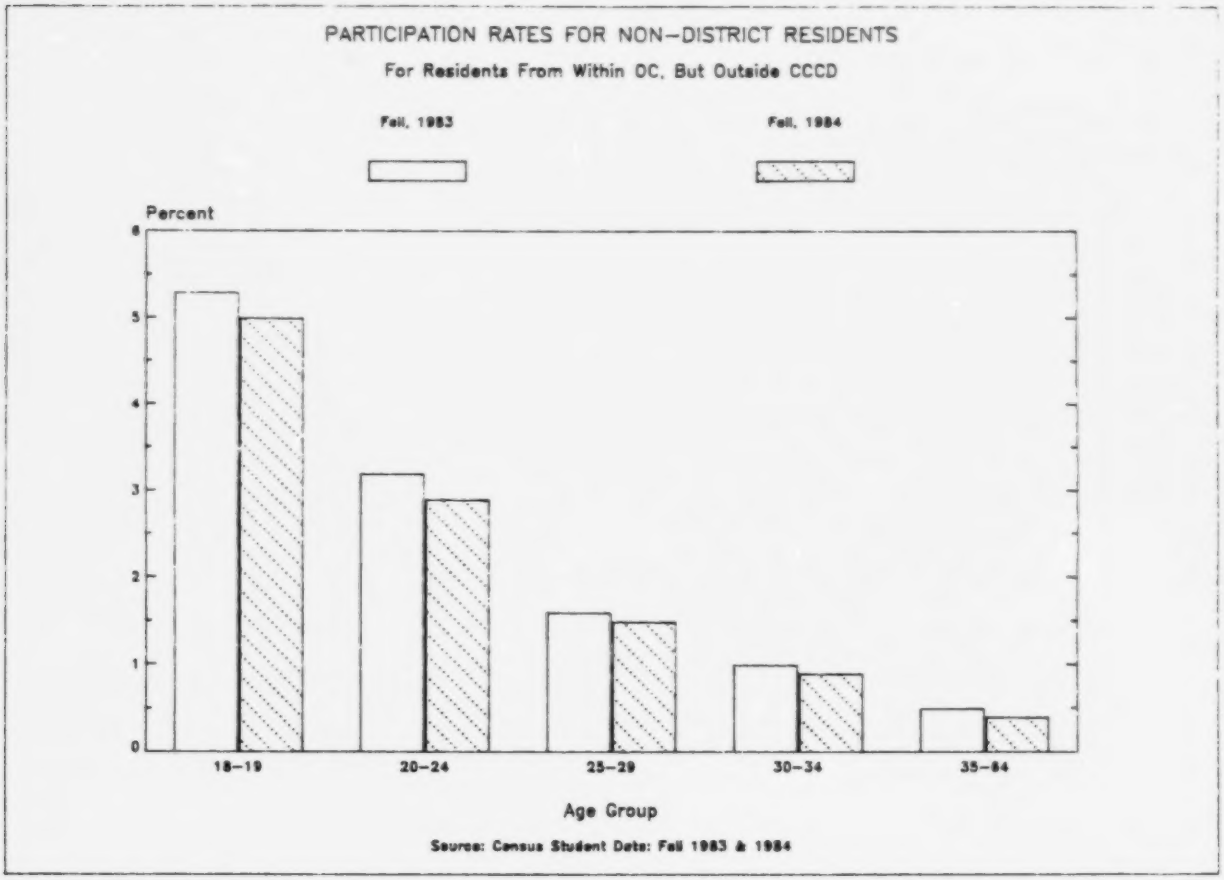


Discussion:

Constant participation rates were calculated by dividing the number of actual students enrolled within each age group by the number of District residents within each age group for the fall semesters, 1983 and 1984. (Enrollment data is abstracted from the Census Student Data System, First Census, in each year.) The highest percentage is 32% for the 18-19 year olds in the fall, 1983. Thus, 32.4% of all 18 and 19 year olds living within the District were enrolled in District colleges in the fall, 1983. Similarly, 20% of all 20-24 year olds living within the District were enrolled in District colleges in the fall, 1983. Two trends are clearly visible. Each progressively older age group has lower participation rates within the colleges and the participation rates were lower in 1984 for all age groups than had been true in 1983. (Note: participation rates were not tabulated for periods prior to 1983 owing to missing enrollment information within the District.)

VI-15. PARTICIPATION RATES FOR NON-DISTRICT RESIDENTS OF ORANGE COUNTY BY AGE GROUP.

	Age Groups				
Semester, Year	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-64
Fall, 1983 Outside District, Inside County	5.3%	3.2%	1.6%	1.0%	.5%
Fall, 1984 Outside District, Inside County	5.0%	2.9%	1.5%	.9%	.4%

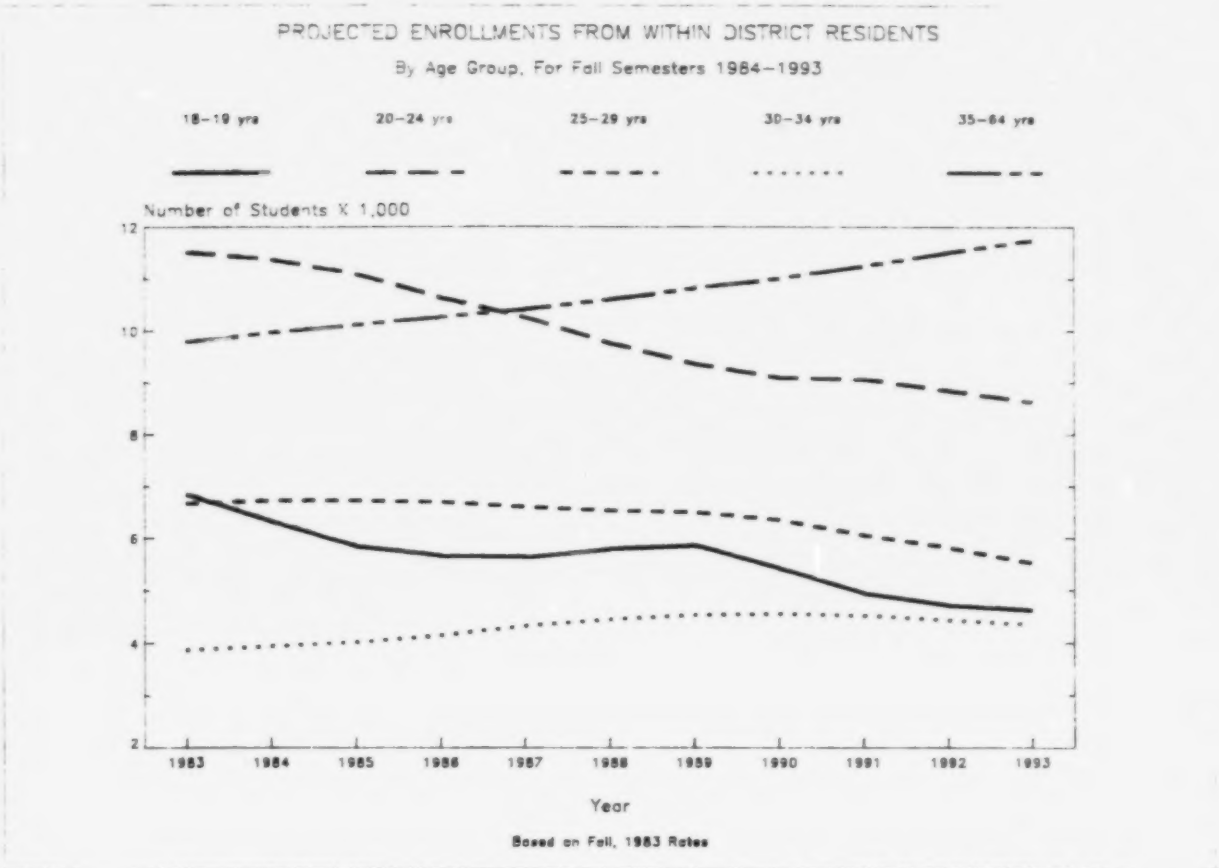


Discussion:

In every age category, County residents living outside the District had lower participation rates than did District residents. Surprisingly, 5.3% of all County residents, 18 or 19 years old, living outside of the District, were enrolled in one of the Coast community colleges in the fall, 1983.

VI-16. PROJECTING ENROLLMENT OF DISTRICT RESIDENTS USING FALL, 1983, PARTICIPATION RATES OF AGE GROUPS.

Age Group	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
18-19	6,643	6,327	5,847	5,664	5,644	5,804	5,871	5,426	4,943	4,712	4,613
20-24	11,513	11,374	11,096	10,641	10,264	9,770	9,371	9,097	9,063	8,848	8,622
25-29	6,673	6,736	6,732	6,702	6,604	6,536	6,502	6,349	6,058	5,814	5,519
30-34	3,864	3,944	4,020	4,153	4,330	4,453	4,540	4,559	4,522	4,430	4,355
35-64	9,795	9,974	10,123	10,282	10,435	10,617	10,834	11,019	11,256	11,512	11,749

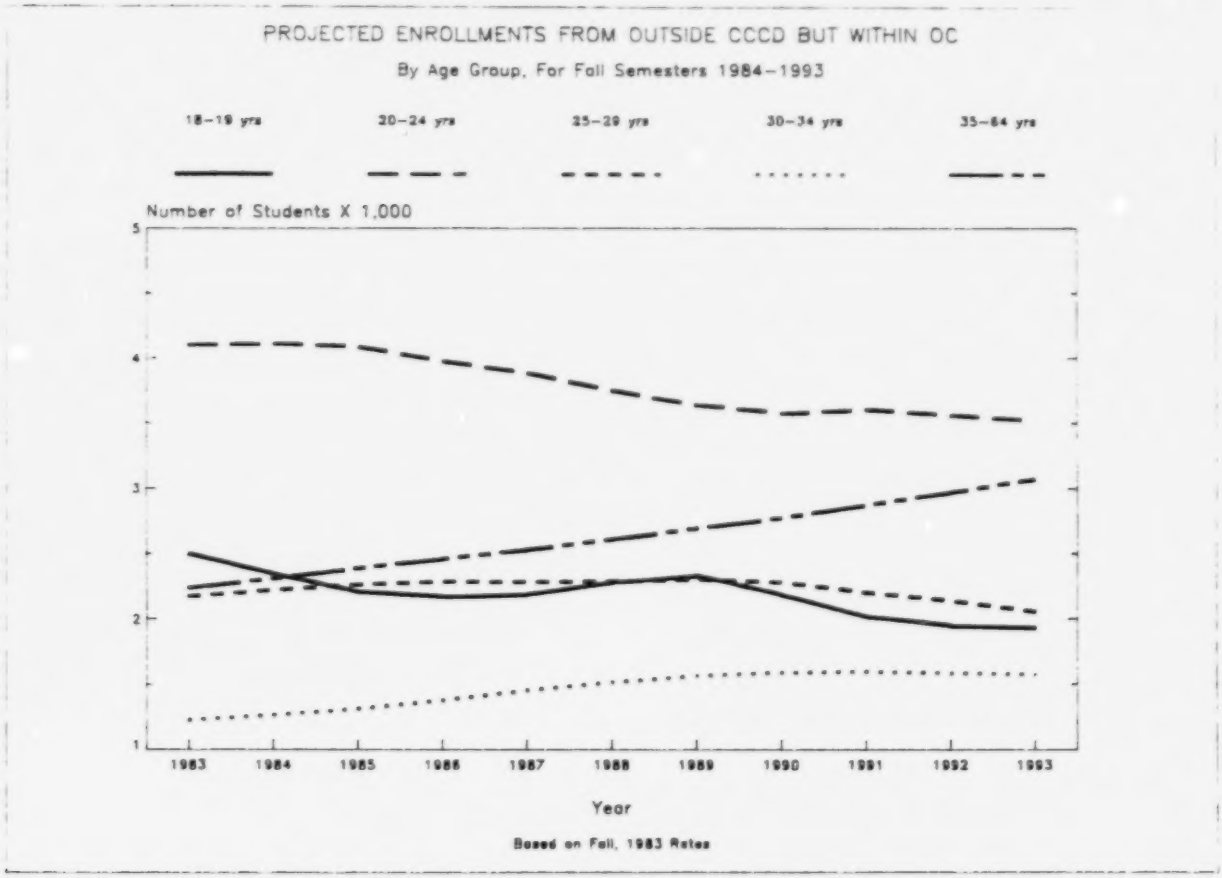


Discussion:

If the participation rates established for each age group, based upon fall, 1983, are used, it is clear that we can project an increase in enrollment from District residents over age 35 by about 17% by 1993. Similarly, we can project an increase among 30-34 year old District residents by 12%. Meanwhile, 18-19 year olds will decrease by 33%; 20-24 year olds will decrease by 26%; and 25-29 year olds will decrease by 18%. Note that these projections ignore the role which over 64 year olds might play in the future; recall that this age group accounted for 2,116 students in the fall, 1983. Similarly, these projections ignore the role which under 18 year olds might play in the future; this group accounted for 652 students in the fall, 1983.

VI-17. PROJECTING ENROLLMENT OF NON-DISTRICT COUNTY RESIDENTS USING FALL, 1983, PARTICIPATION RATES OF AGE GROUPS.

Age Group	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
18-19	2,500	2,345	2,208	2,170	2,190	2,283	2,335	2,186	2,016	1,944	1,928
20-24	4,103	4,112	4,088	3,977	3,884	3,750	3,637	3,575	3,606	3,561	3,515
25-29	2,172	2,224	2,266	2,288	2,283	2,291	2,304	2,279	2,201	2,137	2,055
30-34	1,223	1,266	1,315	1,378	1,455	1,518	1,565	1,591	1,598	1,584	1,577
35-64	2,239	2,313	2,392	2,465	2,533	2,613	2,697	2,777	2,873	2,972	3,072

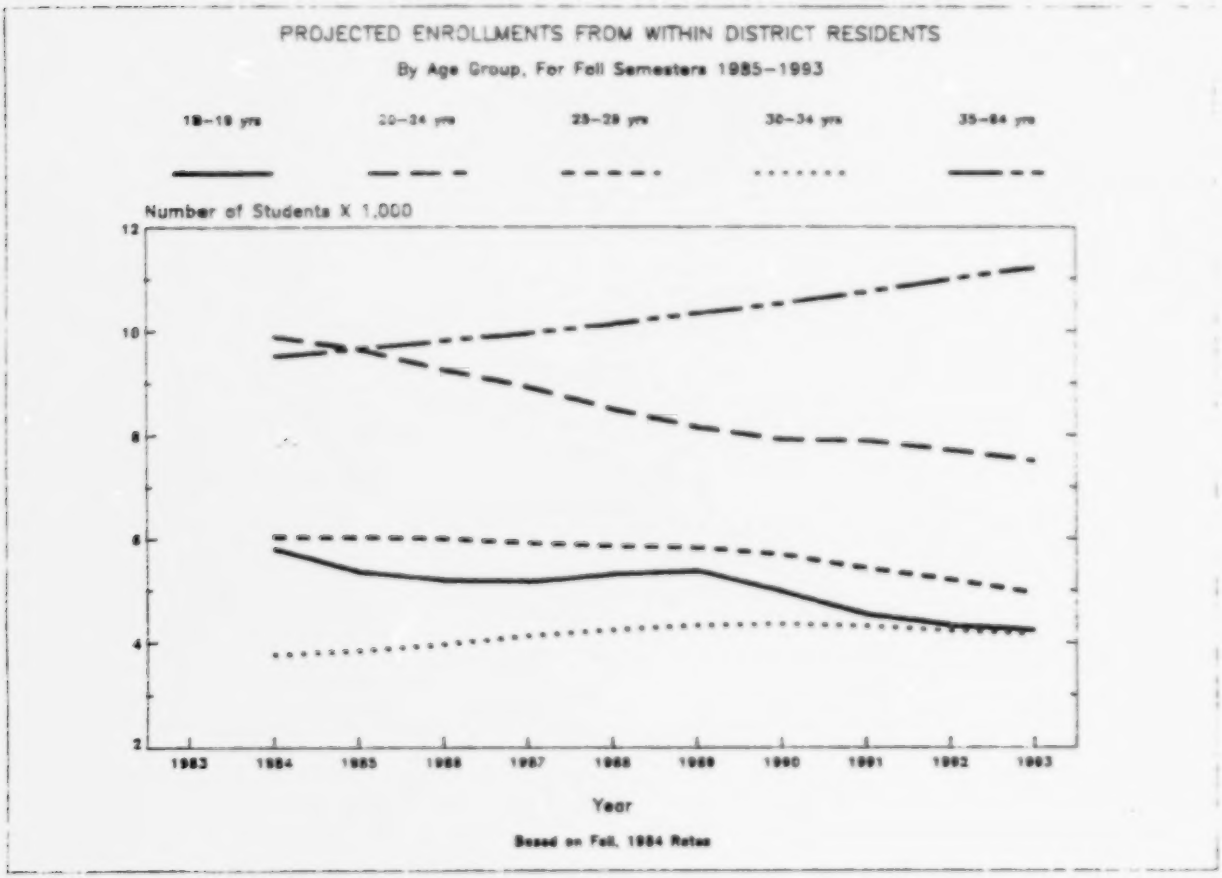


Discussion:

If the participation rates established for each age group, based upon fall, 1983, are used, it is clear that we can project an increase in enrollment from non-District County residents over age 35 by about 37% by 1993. Similarly, we can project an increase among 30-34 year old non-District County residents by 29%. Meanwhile, 18-19 year olds will decrease by 23%; 20-24 year olds will decrease by 14%; and 25-29 year olds will decrease by 5%. Note that these projections ignore the role which over 64 year olds might play in the future; recall that this age group accounted for 140 students in the fall, 1983. Similarly, these projections ignore the role which under 18 year olds might play in the future; this group accounted for 162 students in the fall, 1983.

VI-18. PROJECTING ENROLLMENT OF DISTRICT RESIDENTS USING FALL, 1984, PARTICIPATION RATES OF AGE GROUPS.

Age Group	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
18-19	5,805	5,364	5,196	5,178	5,325	5,386	4,978	4,535	4,323	4,232
20-24	9,893	9,651	9,256	8,928	8,499	8,151	7,913	7,883	7,696	7,500
25-29	6,032	6,029	6,002	5,914	5,853	5,823	5,686	5,425	5,207	4,943
30-34	3,765	3,838	3,965	4,134	4,251	4,335	4,353	4,317	4,229	4,158
35-64	9,526	9,668	9,819	9,966	10,140	10,346	10,523	10,750	10,994	11,220

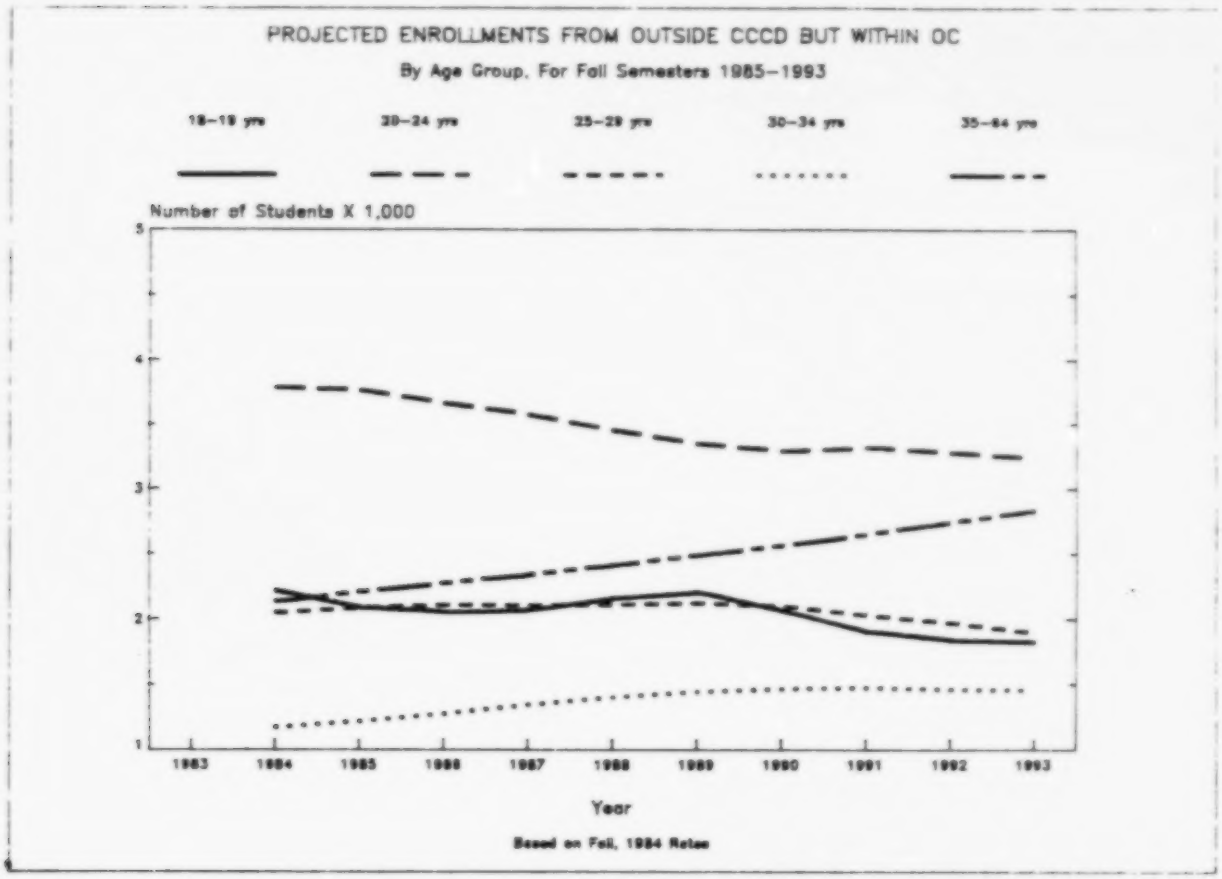


Discussion:

If participation rates established for each age group based upon the fall, 1984, semester are used, we can project an increase in enrollment from District residents over age 35 by about 18% by 1993. Similarly, we can project an increase among 30-34 year old District residents by 10%. Meanwhile, 18-19 year olds will decrease by 37%; 20-24 year olds will decrease by 32%; and 25-29 year olds will decrease by 18%. Note that these projections ignore the role which over 64 year olds might play in the future; recall that this age group accounted for 2,412 students in the fall, 1984. Similarly, these projections ignore the role which under 18 year olds might play in the future; this group accounted for 560 students in the fall, 1984.

VI-19. PROJECTING ENROLLMENT OF NON-DISTRICT COUNTY RESIDENTS USING FALL, 1984, PARTICIPATION RATES OF AGE GROUPS.

Age Group	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
18-19	2,215	2,086	2,050	2,068	2,157	2,206	2,065	1,904	1,836	1,821
20-24	3,787	3,765	3,663	3,577	3,453	3,349	3,292	3,321	3,280	3,237
25-29	2,047	2,085	2,106	2,101	2,108	2,121	2,097	2,026	1,967	1,891
30-34	1,169	1,214	1,273	1,344	1,401	1,445	1,469	1,475	1,462	1,456
35-64	2,134	2,207	2,274	2,337	2,411	2,488	2,563	2,650	2,742	2,835

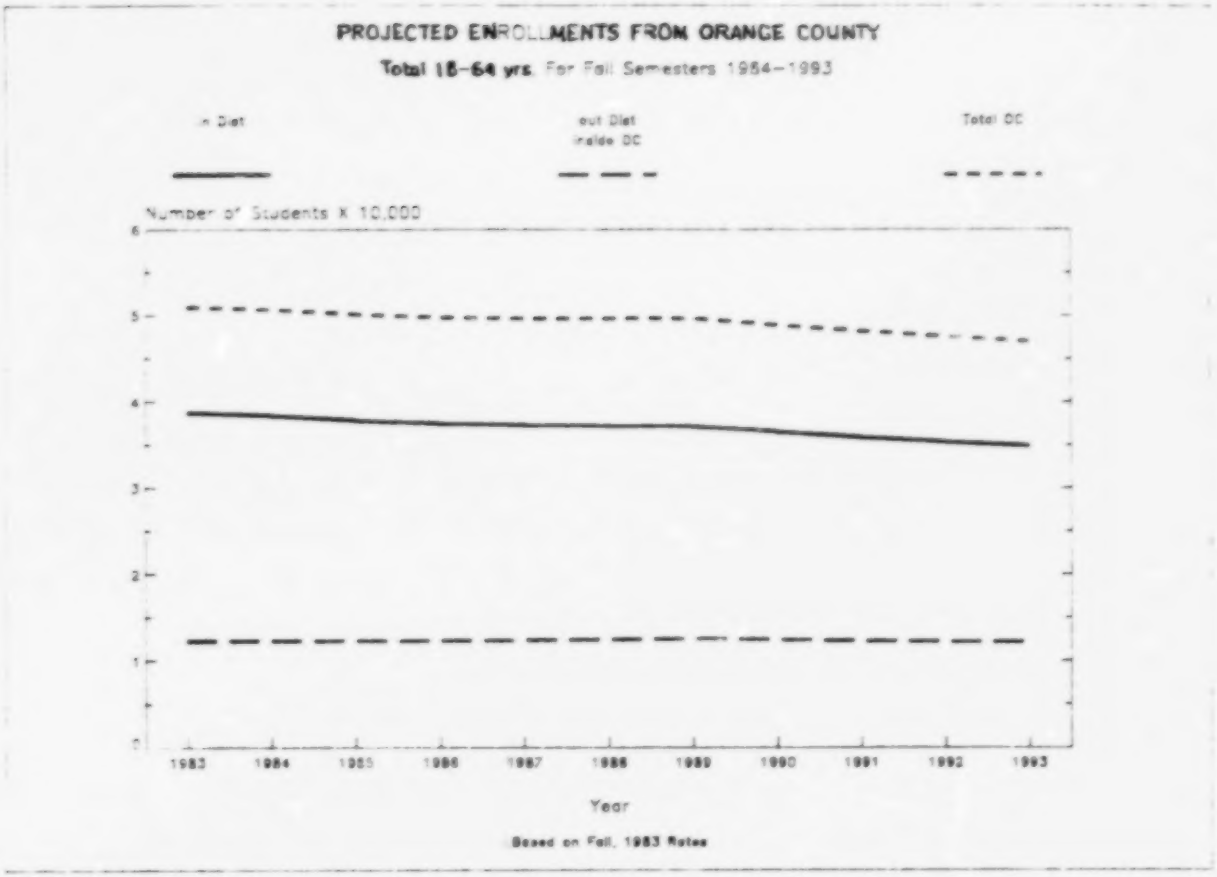


Discussion:

If the participation rates established for each age group based upon the fall, 1984, semester are used, we can project an increase in enrollment from non-District County residents over age 35 by about 25% by 1993. Similarly, we can project an increase among 30-34 year old non-District County residents by 25%. Meanwhile, 18-19 year olds will decrease by 18%; 20-24 year olds will decrease by 15%; and 25-29 year olds will decrease by 8%. Note that these projections ignore the role which over 64 year olds might play in the future; recall that this age group accounted for 174 students in the fall, 1984. Similarly, these projections ignore the role which under 18 year olds might play in the future; this group accounted for 147 students in the fall, 1984.

VI-20. PROJECTING TOTAL DISTRICT ENROLLMENT USING FALL, 1983, PARTICIPATION RATES OF AGE GROUPS.

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
District Residents	38,688	38,355	37,817	37,442	37,278	37,180	37,117	36,450	35,841	35,315	34,858
County Residents (Non-Dist)	12,237	12,260	12,270	12,279	12,345	12,455	12,538	12,408	12,294	12,198	12,147
TOTAL	50,925	50,615	50,087	49,721	49,623	49,635	49,655	48,858	48,135	47,513	47,005

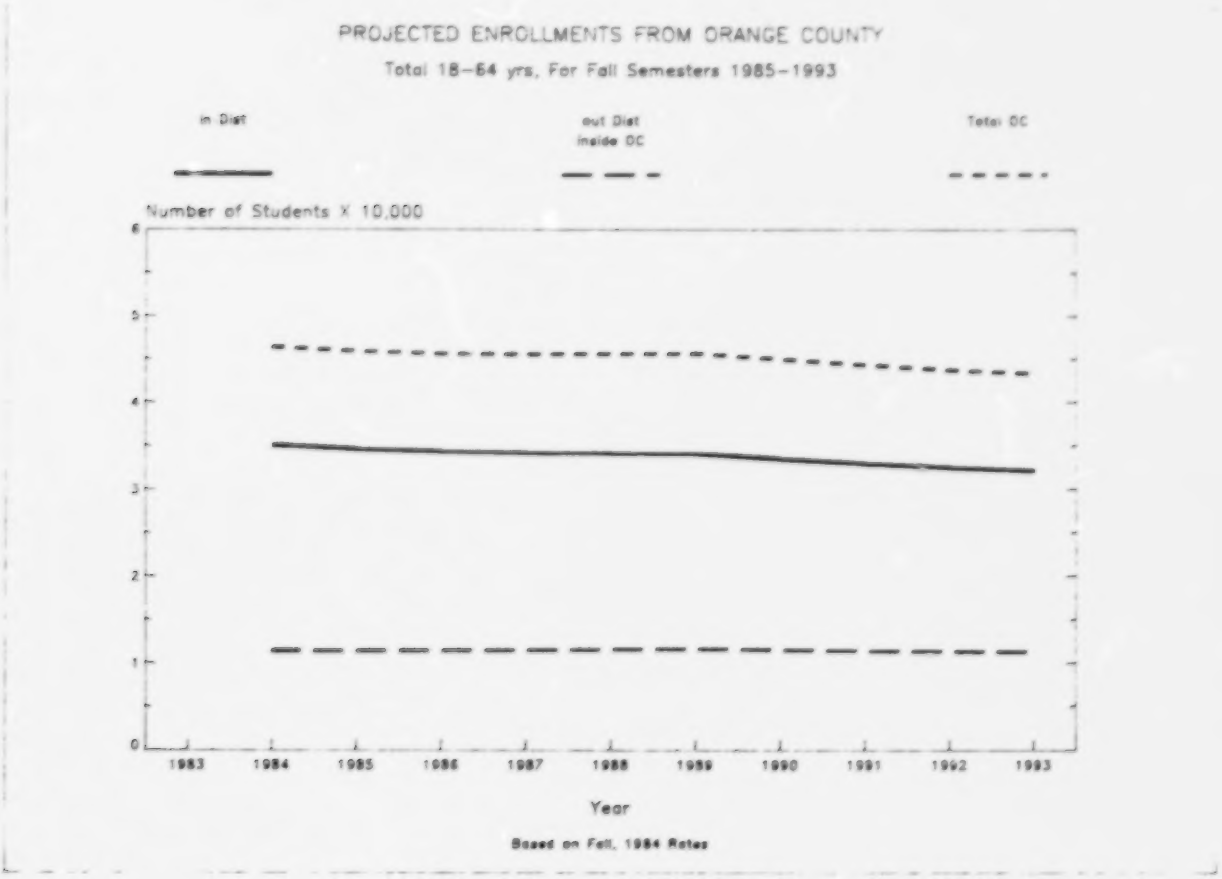


Discussion:

Projecting total enrollment changes using fall, 1983, participation rates suggests that enrollment from District residents will decline by about 10% by 1993 while enrollment from non-District County residents will decline by about 1% in the same time period. By 1993, the total enrollment decline will be about 8% of the 1983 level.

VI-21. PROJECTING TOTAL DISTRICT ENROLLMENT USING FALL, 1984, PARTICIPATION RATES OF AGE GROUPS.

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
District Residents	35,021	34,550	34,239	34,120	34,067	34,040	33,453	32,909	32,449	32,052
County Residents (Non-Dist)	11,352	11,358	11,365	11,427	11,531	11,609	11,486	11,377	11,287	11,240
TOTAL	46,373	45,908	45,604	45,547	45,598	45,649	44,939	44,286	43,736	43,292

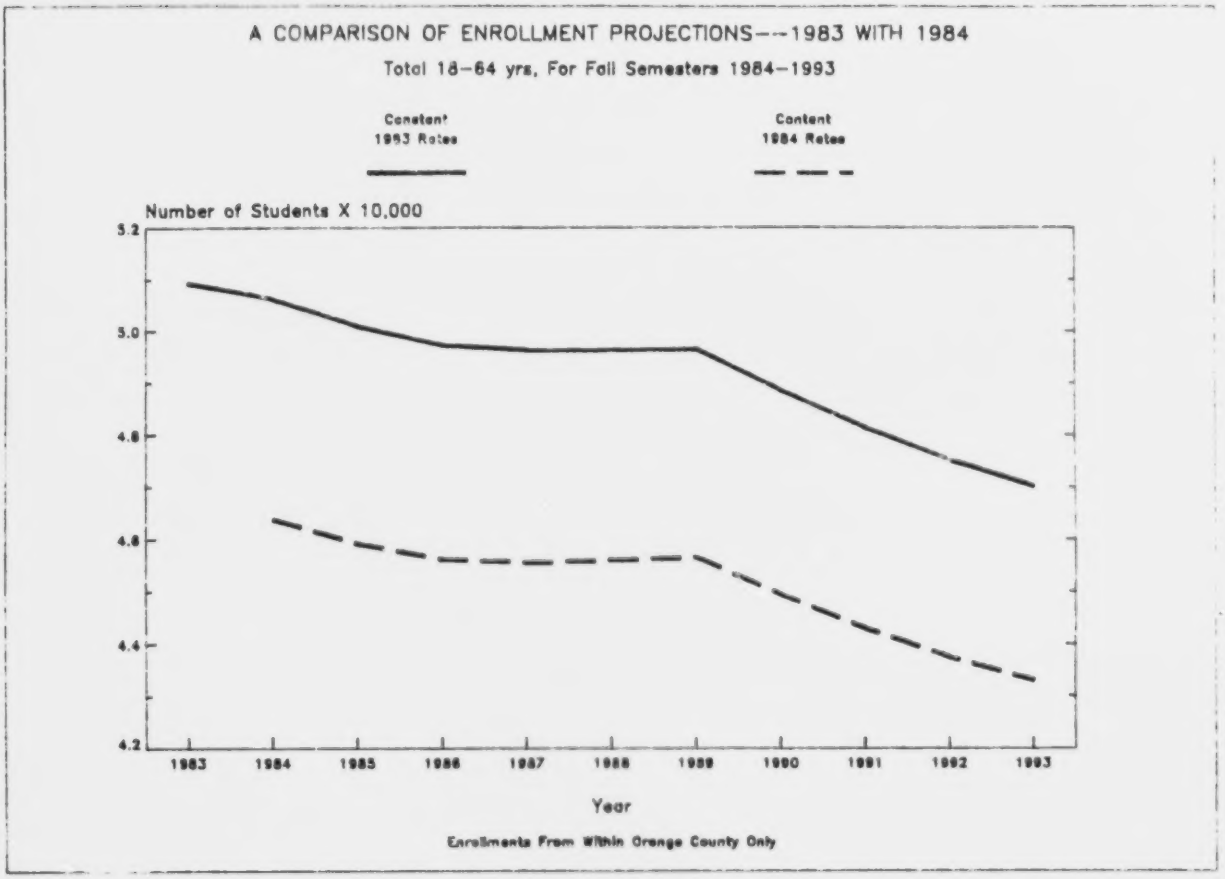


Discussion:

Projecting total enrollment changes using 1984 participation rates suggests that enrollment from District residents will decline by about 8% by 1993 while enrollment from non-District County residents will decline by about 1% in the same time period. By 1993, the total enrollment decline will be about 8% of the 1984 level. Whether projections are based upon 1983 or 1984, it is clear that most of the loss in enrollment will come from among under 35 year olds residing within the District. This projection is especially important because the anticipated loss in enrollment is from precisely those student groups who have historically accounted for the largest class loads; that is, in-District residents under 35 years old.

VI-22. COMPARING ENROLLMENT PROJECTIONS BASED ON FALL, 1983, PARTICIPATION RATES WITH PROJECTIONS BASED ON FALL, 1984, PARTICIPATION RATES.

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
1983 Rates	50,925	50,615	50,087	49,721	49,623	49,635	49,655	48,858	48,135	47,513	47,005
1984 Rates	--	46,373	45,908	45,604	45,547	45,598	45,649	44,939	44,286	43,736	43,292

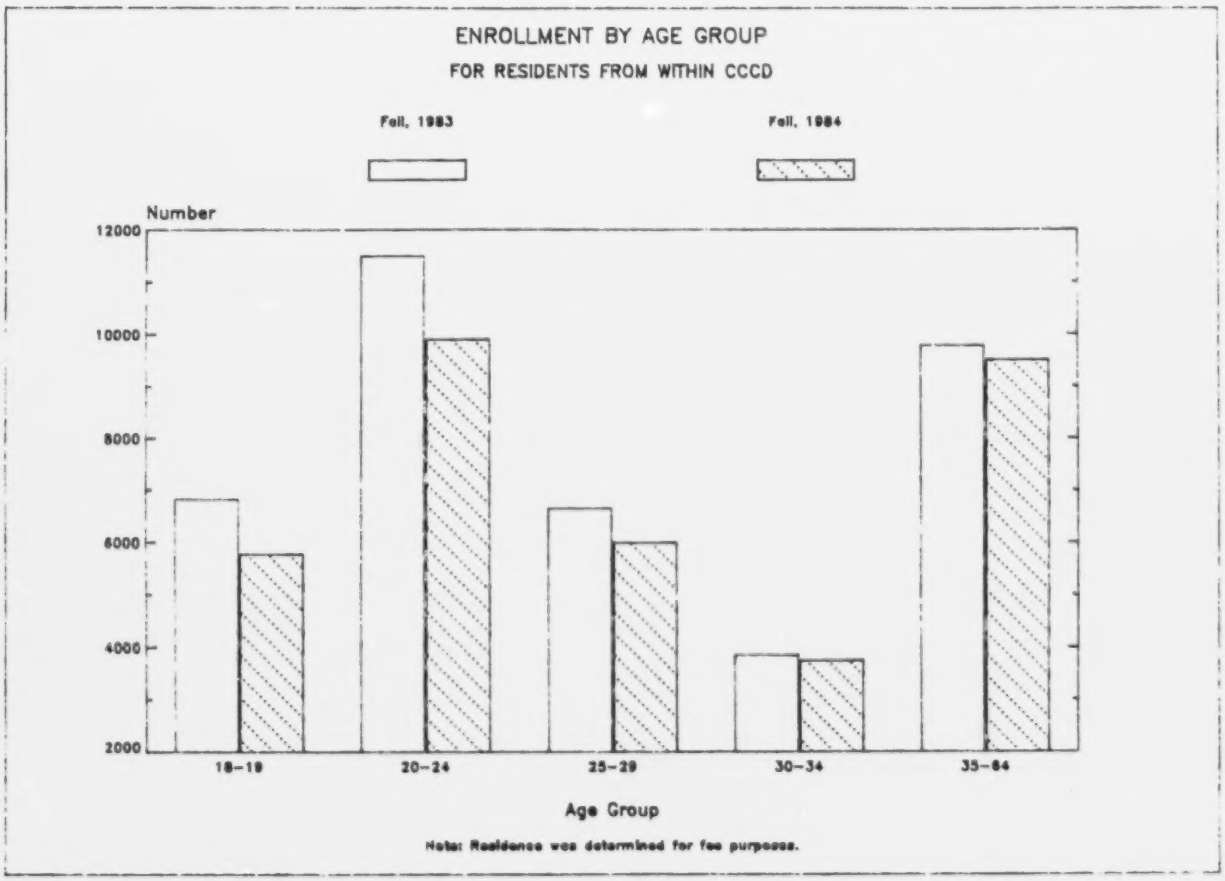


Discussion:

The previous analysis (VI, 16-21) was based upon constant participation rates for each age group as calculated for 1983 and 1984 fall semesters. Yet, the predicted drop in enrollment between fall, 1983, and fall, 1984, was 310 students while the actual drop in enrollment during the same year was 4,552. Thus, the actual decrease in enrollment was almost 15 times greater than would have been predicted from the 1983 participation rates together with the apparent changes in County population. The large gap is graphically demonstrated above. However, since actual participation rates were rather similar for the two years, the gap must be explained by some other factor. Population changes and age group changes simply cannot account for such a tremendous change in enrollment over one year.

VI-23. COMPARING ENROLLMENT OF DISTRICT RESIDENTS BY AGE GROUP; FALL, 1983, AND FALL, 1984.

	Age Groups				
	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-64
Fall, 1983	6,843	11,513	6,673	3,864	9,795
Fall, 1984	5,798	9,923	6,016	3,763	9,523

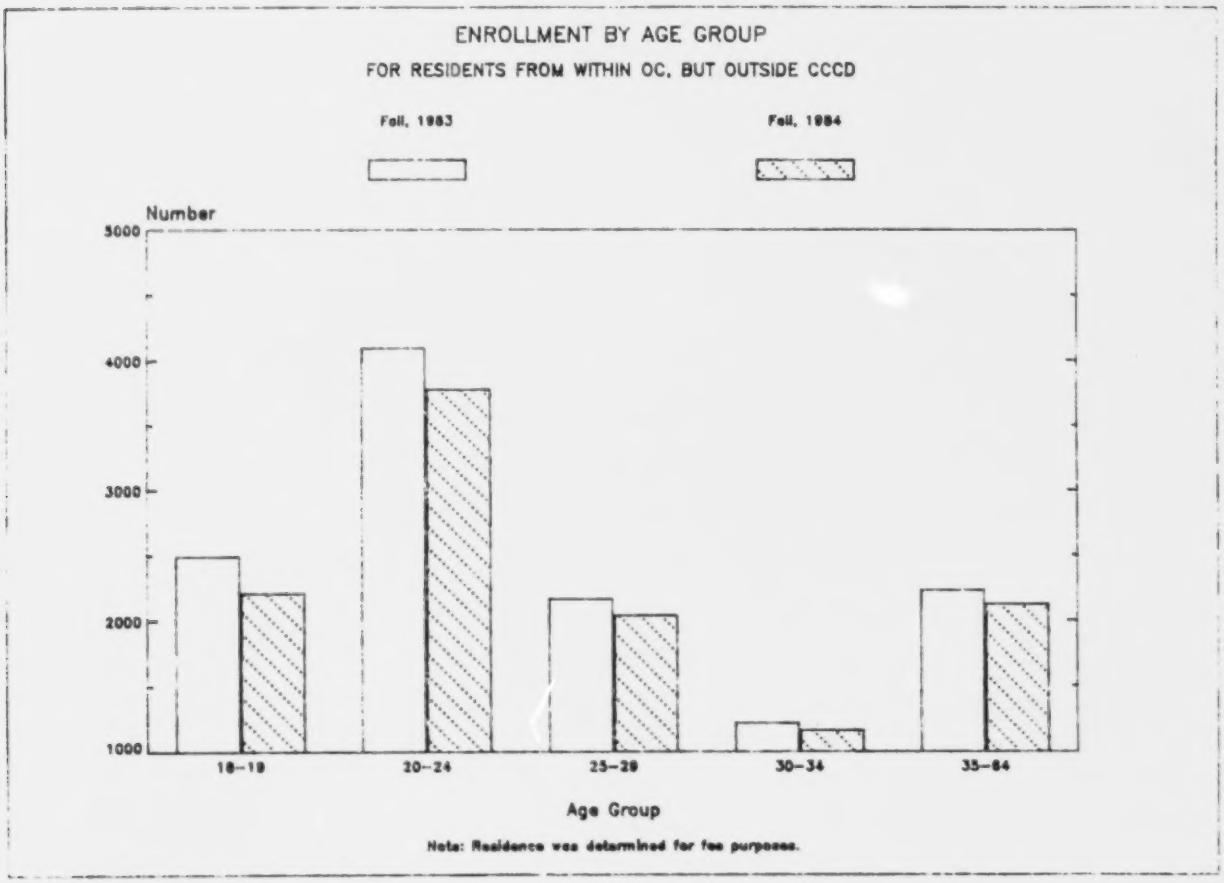


Discussion:

The above graphically demonstrates a drop in enrollment by District residents within all five age groups between fall, 1983, and fall, 1984. Enrollment for 18-19 year olds dropped by 15.2%; 20-24 year olds dropped by 13.8%; 25-29 year olds dropped by 9.8%; 30-34 year olds dropped by 2.6% and over 35 year olds dropped by 2.8%. The greatest losses occurred among under 25 year olds.

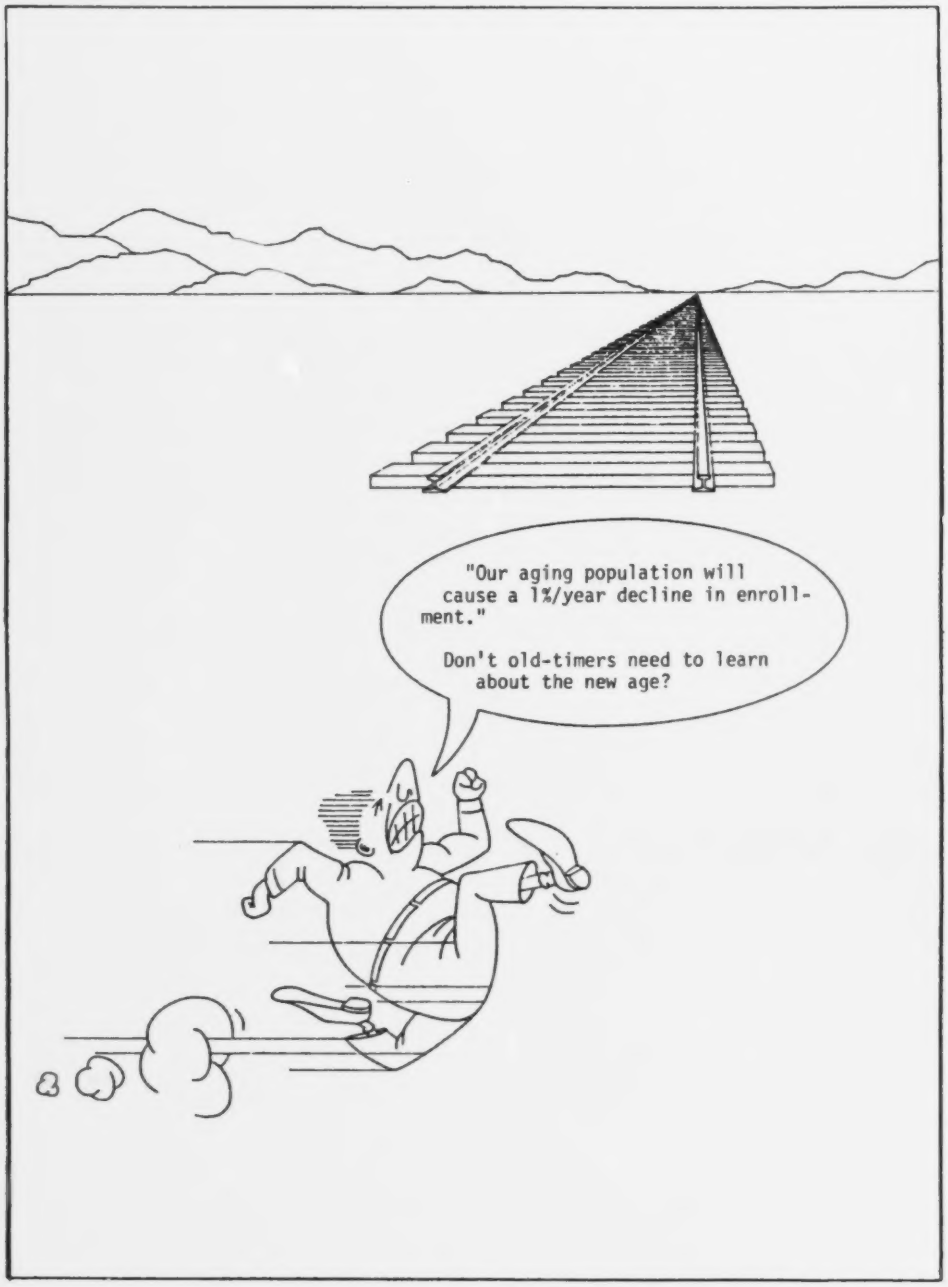
VI-24. COMPARING ENROLLMENT OF NON-DISTRICT COUNTY RESIDENTS BY AGE GROUP; FALL, 1983, AND FALL, 1984.

	Age Groups				
	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-64
Fall, 1983	2,500	4,103	2,172	1,223	2,239
Fall, 1984	2,215	3,787	2,047	1,169	2,134



Discussion:

Just as enrollment by District residents dropped significantly over one year between 1983 and 1984, so enrollment by County residents living outside the District also dropped dramatically for each of the five age groups. Among these persons, 18-19 year olds dropped 11.4%; 20-24 year olds dropped 7.7%; 25-29 year olds dropped 5.8%; 30-34 year olds dropped 4.4% and over 35 year olds dropped 4.7%. Again, the greatest drops were among those under 25 years old.


"Our aging population will cause a 1%/year decline in enrollment."
Don't old-timers need to learn about the new age?

Chapter VII

SOURCE OF STUDENTS

Unduplicated Enrollment Concept

Since students enroll in District colleges on a semester-by-semester basis, it is not possible to determine the annual student population by adding the students of one semester to those of the other. To do so would overestimate the total by counting two or three times any individual who enrolled in consecutive semesters. Accordingly, the Coast Community College District uses the concept of unduplicated enrollment to assess annual student enrollment. The unduplicated enrollment is larger than any particular semester, yet smaller than simply adding aggregate figures for the three semesters.

In order to make generalizations about the source of students to the colleges of the Coast Community College District, we rely upon the concept of unduplicated enrollment. But the concept has its own limitations; it is important to recall that these students are unduplicated only in the sense that they are not counted two or three times for a single institution; they could, however, be duplicated in two or three of the institutions. The present state of data does not allow for easily correcting for students who might enroll in several colleges. It has been estimated that this number of enrollees in several colleges could approach 10% of the total; more likely, it is about 5% (according to a random sample queried in a recent short study of late start class students). The total annual unduplicated District enrollment for the 1984-85 year was 93,897. The present chapter utilizes the concept of unduplicated enrollment, unlike Chapter V which describes fall semester enrollment. (See: VII-44)

Enrollment by Place of Residence

One way of viewing unduplicated enrollment is according to the place of residence of students. Such source of students has been calculated for each of the major cities and regions of the District and the County with interesting results. Ultimately, it is shown that the District has become, over the last ten years, increasingly dependent upon non-District student enrollments.

Within-District Enrollment

District enrollment by students residing within the District boundaries has declined more rapidly in recent years than other groups of students. Overall, while there has been a 34% drop in unduplicated enrollment from the peak of 110,459 in 1980-81 to the low of 67,244 in the 1984-85 year, the 1984-85 figure represents a 11.2% drop from the old base of 74,841 students in 1975-76.

Each of the three colleges presently enrolls approximately two-thirds of the number of District residents as were enrolled on the average in pre-1981 years. For Coastline Community College, the number is currently stabilized at about 23,352; Golden West College has dropped to 20,738 (but is still falling); and Orange Coast College has fallen to 23,151 (and is still falling). This characteristic pattern reflects, as will soon become apparent, the fact that Golden West and Orange Coast Colleges depend relatively more heavily upon recent high school graduates for within-District enrollment than is true for Coastline Community College.
(See: VII, 1-4)

Costa Mesa Enrollment

Costa Mesa residents enrolled in the Coast Community College District at an average of 23,178 students per year in the years preceding 1981-82. Subsequently, their enrollment has declined by 17% per year for three years. Most recently, the decline has slowed; 1984-85 was down only 11% from the previous year. Yet, Costa Mesa residents enrolled in 1984-85 totaled just 50% of what they had in 1980-81.

Clearly, Costa Mesa residents enroll more frequently at Orange Coast College than the other colleges. In all three schools, they are enrolling in fewer numbers currently than they did in the pre-1980-81 years; the loss has been most dramatic at Coastline Community College. (See: VII-5, 6)

Fountain Valley Enrollment

Fountain Valley residents enrolled in the Coast Community College District at an average of 9,299 students per year in the years preceding 1981-82. Subsequently, their enrollment has declined by 13% per year reaching a 1984-85 level (6,569), 29% below the pre-1981 average. Most recently, the decline has slowed; 1984-85 enrollment was down by only 10% from the previous year.

Fountain Valley residents have generally enrolled in approximately equal numbers in the three colleges over the past nine years, though they enrolled more heavily at Coastline Community College in the period 1979-81. (See: VII-7, 8)

Garden Grove Enrollment

Garden Grove residents enrolled in the Coast Community College District at a rather constant rate averaging 6,633 per year prior to 1981. Enrollment from this source began to decline in 1981-82 with a 9% drop from the previous year. Overall, enrollment has declined 37% by 1984-85 from the previous high in 1980-81.

Garden Grove residents have enrolled more heavily at Golden West College than the other two colleges over the past nine years, but their rate of decline has been approximately the same for each college. (See: VII-9, 10)

Huntington Beach Enrollment

The number of Huntington Beach residents attending classes in the Coast Community College District averaged 33,931 students per year prior to 1981-82. The year 1981-82 began a steady decline with a 4% drop from the previous year. By 1984-85, enrollment of residents from Huntington Beach had decreased by 38% from the high in the 1980-81 school year. Most recently, the rate of decline slowed, totaling 8% in 1984-85. Huntington Beach residents have enrolled most heavily in Golden West College, though Coastline drew them particularly heavily in the years 1979-81. All three colleges are currently enrolling in numbers about a quarter less than was true in the late 1970's. (See: VII-11, 12)

Newport Beach and Corona Del Mar Enrollment

Prior to 1981, enrollment from Newport Beach and Corona Del Mar in the Coast Community College District was relatively constant, holding at 15,800 plus or minus a few hundred. But sharp declines in enrollment from this region have been

experienced subsequently, totaling a loss of nearly 52% from the high in 1979-80 to the 1984-85 year. Most recently, this dramatic rate of decline has slowed perceptibly.

These residents have enrolled most heavily in Orange Coast College and Coastline Community College, while only a few hundred have journeyed to Golden West College. At present, each college draws only about half the number of these residents that were drawn in the 1976-77 year. (See: VII-13, 14)

Westminster Enrollment

Westminster constantly supplied in the vicinity of 10,000 students to the Coast Community College District prior to 1980. Following a temporary increase in 1980-81, enrollment from Westminster began a gradual decline averaging 13% per year between 1980-81 and 1984-85. By 1984-85, a total drop of 37% had been felt from the high enrollment year of 1980-81.

Westminster residents have enrolled most heavily in Golden West College, though Coastline Community College has drawn significant numbers, especially in the years 1978-82. In each college they were less numerous in 1984-85 than had been true in the 1970's. (See: VII-15, 16)

Other District Area Enrollment

Residents living within the Coast Community College District in the cities of Seal Beach, Stanton, Midway City, Sunset Beach, Surfside, as well as any other unincorporated County areas (and including students with invalid zip codes on file), have been grouped in the category "Other." These students have enrolled at a rather constant level since declining a few hundred from a high of 7,081 in 1981-82. Over the last three years, "Other" regions within the District have contributed an average of 6,289 students per year.

Unlike residents of any other area of the District, these residents have increased in numbers attending Coastline Community College. Indeed, Coastline's enrollment of these students is currently 161% of what it was in the 1976-77 period; the increase is sufficient to fully compensate for their loss to Golden West and Orange Coast Colleges. (See: VII-17, 18)

Non-District, County Enrollment

Orange County residents living outside the Coast Community College District have an interesting enrollment pattern in the District. Prior to 1980-81, the District had an average enrollment of 14,015 from these areas; from 1981 on, the District has had an average annual enrollment of 24,240. This average jump in enrollment of 73% (or nearly 10,000 students) may be attributed to the elimination of District residence as a requirement for enrollment. The growth in enrollment from this source has been felt most strongly at Orange Coast College where they represent an increase of 118% over pre-1979 years. (See: VII-19, 20)

North Orange County Community College District Enrollment

The North Orange County Community College District had an average of 4,406 residents who attended classes in the District annually prior to 1980-81. Over the last five years, North Orange County Community College District has had an average

of 6,201 residents who attended classes in the District annually; an increase of 41% (or 1,895). Yet, the year 1984-85 experienced 21% fewer of these students than had enrolled in the peak year, 1981-82.

The trend of North Orange County Community College District enrollment has been rather parallel among the three colleges except that Coastline Community College has experienced a greater decline in the last four years. (See: VII-21, 22)

Rancho Santiago Community College Enrollment

Enrollment in the Coast Community College District by residents living within the Rancho Santiago Community College District has followed a pattern rather similar to those in the North Orange County District. These residents averaged 7,004 enrollees per year prior to 1980-81 and averaged 9,964 since that year. Yet the year 1984-85 experienced 25% fewer students from Rancho Santiago Community College District than had enrolled in the peak year, 1981-82.

Most of the recent growth in the Rancho Santiago Community College District enrollment has been experienced by Orange Coast College and in sufficient numbers to nearly compensate for a loss of these students by Coastline Community College. (See: VII-23, 24)

Saddleback Community College District Enrollment

A most dramatic change in enrollment pattern occurs with regard to residents of the Saddleback Community College District. Prior to 1980-81, although the pattern was erratic, these residents enrolled on the average only 2,611 students per year in the Coast Community College District. Subsequently, however, enrollment from this region has boomed to an average of 8,077 students per year; an increase of over 300%. Yet the year 1984-85 experienced 20% fewer students from the Saddleback District than had enrolled in the peak year, 1981-82.

In absolute numbers, most of the growth in Saddleback Community College District enrollment has been experienced by Orange Coast and Coastline Community Colleges, yet all three schools have increased by numbers in excess of 100% with Orange Coast College increasing by 433%. (See: VII-25, 26)

Non-Orange County Enrollment

Surprising to many, persons living outside Orange County have traditionally commuted in significant numbers to enroll in the Coast Community College District. Prior to 1980-81, residents of this hinterland had an average enrollment of 3,754 students per year. Since 1980-81, they have had an average enrollment of 5,908 students per year. Thus, the past five years have an average of 57% more out-of-County students each year than previously. Especially noteworthy is the fact that the 1984-85 year had 3% more out-of-County students than the previous year and 93% more than the 1975-76 year. The gain in out-of-County enrollment has been rather similar in all three institutions. (See: VII-27, 28)

Relating District Enrollment to High School Graduates

One major source of new students has traditionally been recent high school graduates. It is a source of students which has declined recently and, although the District still receives roughly the same proportion of high school graduates as in previous years, the absolute number is down because the number of graduates is down from earlier levels.

County High School District Graduates

Orange County has recently graduated fewer high school students than was once the case. A peak in number of graduates was reached in the late 1970's throughout the County. The decline in graduates has been especially notable in those high school districts within the Coast Community College District. Huntington Beach high schools graduated 10% fewer students in 1985 than in 1974; Garden Grove schools graduated 29% fewer students; Newport-Mesa schools graduated 32% fewer. The rest of Orange County (not included in these three systems) graduated only 1% fewer students in 1985 than 1974 while the entire County graduated 7% fewer in 1985 than 1974.

Contrasting most recent figures with peak enrollment for each system is also instructive. Garden Grove declined 37% from its peak in 1976; Huntington Beach graduated 22% less than the peak year (1978); and Newport-Mesa graduated 36% fewer students than in its peak in 1979. By 1985, the balance of Orange County had declined by 14% from a high in 1975, while the entire County had declined by 17% from its high in 1976. (See: VII-29)

Calculating High School Graduate Participation Rates

By relating the numbers of high school graduates to the number of first-time freshmen entering the Coast Community College District in the same year, one can develop what are known as participation rates. In this fashion, it has been determined that the participation rate for each of the high school districts has remained relatively constant in recent years.

Garden Grove High School Graduates and Participation Rates

Garden Grove Unified School District graduated 2,654 students in 1981. By 1985, this number had declined by 10% to 2,378. Approximately one-third of these students participate in the Coast community colleges each year as first-time freshmen. At Coastline Community College, 1.24% participated; nearly 17% at Golden West College; and about 15% at Orange Coast College. (See: VII-30, 31)

Huntington Beach High School Graduates and Participation Rates

Huntington Beach Union High School District graduated 3,946 students in 1981. By 1985, this number had declined by 14% to 3,381. Nearly 53% of these students participate in the Coast community colleges each year as first-time freshmen. 4.7% participated at Coastline Community College; nearly 25% at Golden West College; and about 23% at Orange Coast College. (See: VII-32, 33)

Newport-Mesa High School Graduates and Participation Rates

Newport-Mesa Unified School District graduated 1,778 students in 1981. By 1985, this number had declined by 23% to 1,365. Approximately 64% of these students participate in the Coast community colleges each year as first-time freshmen. About 3% participated at Coastline Community College; over 14% at Golden West College; and about 47% at Orange Coast College. (See: VII-34, 35)

Out-of-District County High School Graduates and Participation Rates

Orange County high school districts outside Garden Grove, Huntington Beach, and Newport-Mesa, graduated 16,377 students in 1981. By 1985, this number had declined

by 8% to 15,141. Approximately 10% of these students participate in the Coast community colleges each year as first-time freshmen. About one-quarter of a percent of them participate at Coastline Community College; nearly 1.5% at Golden West College; and nearly 8% at Orange Coast College. (See: VII-36, 37)

County Public School Enrollment by Grade Level - Fall, 1984

A profile of County public school student enrollment by grade level is one way of demonstrating the future trend of high school graduates, providing one assumes no major change due to in-County and out-of-County migration patterns. On this basis, clearly the graduating class of 1988 (which was the ninth grade in the fall, 1984) is the largest group to be expected over the next twelve years. Thereafter, County high school graduates will decline in numbers, reaching a nadir of 22,071 in 1994 (the third grade students of fall, 1984). The decline in numbers of graduates to be expected between 1988 and 1992 would be 21%. Thereafter, the number of annual graduates is expected to gradually increase, based upon the present number of students enrolled in grades kindergarten through second grade. (See: VII-38)

County High School Ethnicity, 1984

Students in Orange County high schools, reflecting the County population in general, are dominantly (73%) White in ethnicity. A survey conducted by the County Department of Education in 1984 demonstrates that the most significant concentrations of minority students in the Coast Community College District lie within the Garden Grove Unified School District where 17.3% of the students are Hispanic and 17.8% are Asian. In no other portion of the Coast Community College District do minority students approach 10% of the high school populations. Huntington Beach and Newport-Mesa schools had 6-7% Asian students and 4.2-6.3% Hispanic students. Black, Filipino, and Native American students comprised less than 1% of the students in the Newport-Mesa Unified School District while Native American students comprised 2.7% of the Huntington Beach Union High School District and 1.8% of the Garden Grove Unified School District. (See: VII-39)

Comparing Participation Rates of Recently Graduating First-Time Freshmen in the Coast Community College District

One-third of the recent graduates of the Garden Grove Unified School District participate in the Coast Community College District as first-time freshmen each year. Fifty-three percent of the Huntington Beach Union High School District graduates and 64% of the Newport-Mesa Unified School District graduates similarly participate in the Coast Community College District. Nearly 10% of the County high school graduates from outside these three high school districts participate in the Coast Community College District each year. The participation rate for these students from Garden Grove, Huntington Beach, and out-of-District schools is declining somewhat, while the participation rate for the Newport-Mesa Unified School District has remained rather constant. (See: VII-40)

Comparing Participation Rates of Recently Graduating First-Time Freshmen at Coastline Community College

Less than 7% of the high school graduates from any high school district within the County have attended Coastline Community College in any year since 1981. Last year, all high school district graduates participated at less than a 4% rate with the highest rates coming from the Huntington Beach and Newport-Mesa districts. (See: VII-41)

Comparing Participation Rates of Recently Graduating First-Time Freshmen at Golden West College

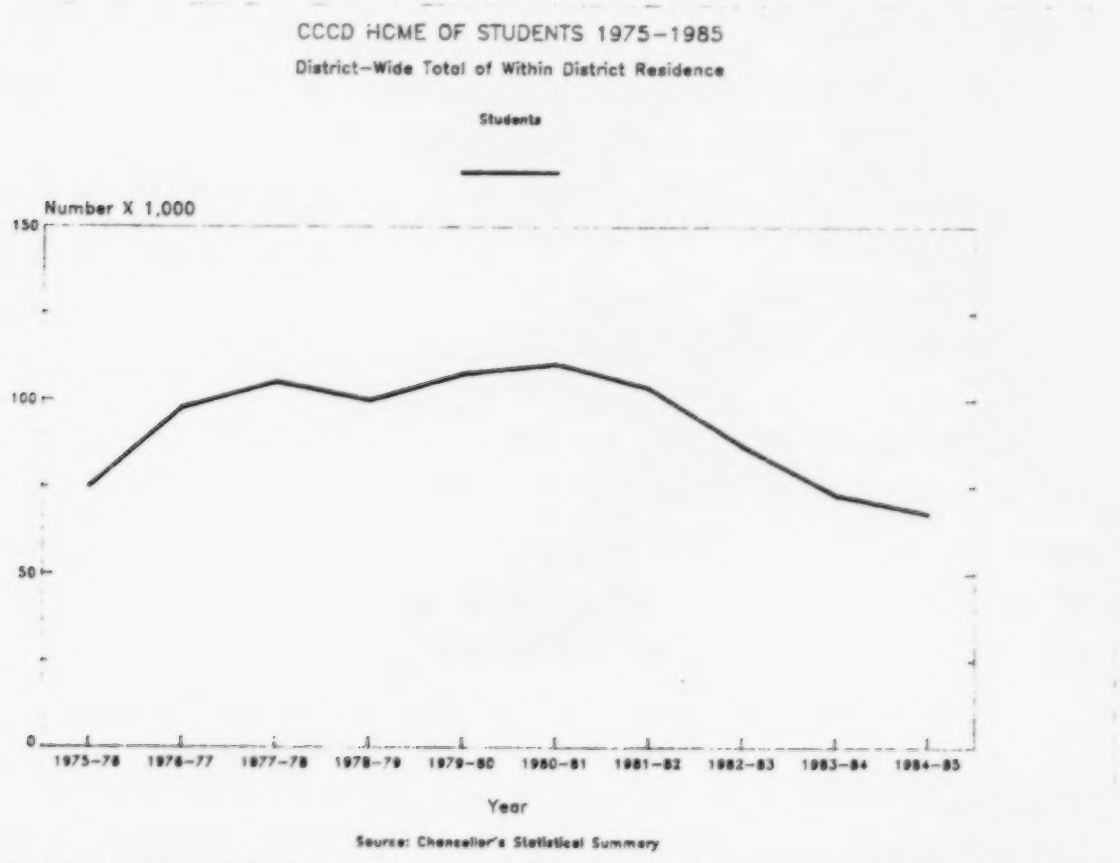
Seventeen percent of the recent graduates of the Garden Grove Unified School District participate at Golden West College as first-time freshmen each year. Twenty-five percent of the Huntington Beach Union High School District graduates and 14% of the Newport-Mesa Unified School District graduates similarly participate at Golden West College. Nearly 1.5% of the County high school graduates from outside these three high school districts participate at Golden West College each year. The participation rate for these students from Garden Grove, Huntington Beach, and out-of-District schools is declining, while the participation rate for the Newport-Mesa Unified School District has increased slightly. (See: VII-42)

Comparing Participation Rates of Recently Graduating First-Time Freshmen at Orange Coast College

Fifteen percent of the recent graduates of the Garden Grove Unified School District participate at Orange Coast College as first-time freshmen each year. Twenty-three percent of the Huntington Beach Union High School District graduates and 47% of the Newport-Mesa Unified School District graduates similarly participate at Orange Coast College. Nearly 8% of the County high school graduates from outside these three high school districts participate at Orange Coast College each year. The participation rate for these students from Garden Grove and Huntington Beach has increased slightly over the past five years, while the participation rate from the Newport-Mesa Unified School District graduates has remained relatively constant and the rate for graduates of out-of-District schools is declining. (See: VII-43)

VII-1. COAST COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT STUDENTS RESIDING WITHIN DISTRICT.

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Enrollment	74,841	97,840	105,171	99,898	107,616	110,459	103,481	86,839	72,733	67,241
% Change	--	+ 31%	+ 7%	- 5%	+ 8%	+ 3%	- 6%	- 16%	- 16%	- 8%

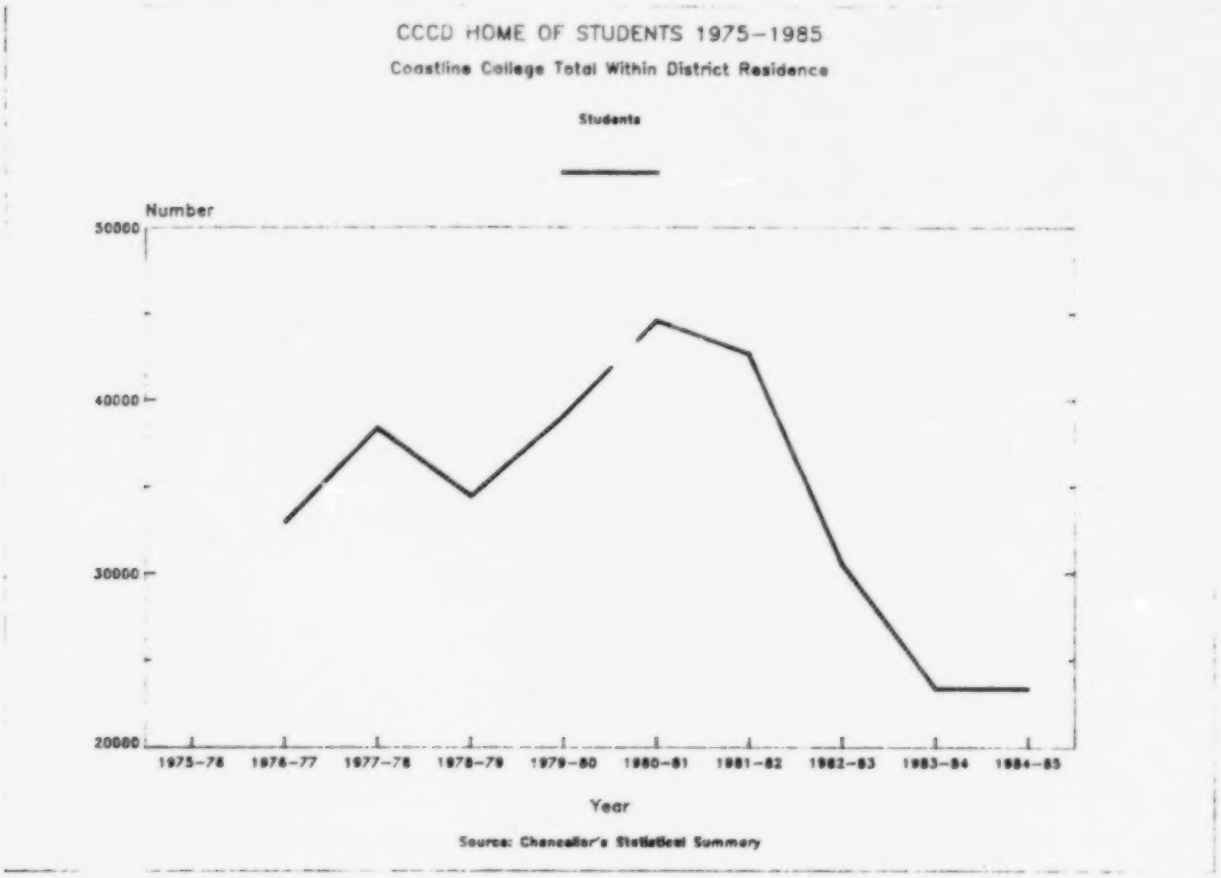


Discussion:

The total number of students who both reside in and attend classes in the Coast Community College District increased by 30% in 1976-77 with the opening of Coastline Community College, fell slightly in 1978-79 and began to rise again in the 1979-80 year. This growth pattern continued until the 1981-82 year when enrollment suddenly dropped statewide. This sharp decline (7%) was due to the statewide elimination of Average Daily Attendance (ADA) for recreational and avocational "hit list" classes. Overall, while there has been a 34% drop in enrollment from the peak of 110,459 in 1980-81 to the low of 67,241 in the 1984-85 year, the 1984-85 figure represents a 11.3% drop from the base of 74,841 students in 1975-76. Enrollment declines of 16% for the 1983-84 year and the 1984-85 year correspond to, first, the faculty lay-off and, second, the inception of the early start calendar.

VII-2. COASTLINE COMMUNITY COLLEGE STUDENTS RESIDING WITHIN DISTRICT.

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Enrollment	--	32,925	38,371	34,433	39,104	44,588	42,622	30,509	23,341	23,352
% Change	--	--	+ 17%	- 10%	+ 14%	+ 14%	- 4%	- 28%	- 23%	N/C

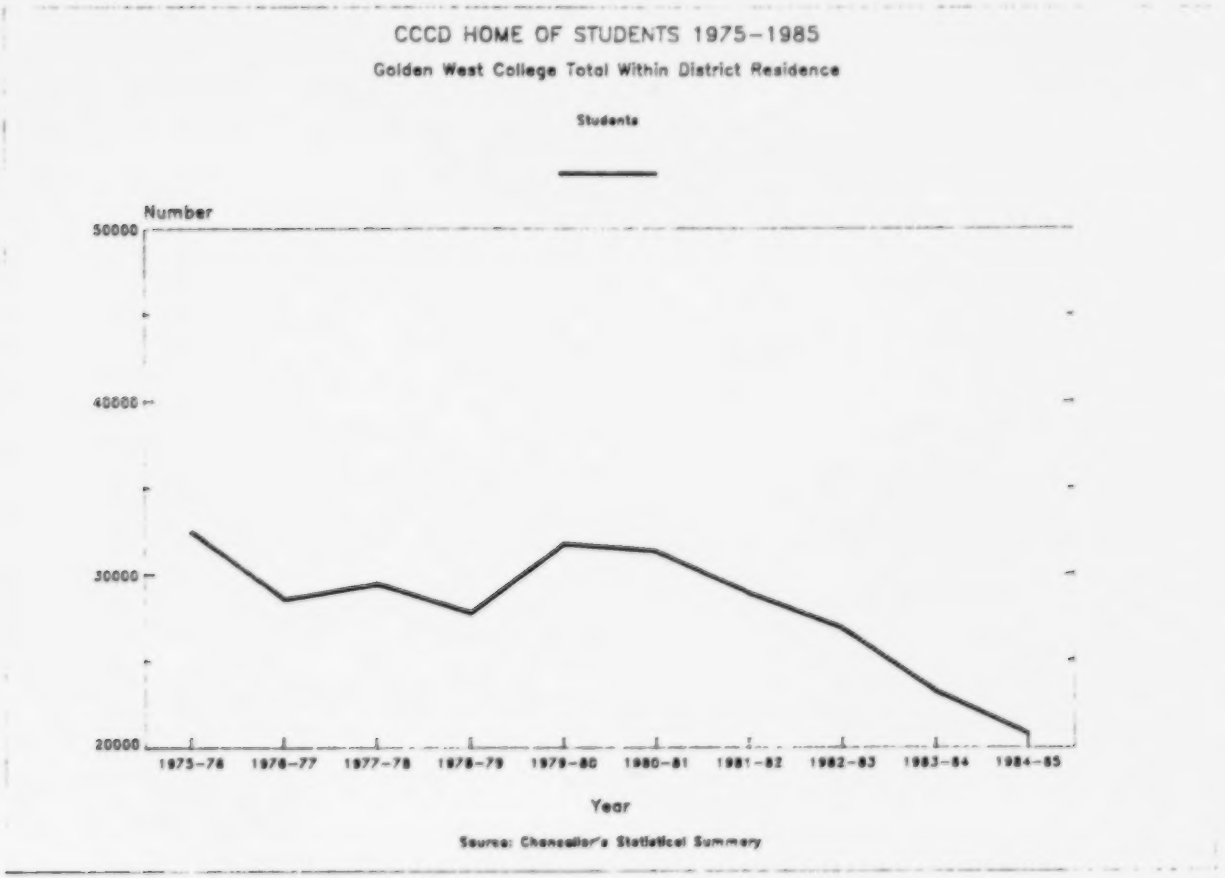


Discussion:

Coastline Community College experienced a 4.5% drop in enrollment in 1981-82. However, in 1982-83, when the "hit list" classes reduced enrollments statewide, there was a 28% drop in enrollment followed by a further 24% drop from the 1982-83 to the 1983-84 school year. Enrollment in the 1984-85 year leveled off, actually demonstrating a slight 1% growth over the previous year. Presently, the enrollment level is approximately two-thirds of the average pre-1981 level.

VII-3. GOLDEN WEST COLLEGE STUDENTS RESIDING WITHIN DISTRICT.

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Enrollment	32,490	28,582	29,449	27,752	31,732	31,282	28,875	26,841	23,197	20,738
% Change	--	- 2%	+ 3%	- 6%	+ 14%	- 1%	- 8%	- 7%	- 14%	- 11%

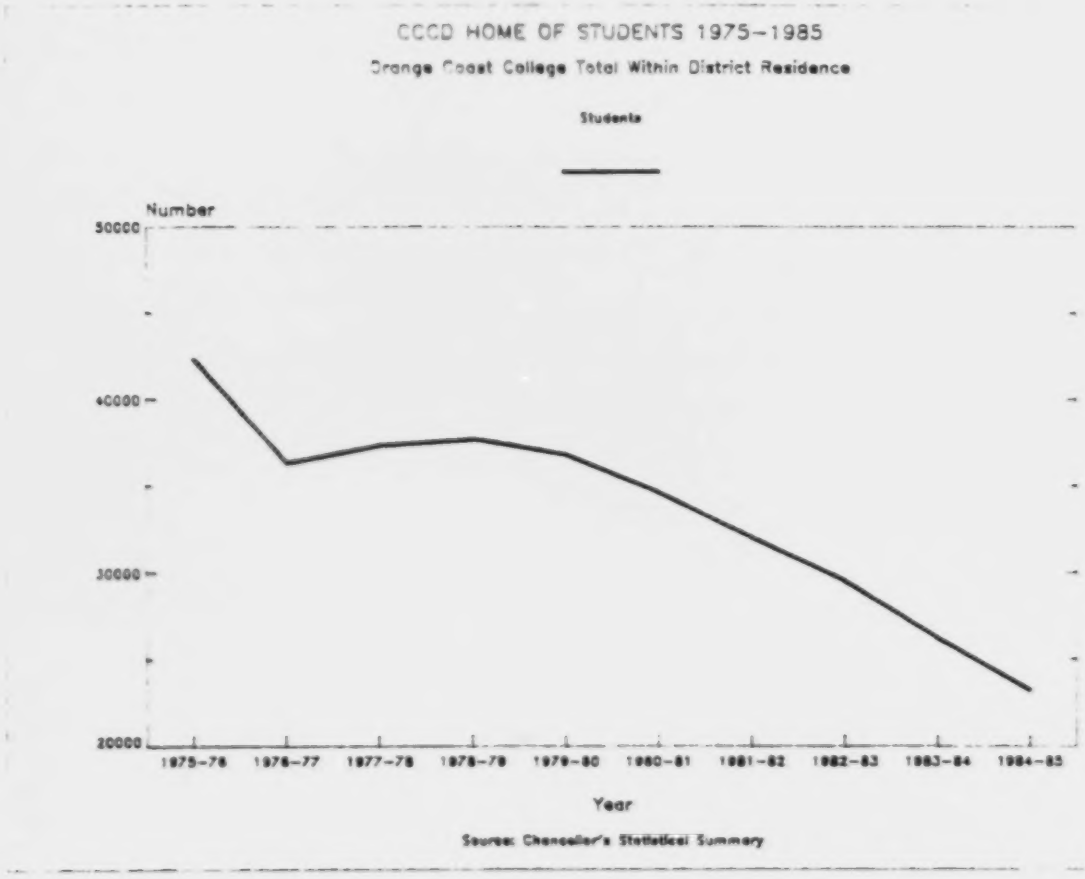


Discussion:

Golden West College enrollment, averaging about 30,000 within District residents for the years prior to 1981, began to decline in 1981-82 (8%) and continued declining through 1984-85 with a drop of 35% from the high in the 1979-80 school year. Presently, the enrollment level is approximately two-thirds of the average pre-1981 level.

VII-4. ORANGE COAST COLLEGE STUDENTS RESIDING WITHIN DISTRICT.

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Enrollment	42,351	36,333	37,351	37,713	36,780	34,589	31,984	29,489	26,195	23,151
% Change	--	- 14%	+ 3%	+ 1%	- 2%	- 6%	- 8%	- 8%	- 12%	- 12%

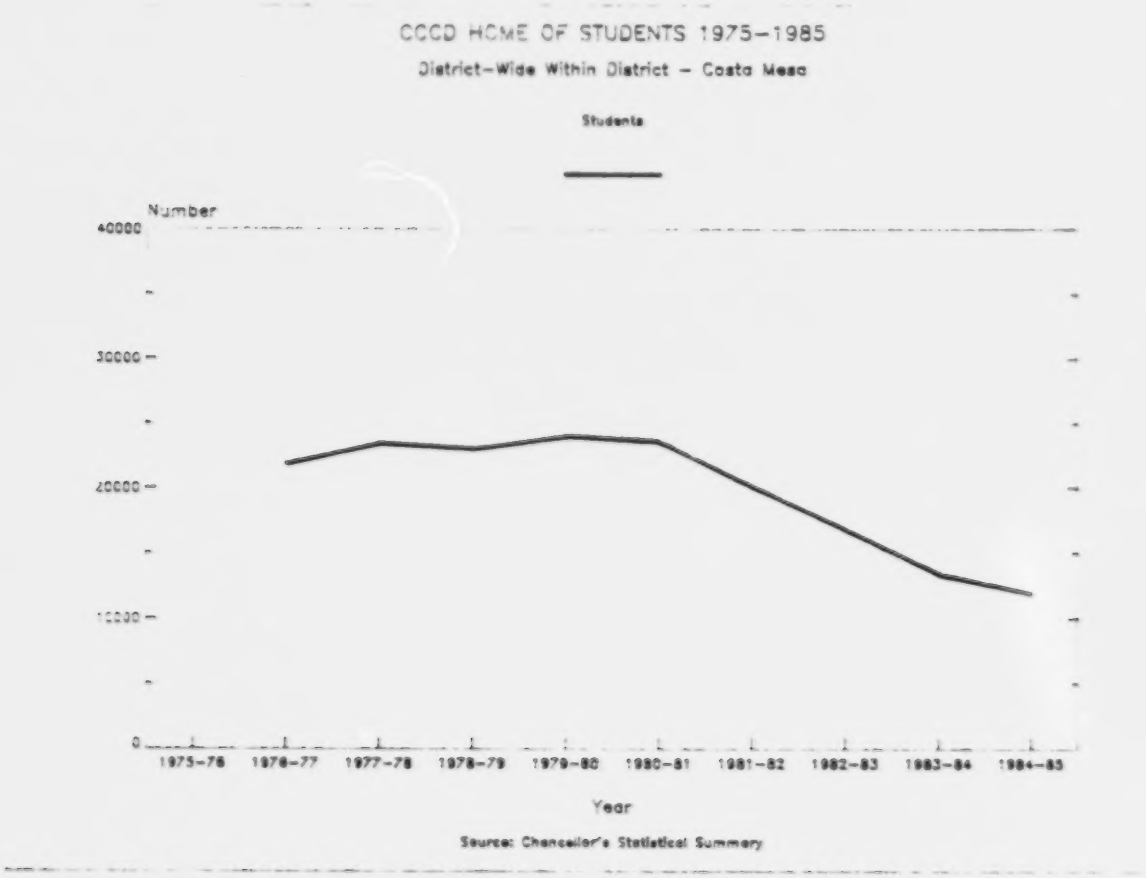


Discussion:

Orange Coast College enrollment by students residing within the District declined dramatically (14%) between 1975-76 and 1976-77, coincident with the opening of Coastline Community College. Subsequently, enrollment from this source stabilized at an average of 37,281 students before beginning a recent declining trend. This trend began 1979-80 with a 5% loss and continued to decline through 1984-85 with a 37% drop from the high in the 1978-79 school year. Presently, the enrollment level is approximately two-thirds of the average pre-1981 level.

VII-5. COAST COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT STUDENTS RESIDING IN COSTA MESA: 1976-85.

	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Enrollment	21,852	23,445	23,026	24,001	23,568	20,078	16,766	13,329	11,853
% Change	--	+ 7%	+ 2%	- 4%	- 2%	- 15%	- 17%	- 20%	- 11%

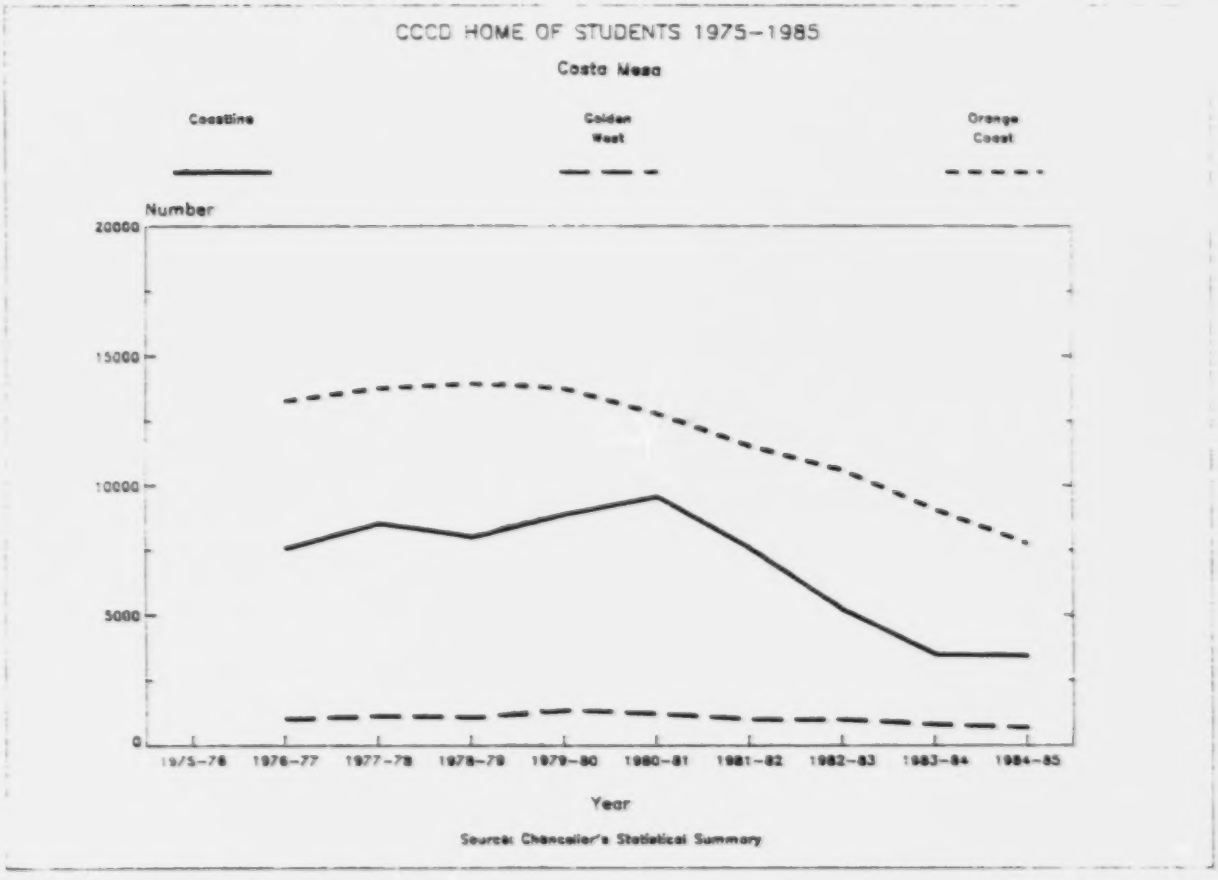


Discussion:

Costa Mesa residents enrolled in the Coast Community College District at an average of 23,178 students per year in the years preceding 1981-82. Subsequently, their enrollment declined by 17% per year for three years. Most recently, the decline has slowed; 1984-85 was down only 11% from the previous year. Yet, Costa Mesa enrollment in 1984-85 was just 50% of what it had been in 1980-81.

VII-6. COASTLINE, GOLDEN WEST, AND ORANGE COAST COLLEGE STUDENTS RESIDING IN COSTA MESA: 1976-85.

	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	Overall Change
Coastline	7,561	8,536	8,000	8,892	9,576	7,562	5,206	3,479	3,434	
% Change	--	+ 13%	- 6%	+ 11%	+ 8%	- 21%	- 31%	- 33%	- 1%	- 55%
Golden West	1,016	1,135	1,072	1,357	1,210	988	980	796	679	
% Change	--	- 12%	- 6%	+ 27%	- 11%	- 18%	- 1%	- 19%	- 15%	- 33%
Orange Coast	13,281	13,774	13,954	13,752	12,782	11,528	10,580	9,054	7,740	
% Change	--	+ 4%	+ 1%	- 1%	- 7%	- 10%	- 8%	- 14%	- 15%	- 42%

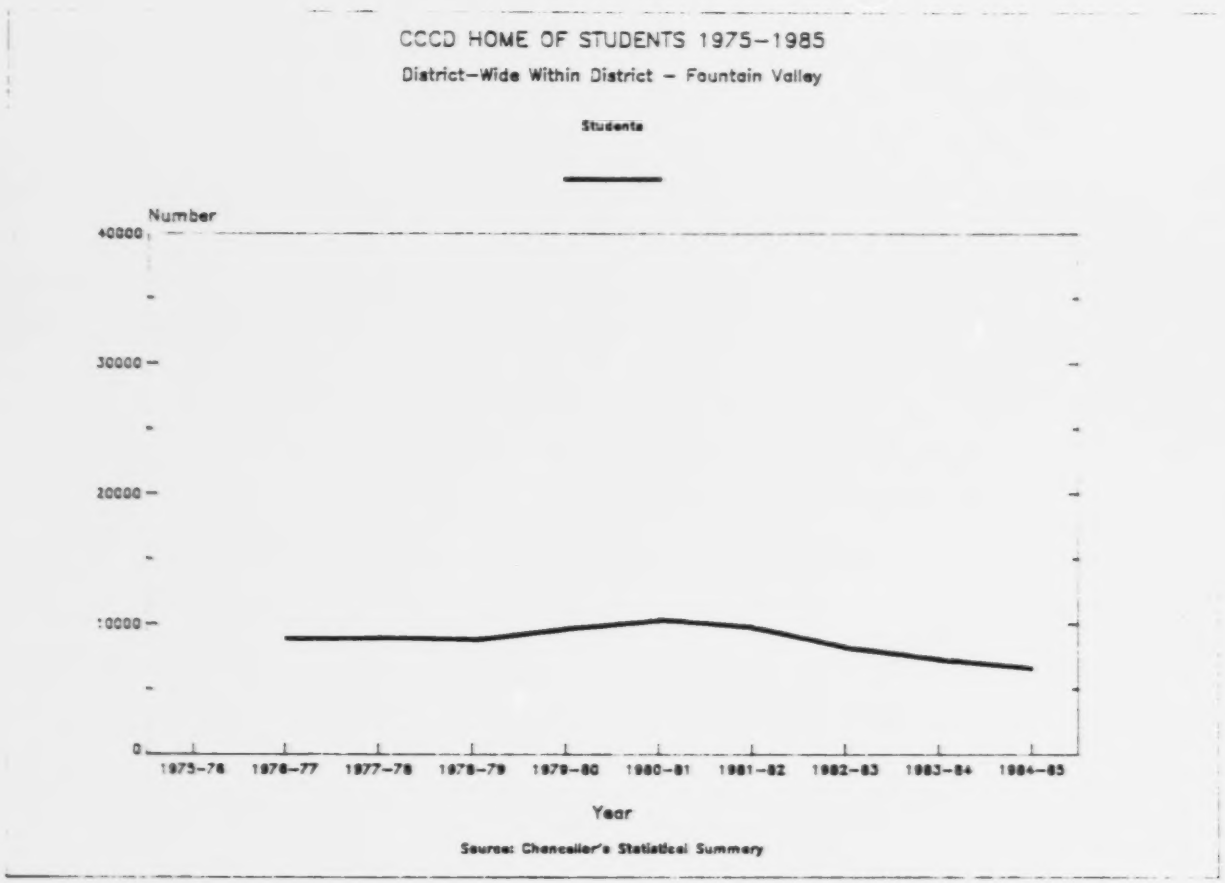


Discussion:

Costa Mesa residents have typically enrolled more frequently at Orange Coast College, though Coastline Community College has attracted a most respectable share. In all three colleges, Costa Mesa residents contributed fewer students in 1984-85 than had been true in 1976-77. Coastline's overall decline was 55%; Golden West's was 33%; and Orange Coast's was 42%.

VII-7. COAST COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT STUDENTS RESIDING IN FOUNTAIN VALLEY: 1976-85.

	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Enrollment	8,843	8,929	8,781	9,634	10,310	9,722	8,211	7,260	6,569
% Change	--	+ 1%	- 2%	+ 10%	+ 7%	- 6%	- 16%	- 12%	- 10%

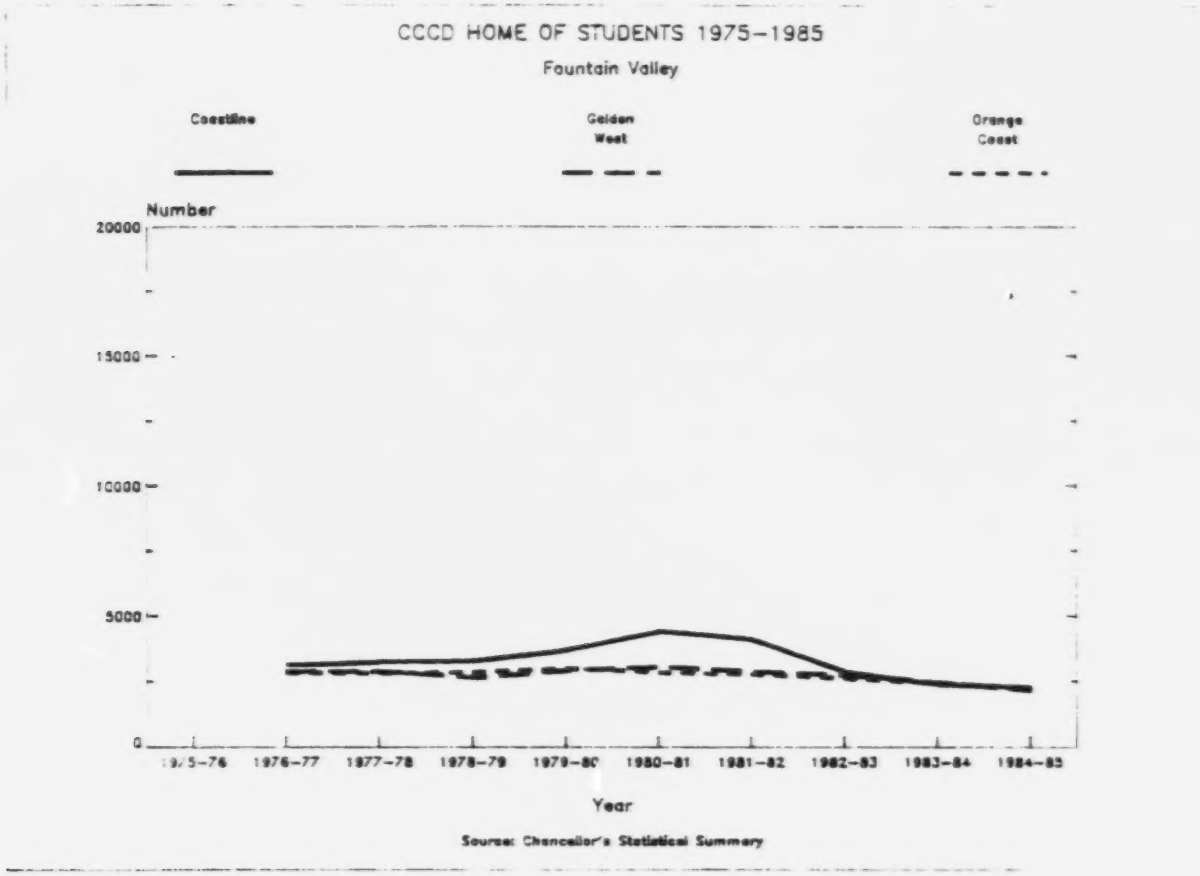


Discussion:

Fountain Valley residents enrolled in the Coast Community College District at an average of 9,299 students per year in the years preceding 1981-82. Subsequently, their enrollment has declined by 13% per year reaching a 1984-85 level (6,569) 29% below the pre-1981 average. Most recently, the decline has slowed; 1984-85 enrollment was down by only 10% from the previous year.

VII-8. COASTLINE, GOLDEN WEST, AND ORANGE COAST COLLEGE STUDENTS RESIDING IN FOUNTAIN VALLEY: 1976-85.

	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	Overall Change
Coastline	3,121	3,244	3,286	3,709	4,413	4,087	2,862	2,384	2,247	
% Change	--	+ 4%	+ 1%	+ 13%	+ 17%	- 7%	- 30%	- 7%	- 6%	- 28%
Golden West	2,897	2,877	2,641	2,934	3,060	2,865	2,738	2,451	2,138	
% Change	--	- 1%	- 8%	+ 11%	+ 4%	- 6%	- 4%	- 10%	- 13%	- 26%
Orange Coast	2,825	2,808	2,854	2,991	2,837	2,770	2,611	2,425	2,184	
% Change	--	- 1%	+ 2%	+ 5%	- 5%	- 2%	- 6%	- 7%	- 10%	- 23%

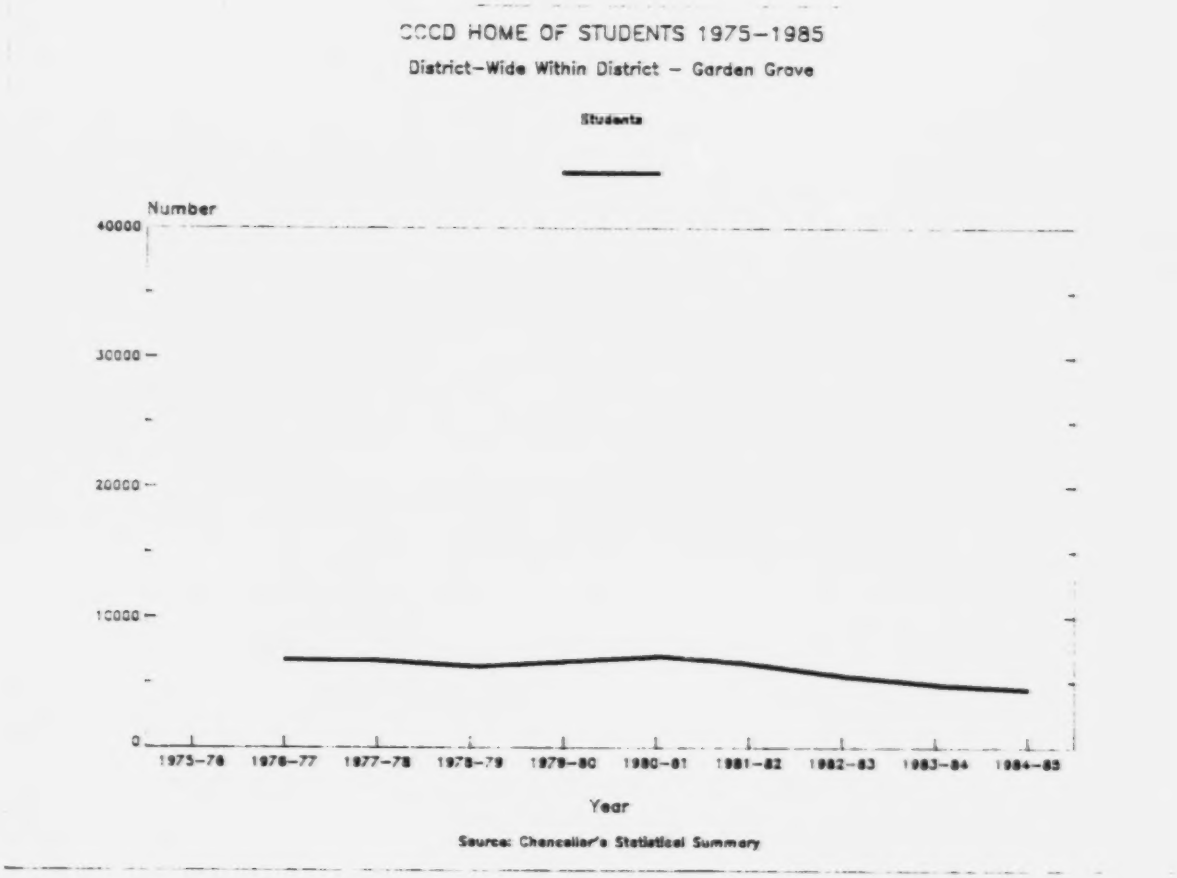


Discussion:

Fountain Valley residents have enrolled in nearly identical numbers at Orange Coast and Golden West Colleges, while between 1979 and 1981 they enrolled more heavily in Coastline Community College. In all three colleges, Fountain Valley residents contributed fewer students in 1984-85 than had been true in 1976-77. Coastline's overall decline was 28%; Golden West's was 26%; and Orange Coast's was 23%.

VII-9. COAST COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT STUDENTS RESIDING IN GARDEN GROVE: 1976-85.

	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Enrollment	6,690	6,646	6,201	6,614	7,014	6,412	5,470	4,801	4,436
% Change	--	- 1%	- 7%	+ 6%	+ 6%	- 9%	- 15%	- 12%	- 8%

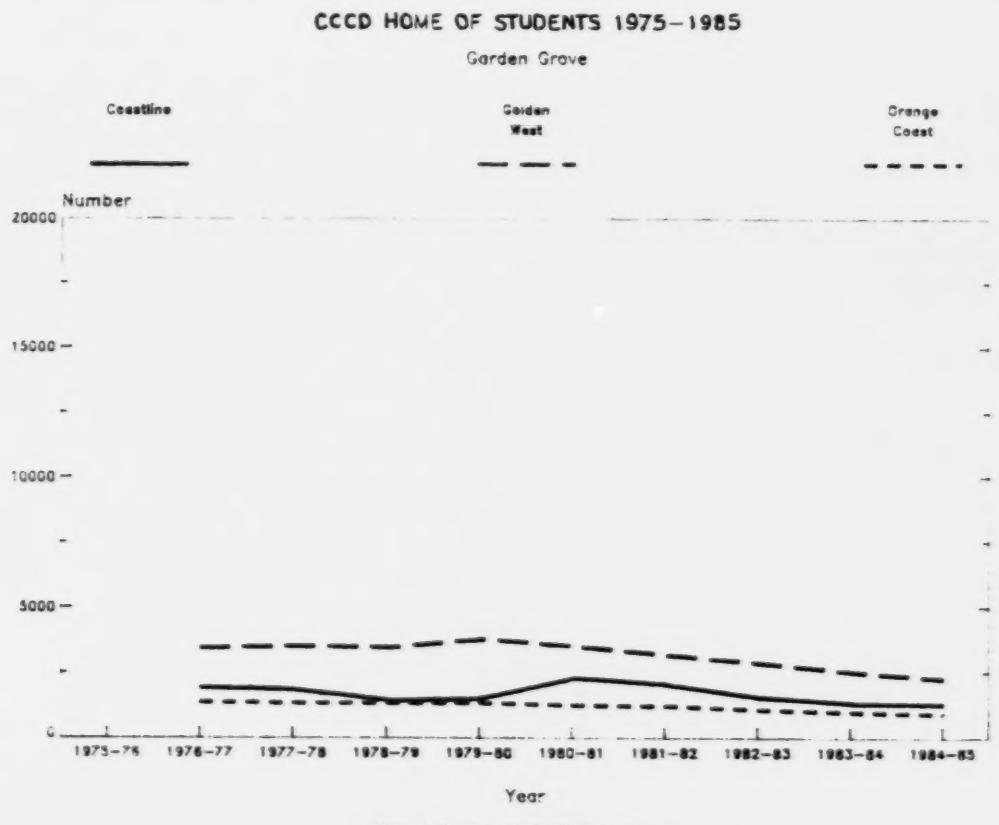


Discussion:

Garden Grove residents enrolled in the Coast Community College District at a rather constant rate (average of 6,633 per year) prior to 1981. Enrollment from this source began to decline in 1981-82 with a 9% drop from the previous year. Overall, enrollment has declined 37% by 1984-85 from the previous high in 1980-81.

VII-10. COASTLINE, GOLDEN WEST, AND ORANGE COAST COLLEGE STUDENTS RESIDING IN GARDEN GROVE: 1976-85.

	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	Overall Change
Coastline	1,908	1,833	1,423	1,506	2,285	2,044	1,548	1,314	1,277	
% Change	--	- 4%	- 22%	+ 6%	+ 52%	- 11%	- 24%	- 15%	- 3%	- 33%
Golden West	3,434	3,497	3,452	3,779	3,493	3,158	2,855	2,506	2,250	
% Change	--	+ 2%	- 1%	+ 9%	- 8%	- 10%	- 10%	- 12%	- 9%	- 34%
Orange Coast	1,348	1,316	1,326	1,329	1,236	1,210	1,067	981	909	
% Change	--	- 2%	+ 1%	--	- 7%	- 2%	- 12%	- 8%	- 7%	- 33%

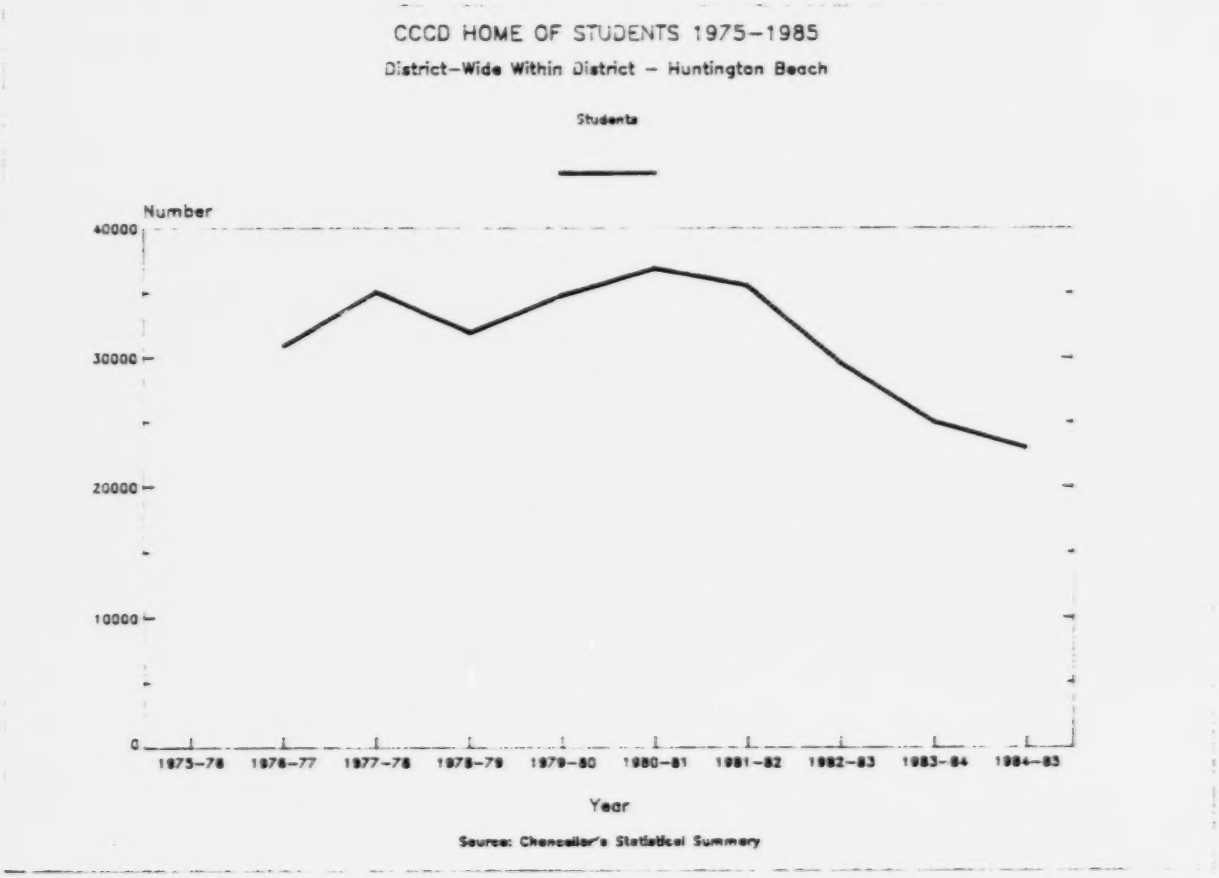


Discussion:

Garden Grove residents have typically enrolled more frequently at Golden West College, though Coastline has frequently drawn more Garden Grove students than Orange Coast. In all three colleges, Garden Grove residents contributed fewer students in 1984-85 than had been true in 1976-77. Coastline's and Orange Coast's overall decline was 33% while Golden West's was 34%.

VII-11. COAST COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT STUDENTS RESIDING IN HUNTINGTON BEACH: 1976-85.

	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Enrollment	30,907	35,075	31,947	34,835	36,895	35,536	29,574	25,015	22,971
% Change	--	+ 13%	- 9%	+ 9%	+ 6%	- 4%	- 17%	- 15%	- 8%

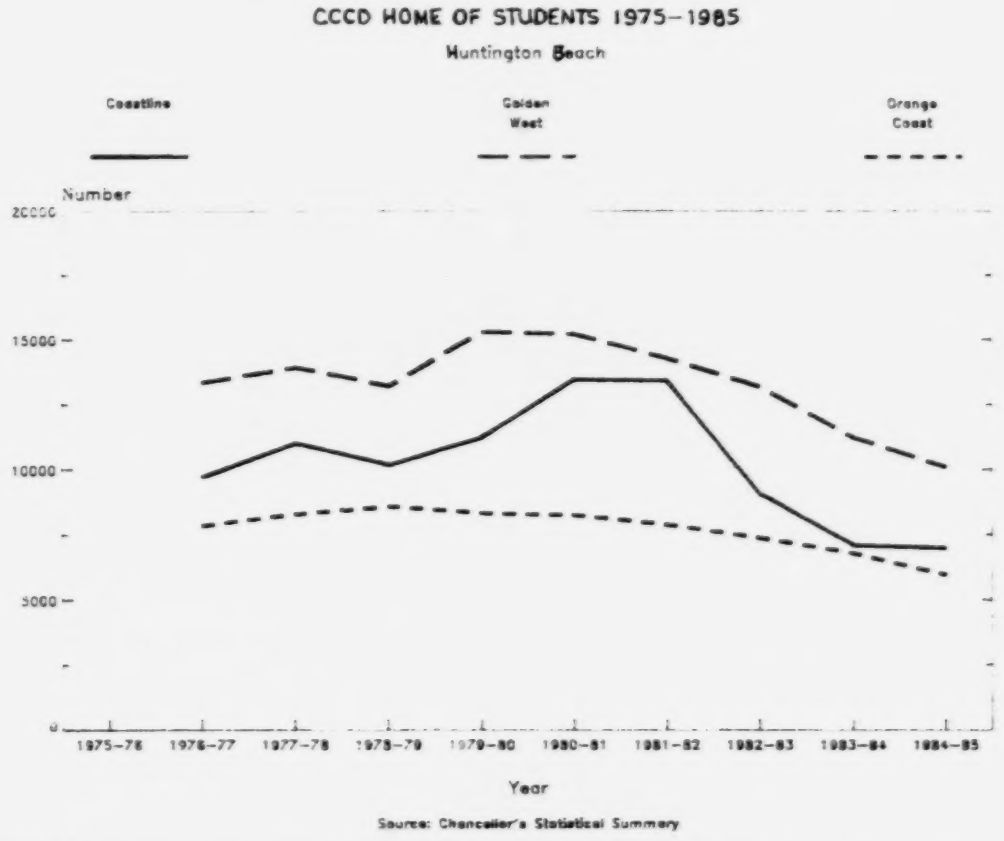


Discussion:

The number of Huntington Beach residents attending classes in the Coast Community College District averaged 33,931 students per year prior to 1981-82. 1981-82 began a steady decline with a 4% drop from the previous year. By 1984-85, enrollment of residents from Huntington Beach had decreased by 38% from the high in the 1980-81 school year. Most recently, the rate of decline slowed, totaling 8% in 1984-85.

VII-12. COASTLINE, GOLDEN WEST, AND ORANGE COAST COLLEGE STUDENTS RESIDING IN HUNTINGTON BEACH: 1976-85.

	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	Overall Change
Coastline	9,714	11,019	10,175	11,234	13,458	13,413	9,061	7,077	6,957	
% Change	--	+ 13%	- 8%	+ 10%	+ 20%	--	- 32%	- 22%	- 2%	- 28%
Golden West	13,352	13,932	13,197	15,285	15,207	14,264	13,160	11,221	10,078	
% Change	--	+ 4%	- 5%	+ 16%	- 1%	- 6%	- 8%	- 15%	- 1%	- 25%
Orange Coast	7,841	8,291	8,575	8,316	8,230	7,859	7,353	6,717	5,939	
% Change	--	+ 6%	+ 3%	- 3%	- 1%	- 5%	- 6%	- 9%	- 12%	- 24%

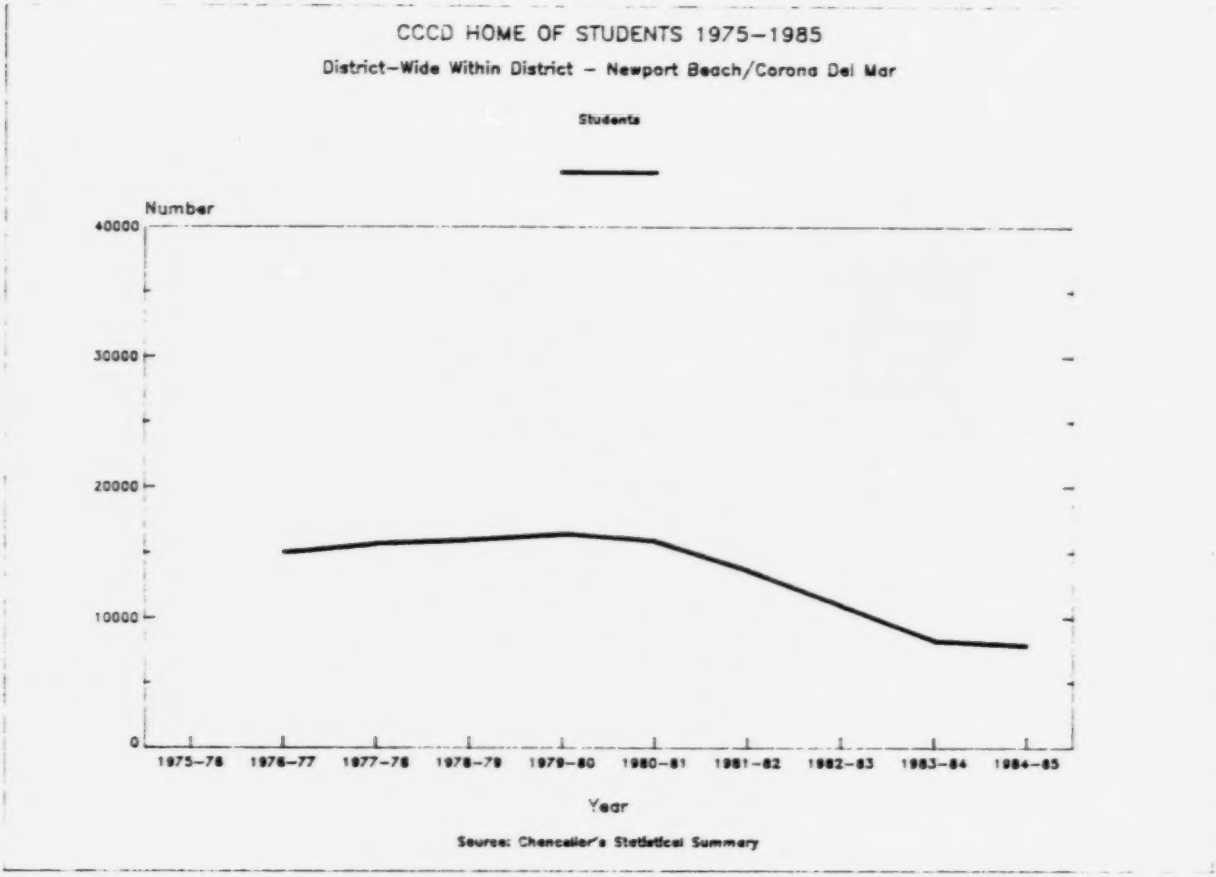


Discussion:

Huntington Beach residents have enrolled most heavily in Golden West College though Coastline has drawn significant numbers, especially between 1979 and 1981. In all three colleges, Huntington Beach residents contributed fewer students in 1984-85 than had been true in 1976-77. Coastline's overall decline was 28%; Golden West's was 25%; and Orange Coast's was 24%.

VII-13. COAST COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT STUDENTS RESIDING IN NEWPORT BEACH AND CORONA DEL MAR: 1976-85.

	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Enrollment	15,019	15,712	16,003	16,456	15,861	13,631	10,948	8,238	7,862
% Change	--	+ 5%	+ 2%	+ 3%	- 4%	- 14%	- 20%	- 25%	- 5%

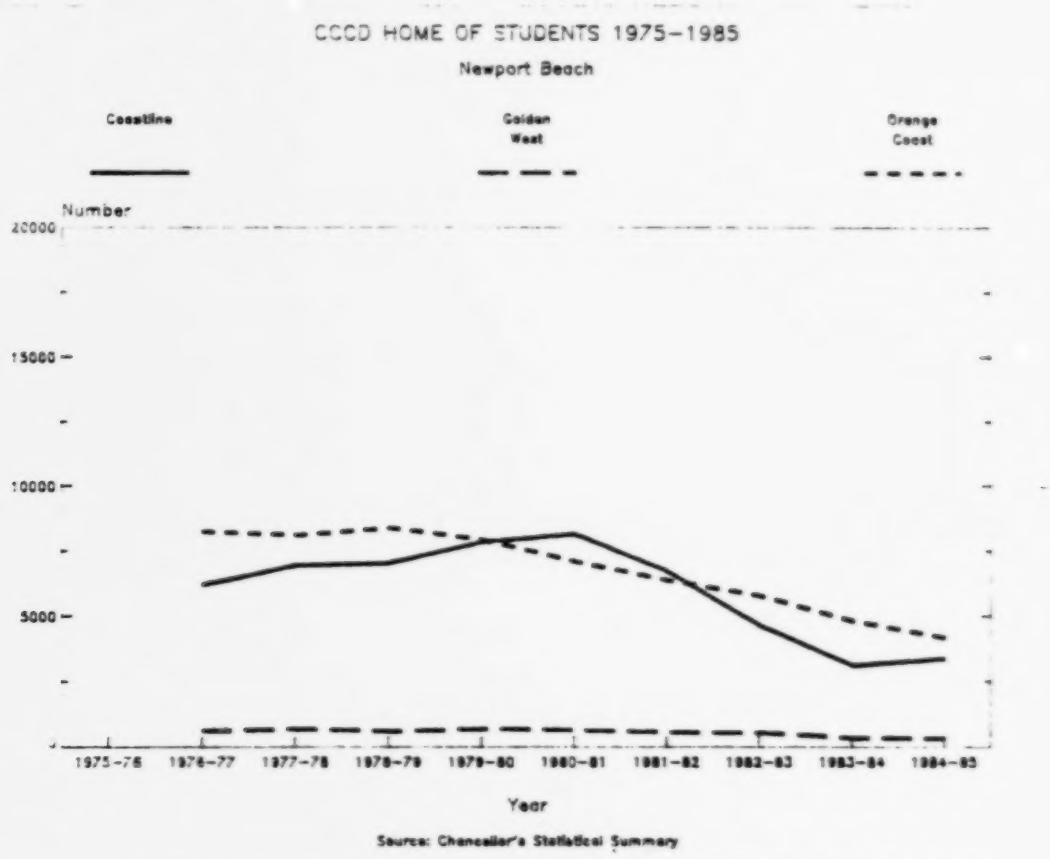


Discussion:

Prior to 1981, enrollment from Newport Beach and Corona Del Mar in the Coast Community College District was relatively constant, holding at 15,800 plus or minus a few hundred. But rather sharp declines in enrollment from this region have been experienced; subsequently, totaling a loss of nearly 52% from a high in 1979-80 by the 1984-85 year. Most recently, the rate of decline has slowed perceptively.

VII-14. COASTLINE, GOLDEN WEST, AND ORANGE COAST COLLEGE STUDENTS RESIDING IN NEWPORT BEACH AND CORONA DEL MAR: 1976-85.

	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	Overall Change
Coastline	6,195	6,952	7,039	7,847	8,147	6,723	4,649	3,111	3,392	
% Change	--	+ 12%	+ 1%	+ 11%	+ 4%	- 17%	- 30%	- 33%	+ 9%	- 45%
Golden West	594	672	583	685	620	540	521	323	306	
% Change	--	+ 13%	- 13%	+ 18%	- 9%	- 13%	- 4%	- 38%	- 5%	- 48%
Orange Coast	8,230	8,088	8,381	7,924	7,094	6,368	5,778	4,804	4,164	
% Change	--	- 2%	+ 4%	- 5%	- 10%	- 10%	- 9%	- 17%	- 13%	- 49%

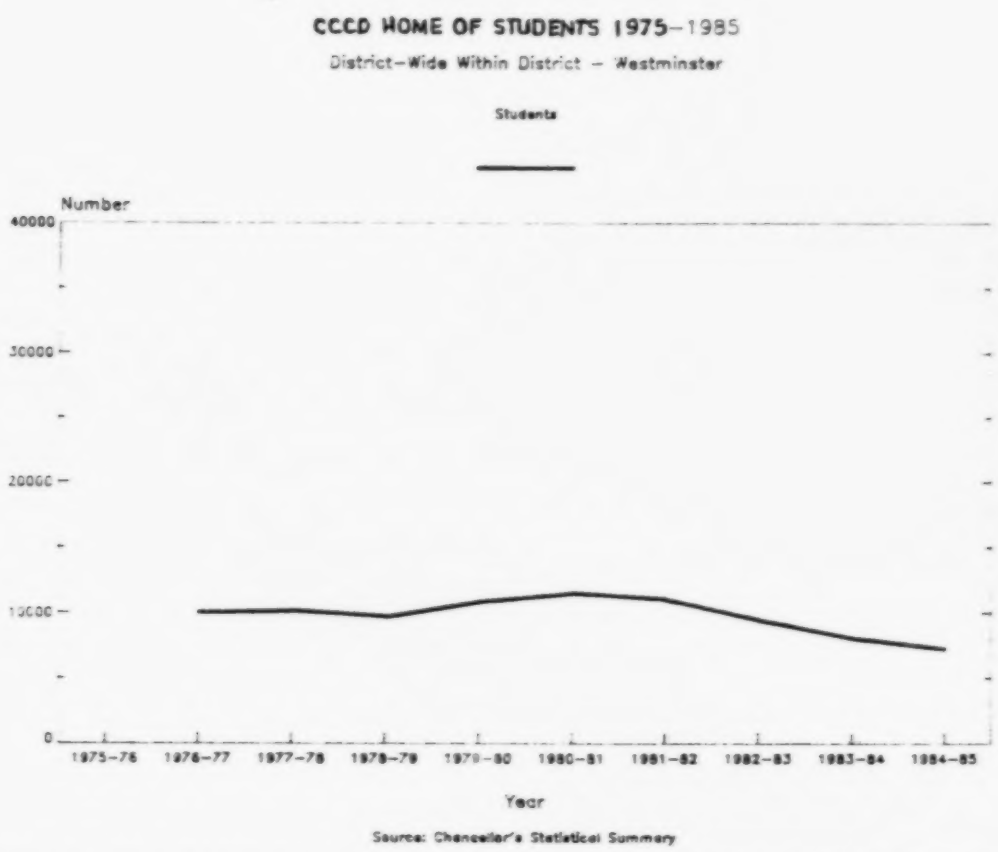


Discussion:

Newport Beach and Corona Del Mar residents have enrolled most heavily in Orange Coast and Coastline Community Colleges, with a few hundred journeying to Golden West College. In all three colleges, Newport Beach and Corona Del Mar residents contributed fewer students in 1984-85 than had been true in 1976-77. Coastline's overall decline was 45%; Golden West's was 48%; and Orange Coast's was 49%.

VII-15. COAST COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT STUDENTS RESIDING IN WESTMINSTER: 1976-85.

	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Enrollment	9,997	10,133	9,666	10,834	11,503	11,021	9,452	8,045	7,209
% Change	--	+ 1%	- 5%	+ 12%	+ 6%	- 4%	- 14%	- 15%	- 10%

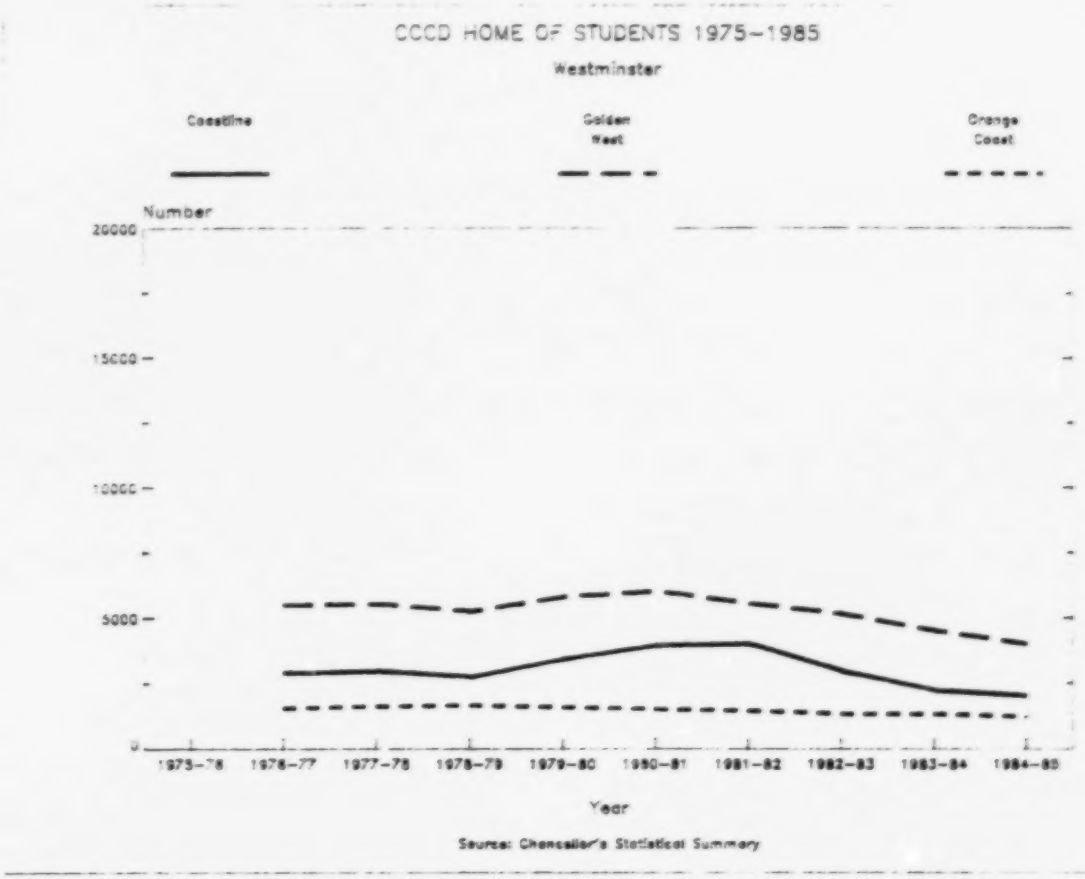


Discussion:

Westminster constantly supplied in the vicinity of 10,000 students to the Coast Community College District prior to 1980. Following a temporary increase in 1980-81, enrollment from Westminster began a gradual decline averaging 13% per year between 1980-81 and 1984-85. By 1984-85, a total drop of 37% had been felt from the high enrollment year, 1980-81.

VII-16. COASTLINE, GOLDEN WEST, AND ORANGE COAST COLLEGE STUDENTS RESIDING IN WESTMINSTER: 1976-85.

	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	Overall Change
Coastline	2,888	2,976	2,746	3,431	3,963	4,027	2,973	2,221	2,013	
% Change	--	+ 3%	- 8%	+ 25%	+ 16%	+ 2%	- 26%	- 25%	- 9%	- 30%
Golden West	5,574	5,542	5,261	5,826	6,034	5,551	5,156	4,507	3,990	
% Change	--	- 1%	- 5%	+ 11%	+ 4%	- 8%	- 7%	- 13%	- 11%	- 28%
Orange Coast	1,535	1,615	1,659	1,577	1,506	1,443	1,323	1,317	1,206	
% Change	--	+ 5%	+ 3%	- 5%	- 4%	- 4%	- 8%	--	- 8%	- 21%

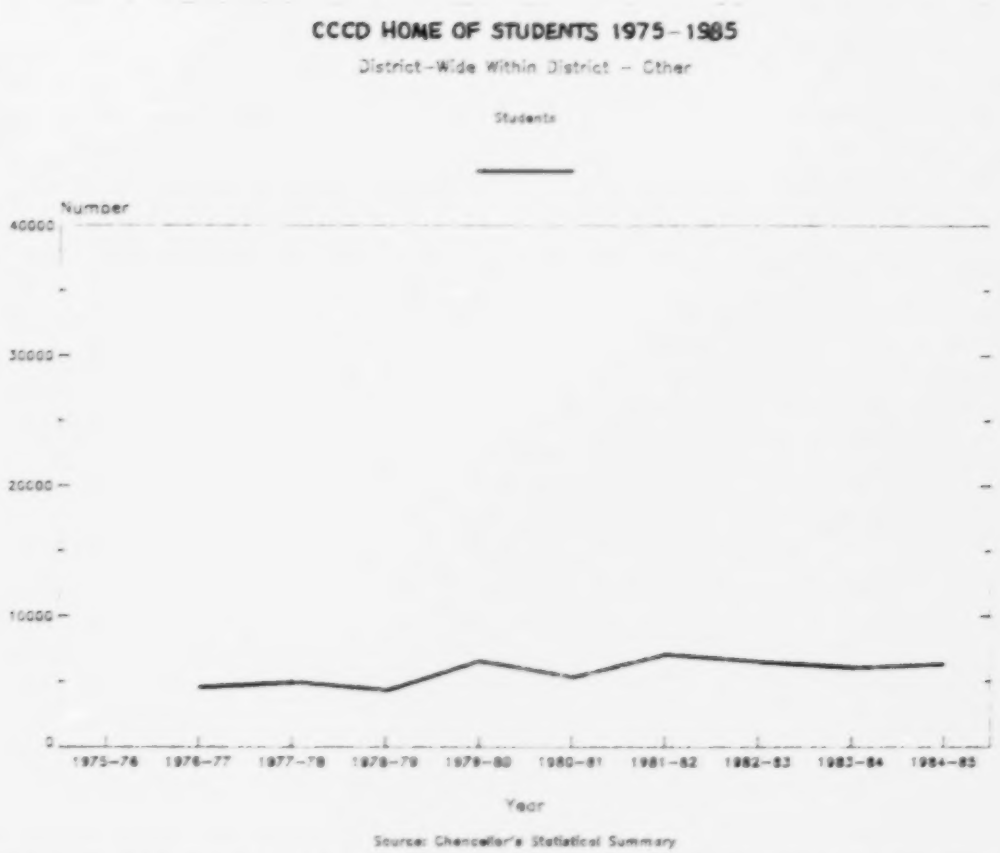


Discussion:

Westminster residents have enrolled most heavily in Golden West College, though Coastline has drawn significant numbers of these residents, especially in the years between 1978 and 1982. In all three colleges, Westminster residents contributed fewer students in 1984-85 than had been true in 1976-77. Coastline's overall decline was 30%; Golden West's was 28%; and Orange Coast's was 21%.

VII-17. COAST COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT STUDENTS RESIDING IN SEAL BEACH, STANTON, MIDWAY CITY, SUNSET BEACH, SURFSIDE, AND OTHER UNINCORPORATED AREAS WITHIN THE COAST COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT BOUNDARIES: 1976-85.

	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Enrollment	4,529	4,925	4,274	6,549	5,308	7,081	6,481	6,045	6,340
% Change	--	+ 9%	- 13%	+ 53%	- 19%	+ 33%	- 8%	- 7%	+ 5%

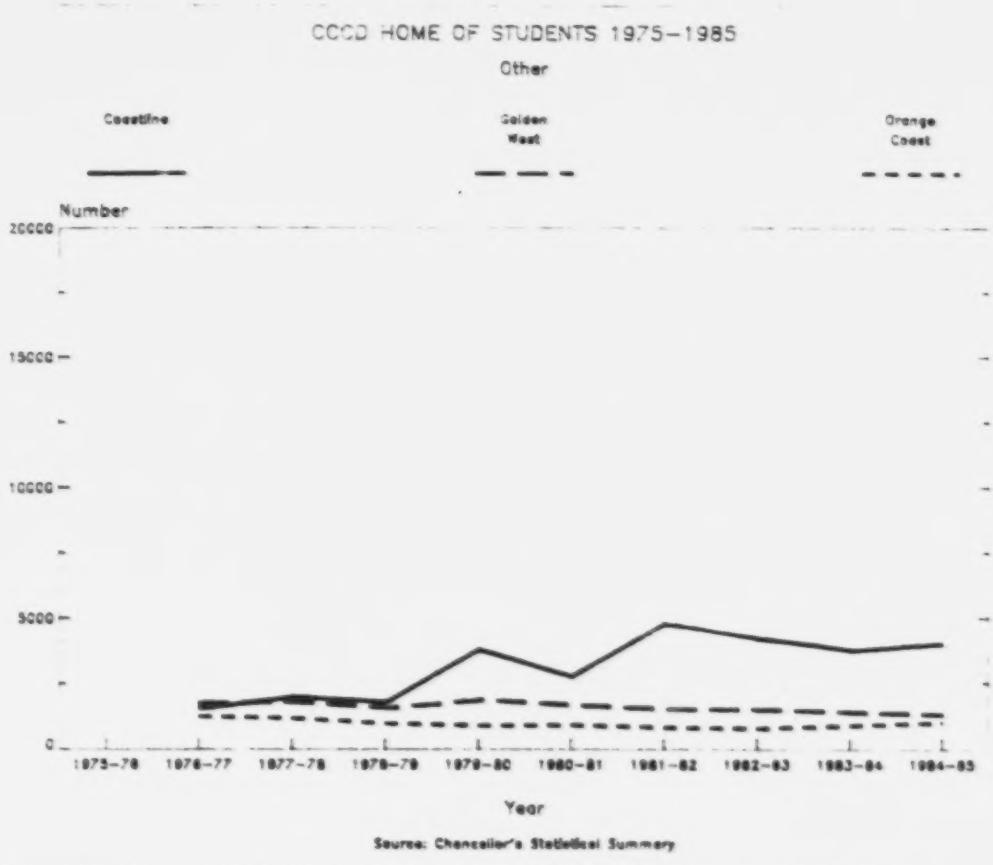


Discussion:

Residents living within the Coast Community College District in the cities of Seal Beach, Stanton, Midway City, Sunset Beach, Surfside, as well as any other unincorporated County areas (and including students with invalid zip codes on file) have been grouped in the category "Other." These students have enrolled at a rather constant level since declining a few hundred from a high of 7,081 in 1981-82. Over the last three years, "Other" regions within the District have contributed an average of 6,289 students per year.

VII-18. COASTLINE, GOLDEN WEST, AND ORANGE COAST COLLEGE STUDENTS RESIDING IN SEAL BEACH, STANTON, MIDWAY CITY, SUNSET BEACH, SURFSIDE, AND OTHER UNINCORPORATED AREAS WITHIN THE COAST COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT BOUNDARIES: 1976-85.

	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	Overall Change
Coastline	1,544	1,978	1,764	3,792	2,746	4,766	4,210	3,755	4,032	
% Change	--	+ 28%	- 11%	+115%	- 28%	+ 74%	- 12%	- 11%	+ 7%	+161%
Golden West	1,742	1,788	1,546	1,866	1,658	1,509	1,494	1,393	1,299	
% Change	--	+ 3%	- 14%	+ 21%	- 11%	- 9%	- 1%	- 7%	- 7%	- 25%
Orange Coast	1,243	1,159	964	891	904	806	777	897	1,009	
% Change	--	- 7%	- 17%	- 8%	+ 1%	- 11%	- 4%	+ 15%	+ 12%	- 19%

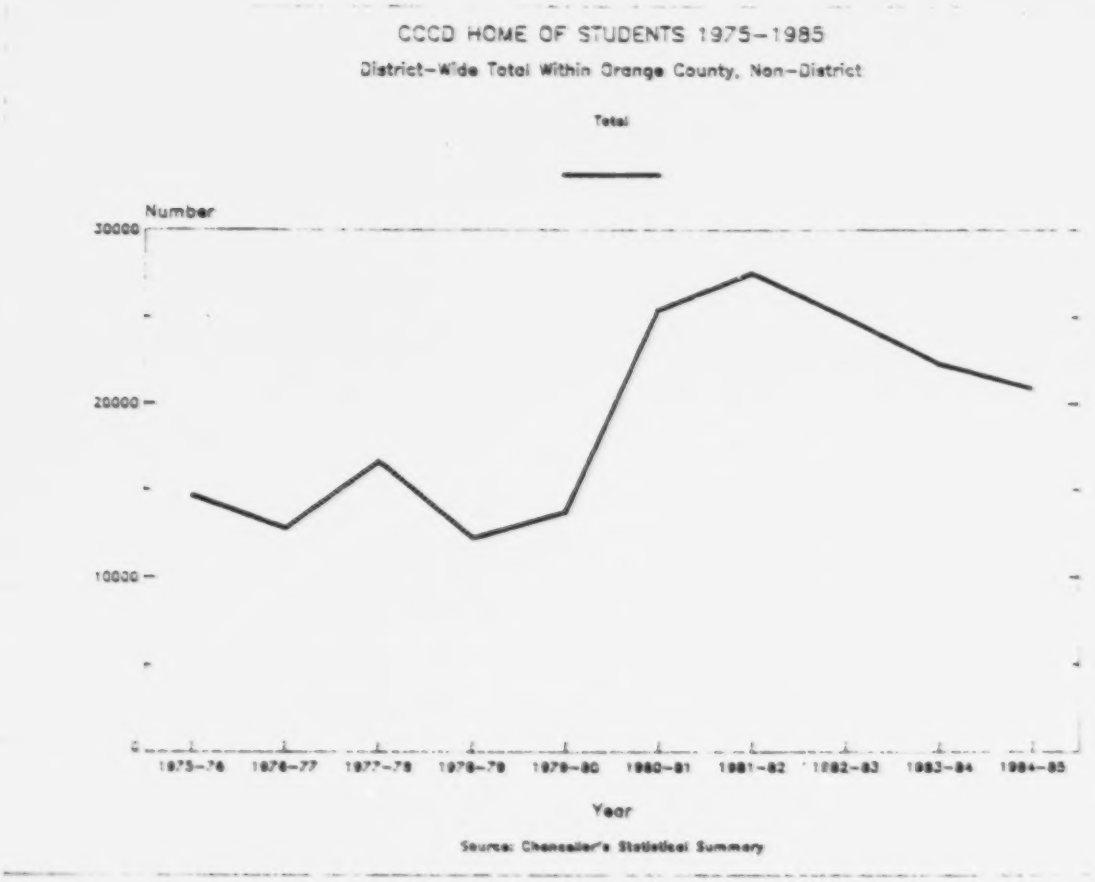


Discussion:

While Golden West and Orange Coast Colleges have each drawn a rather constant number of District residents from the cities of Seal Beach, Stanton, Midway City, Sunset Beach, Surfside, and other unincorporated areas, Coastline has increasingly been the main recipient of students from these areas. While these areas contributed 25% fewer students to Golden West and 19% fewer students to Orange Coast in 1984-85, than had been true in 1976-77, Coastline's enrollment from these areas has increased by a whopping 161%.

VII-19. COAST COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT STUDENTS RESIDING OUTSIDE THE DISTRICT AND WITHIN ORANGE COUNTY: 1975-85.

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Enrollment	14,686	12,777	16,641	12,227	13,744	25,432	27,558	25,009	22,327	20,878
% Change	--	- 13%	+ 30%	- 27%	+ 12%	+ 85%	+ 8%	- 9%	- 11%	- 6%

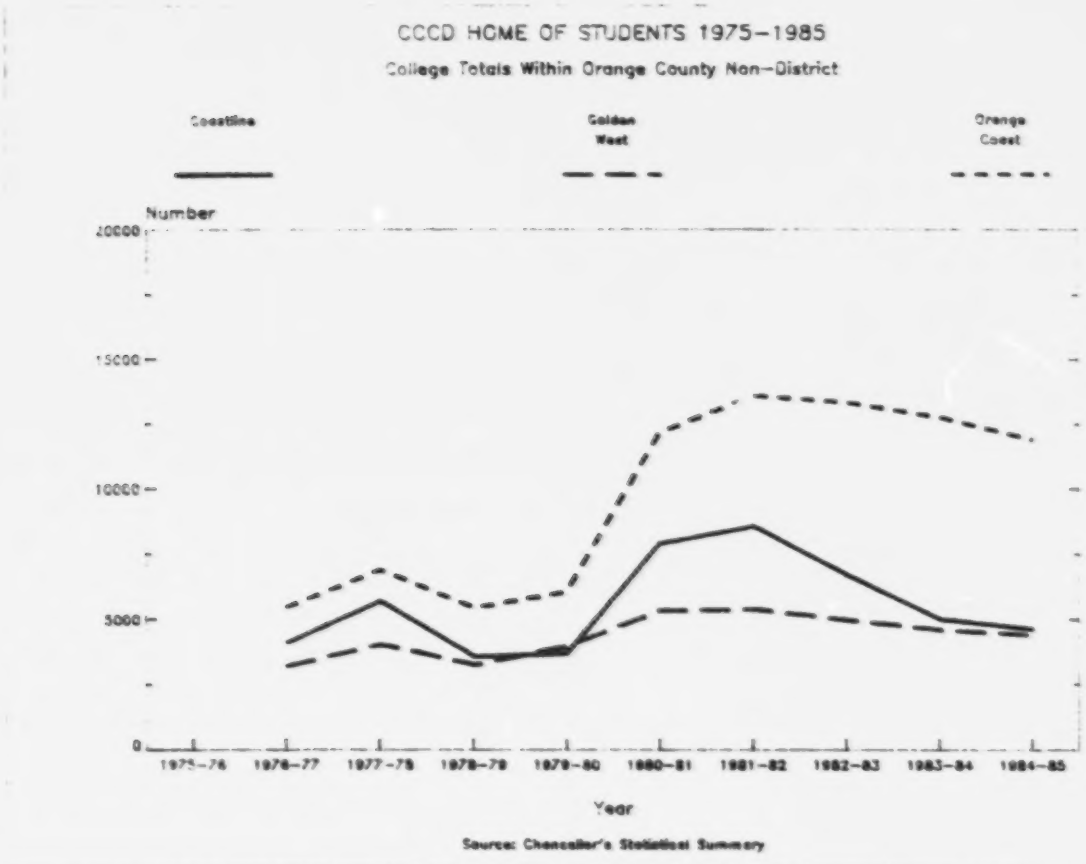


Discussion:

Orange County residents living outside the Coast Community College District have an interesting enrollment pattern in the District. Prior to 1980-81, the District had an average enrollment of 14,015 from these areas; from 1981 on, the District has had an average annual enrollment of 24,240. This average jump in enrollment of 73% (or nearly 10,000 students) may be attributed to the elimination of District residence as a requirement for enrollment.

VII-20. COASTLINE, GOLDEN WEST, AND ORANGE COAST COLLEGE STUDENTS RESIDING WITHIN ORANGE COUNTY BUT OUTSIDE THE COAST COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT: 1976-85.

	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	Overall Change
Coastline	4,106	5,701	3,562	3,704	7,921	8,580	6,705	4,990	4,598	
% Change	--	+ 39%	- 38%	+ 4%	+114%	+ 8%	- 22%	- 26%	- 8%	+ 12%
Golden West	3,203	4,039	3,238	3,980	5,339	5,381	4,957	4,579	4,386	
% Change	--	+ 26%	- 20%	+ 23%	+ 34%	+ 1%	- 8%	- 8%	- 4%	+ 37%
Orange Coast	5,468	6,901	5,427	6,060	12,172	13,597	13,347	12,758	11,894	
% Change	--	+ 27%	- 21%	+ 12%	+101%	+ 12%	- 2%	- 4%	- 7%	+118%

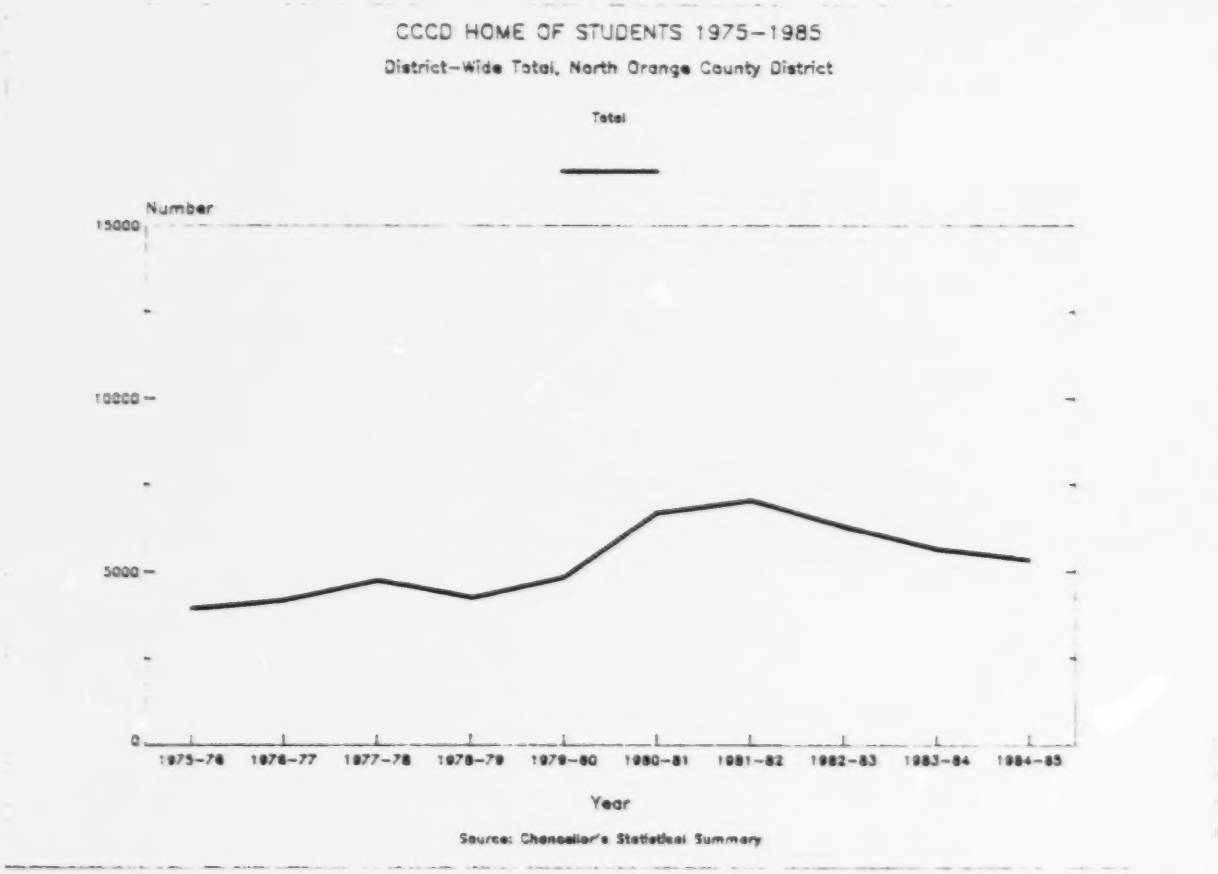


Discussion:

Non-District residents of Orange County have always been drawn to Orange Coast College in greater numbers than to Golden West and Coastline Community Colleges, and especially so in the years since 1980-81. In all three colleges, these out-of-District County residents contributed more students in 1984-85 than had been true in 1976-77. Coastline's overall growth was 12%; Golden West's was 37%; while Orange Coast's was a full 118%.

VII-21. COAST COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT STUDENTS RESIDING WITHIN THE NORTH ORANGE COUNTY COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT: 1975-85.

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Enrollment	3,938	4,193	4,756	4,259	4,850	6,694	7,054	6,288	5,641	5,319
% Change	--	+ 6%	+ 13%	- 10%	+ 14%	+ 38%	+ 5%	- 11%	- 10%	- 6%

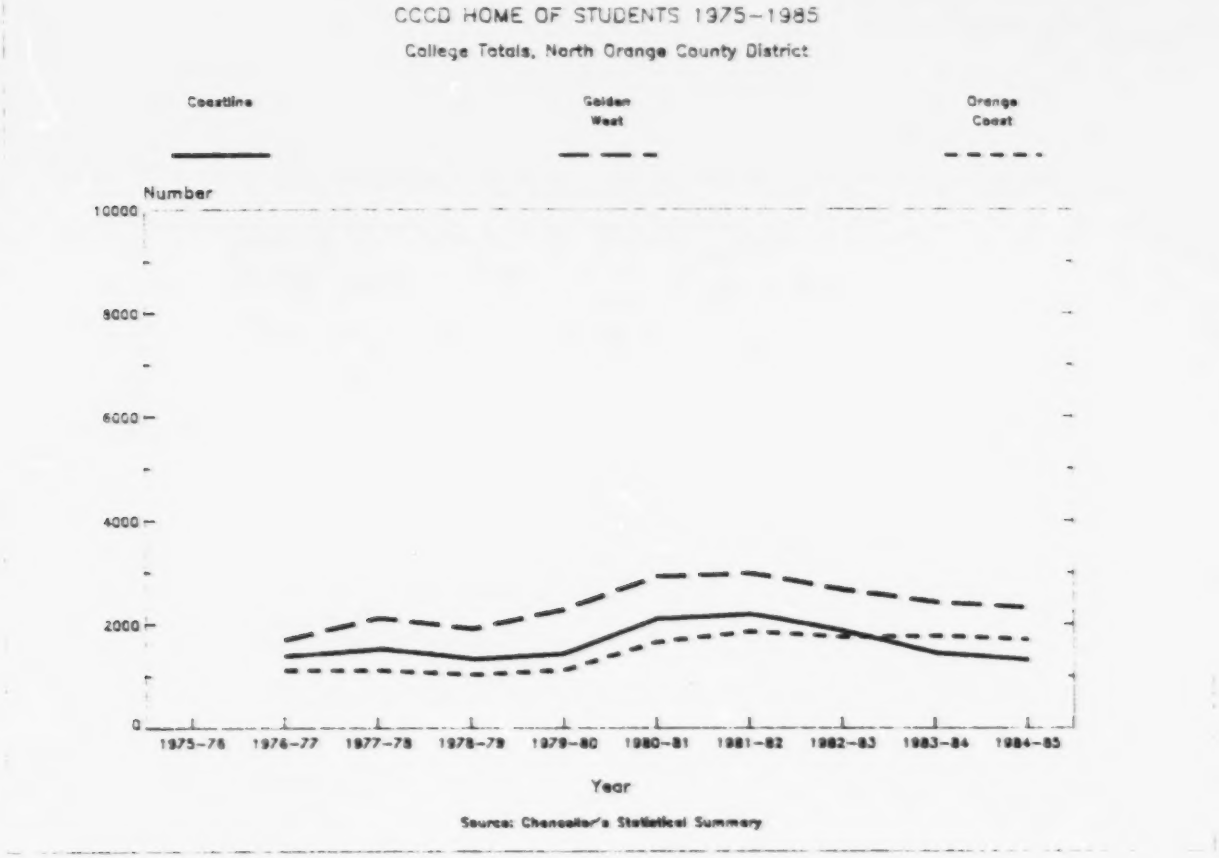


Discussion:

The North Orange County Community College District had an average of 4,406 residents who attended classes in the Coast Community College District annually prior to 1980-81. Over the last five years, North Orange County Community College District has had an average of 6,201 residents who attended classes in the Coast Community College District annually; an increase of 41% (or 1,895). Yet the year 1984-85 experienced 21% fewer students than had enrolled in the peak year, 1981-82.

VII-22. COASTLINE, GOLDEN WEST, AND ORANGE COAST COLLEGE STUDENTS RESIDING WITHIN THE NORTH ORANGE COUNTY COAST COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT: 1976-85.

	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	Overall Change
Coastline	1,387	1,530	1,327	1,444	2,107	2,204	1,871	1,443	1,303	
% Change	--	+ 10%	- 13%	+ 9%	+ 46%	+ 5%	- 15%	- 23%	- 10%	- 6%
Golden West	1,701	2,117	1,907	2,289	2,926	2,988	2,663	2,421	2,313	
% Change	--	+ 24%	- 10%	+ 20%	+ 28%	+ 2%	- 11%	- 9%	- 4%	+ 36%
Orange Coast	1,104	1,109	1,025	1,117	1,661	1,862	1,754	1,777	1,703	
% Change	--	--	- 8%	+ 9%	+ 49%	+ 12%	- 6%	+ 1%	- 4%	+ 54%

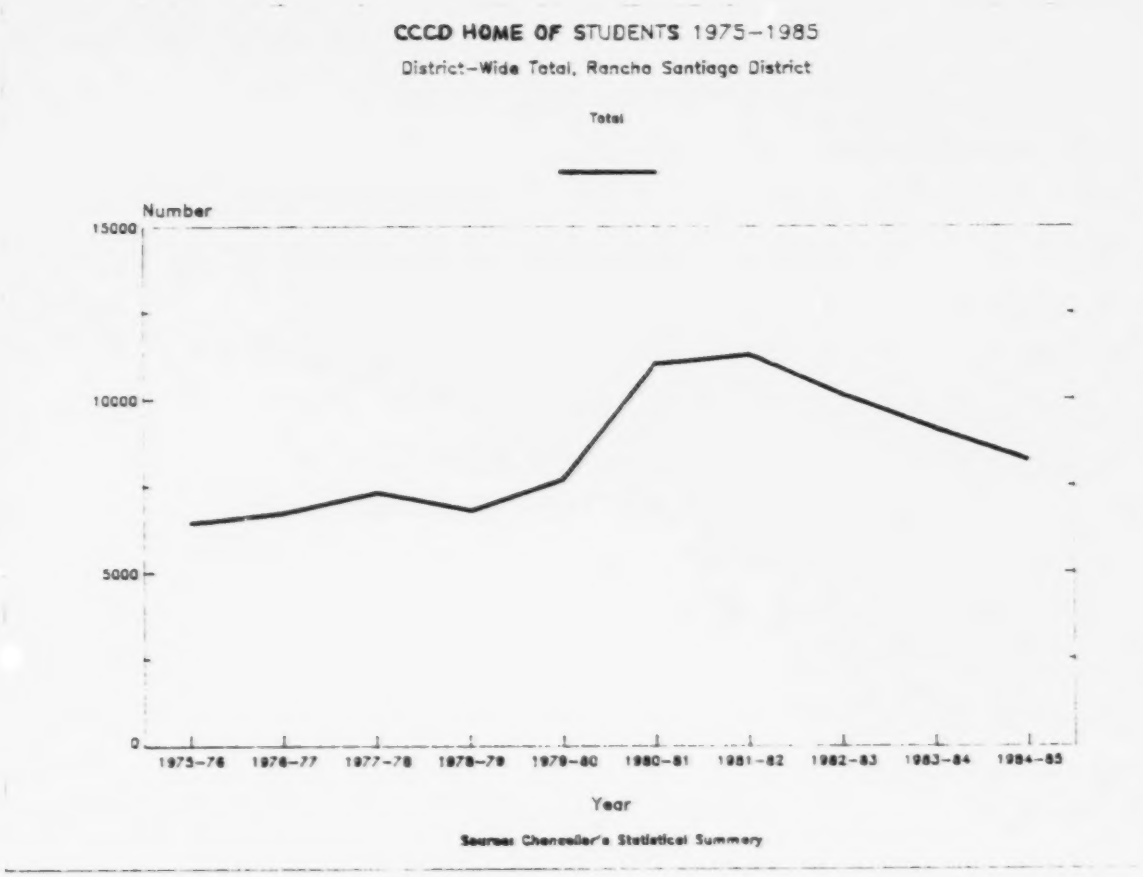


Discussion:

The trend of enrollment by residents of the North Orange County District in each of the Coast Community Colleges has been rather parallel except that Coastline Community College has experienced a greater decline in the last four years. In both Golden West and Orange Coast Colleges, North Orange County District residents contributed more students in 1984-85 than had been true in 1976-77. Coastline experienced a slight decline over the same period. Coastline's overall decline was 6%; Golden West's growth was 36%; and Orange Coast's growth was 54%.

VII-23. COAST COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT STUDENTS RESIDING WITHIN THE RANCHO SANTIAGO COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT: 1975-85.

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Enrollment	6,446	6,739	7,320	6,798	7,717	11,027	11,286	10,133	9,147	8,227
% Change	--	+ 5%	+ 9%	- 7%	+ 14%	+ 43%	+ 2%	- 10%	- 10%	- 10%

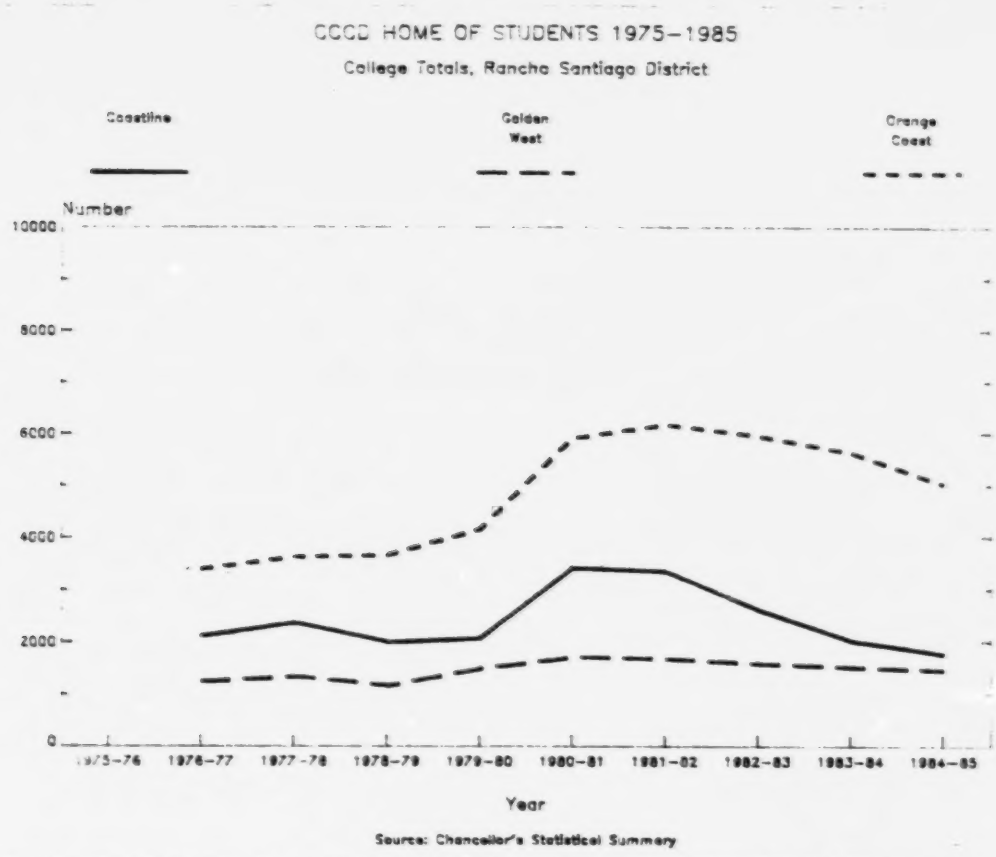


Discussion:

Enrollment in the Coast Community College District by residents living within the Rancho Santiago Community College District has followed a pattern quite similar to those in the North Orange County District. These residents averaged 7,004 enrollees per year prior to 1980-81 and averaged 9,964 since that year. Yet, the year 1984-85 experienced 25% fewer students from Rancho Santiago Community College District than had enrolled in the peak year, 1981-82.

VII-24. COASTLINE, GOLDEN WEST, AND ORANGE COAST COLLEGE STUDENTS RESIDING WITHIN THE RANCHO SANTIAGO COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT: 1976-85.

	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	Overall Change
Coastline	2,111	2,367	1,992	2,073	3,409	3,340	2,606	2,013	1,755	
% Change	--	+ 12%	- 16%	+ 4%	+ 64%	- 2%	- 22%	- 23%	- 13%	- 17%
Golden West	1,235	1,330	1,153	1,491	1,709	1,670	1,577	1,510	1,452	
% Change	--	+ 8%	- 13%	+ 29%	+ 15%	- 2%	- 6%	- 4%	- 4%	+ 18%
Orange Coast	3,393	3,623	3,653	4,153	5,909	6,176	5,950	5,624	5,020	
% Change	--	+ 7%	+ 1%	+ 14%	+ 42%	+ 5%	- 4%	- 5%	- 11%	+ 48%

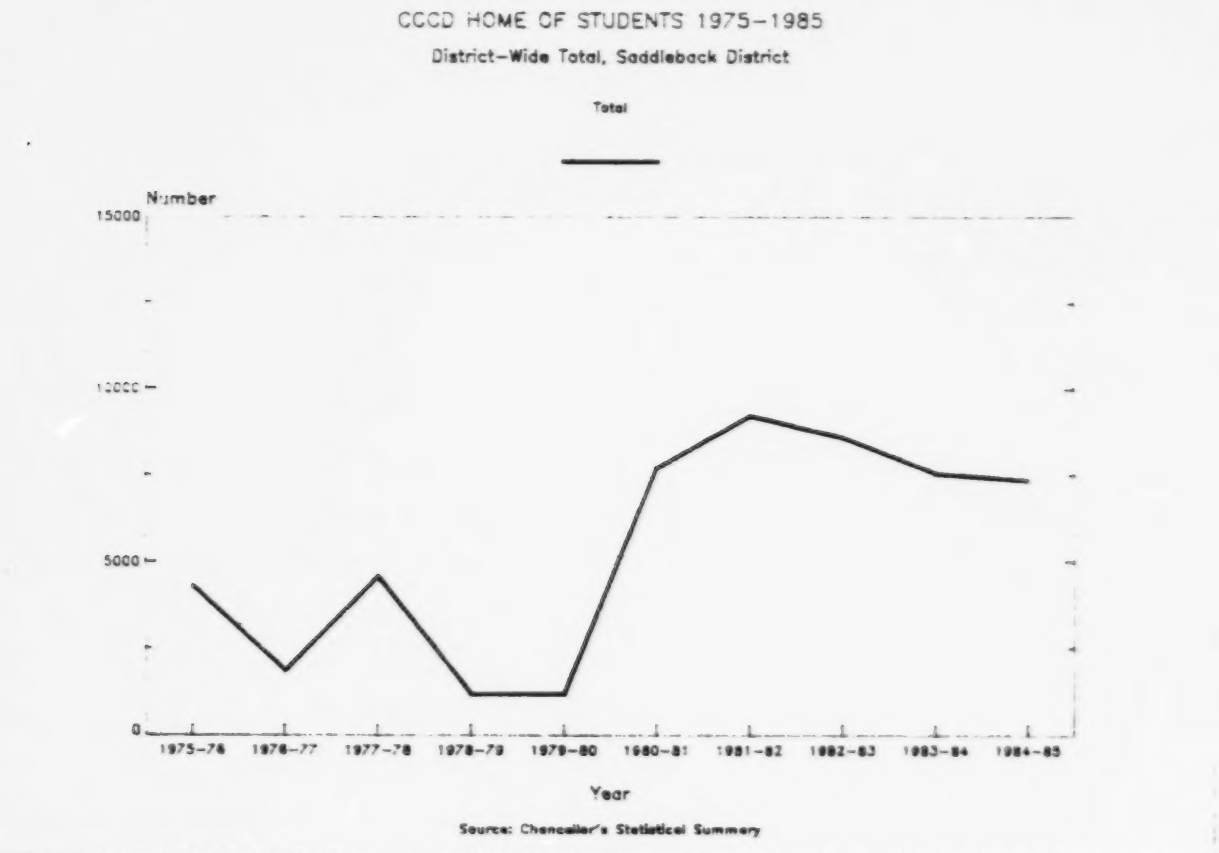


Discussion:

Residents of the Rancho Santiago Community College District have enrolled in significant numbers in all three colleges, but especially so in Orange Coast and Coastline in the years since 1980-81. In Coastline Community College, Rancho Santiago residents contributed fewer students in 1984-85 than had been true in 1976-77; the trend in Golden West and Orange Coast Colleges was quite different. Coastline's overall decline was 17%; Golden West's growth was 18%; and Orange Coast's growth was 48%.

VII-25. COAST COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT STUDENTS RESIDING WITHIN THE SADDLEBACK COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT: 1975-85.

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Enrollment	4,302	1,845	4,565	1,170	1,177	7,711	9,218	8,588	7,539	7,332
% Change	--	- 57%	+147%	- 74%	--	+555%	+ 20%	- 7%	- 12%	- 3%

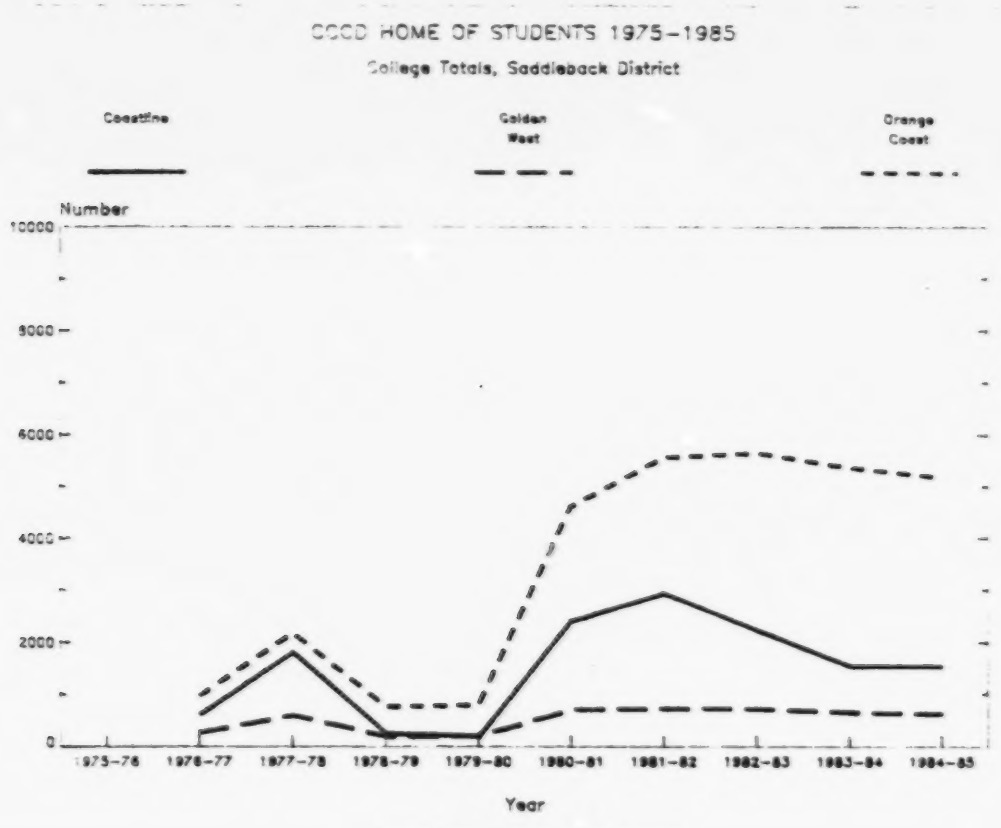


Discussion:

A most dramatic change in enrollment pattern occurs with regard to residents of the Saddleback Community College District. Prior to 1980-81, although the pattern was erratic, these residents enrolled on the average of only 2,611 students per year in the Coast Community College District. Subsequently, however, enrollment from this region has boomed to an average of 8,077 students per year; an increase of over 300%. Yet the year 1984-85 experienced 20% fewer students from the Saddleback District than had enrolled in the peak year, 1981-82.

VII-26. COASTLINE, GOLDEN WEST, AND ORANGE COAST STUDENTS RESIDING WITHIN THE SADDLEBACK COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT: 1976-85.

	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	Overall Change
Coastline	608	1,804	243	187	2,405	2,936	2,228	1,534	1,540	
% Change	--	+197%	- 87%	- 23%	+1,186%	+ 22%	- 24%	- 31%	--	+153%
Golden West	266	592	178	200	704	723	717	648	621	
% Change	--	+123%	- 70%	+ 12%	+ 252%	+ 3%	- 1%	- 10%	- 4%	+133%
Orange Coast	971	2,169	749	790	4,602	5,559	5,643	5,357	5,171	
% Change	--	+123%	- 65%	+ 5%	+ 483%	+ 21%	+ 2%	- 5%	- 3%	+433%

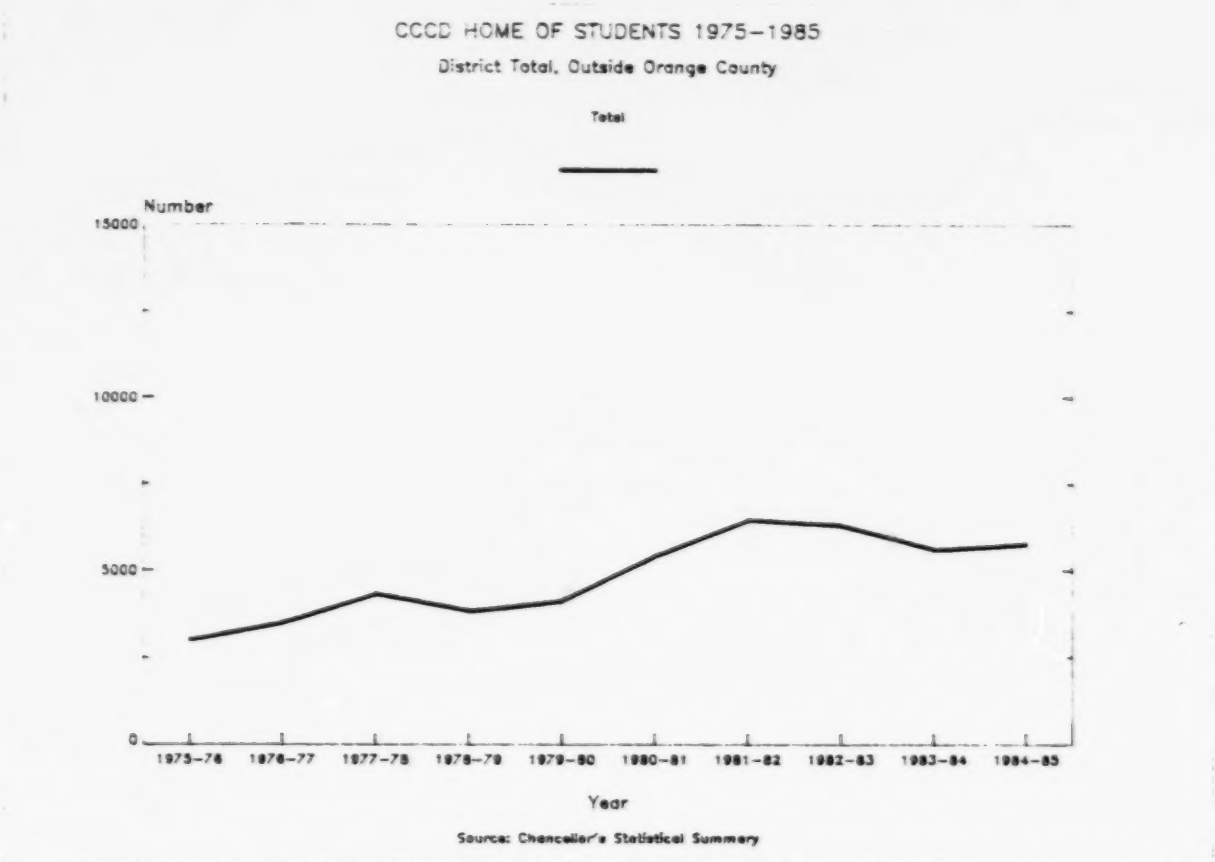


Discussion:

Residents of the Saddleback Community College District have been especially attracted to Orange Coast and Coastline Community Colleges since 1980-81, in contrast to earlier years. In all three colleges, Saddleback District residents contributed more students in 1984-85 than had been true in 1976-77. Coastline's overall growth was 153%; Golden West's was 133%; and Orange Coast's was 433%.

VII-27. COAST COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT STUDENTS RESIDING OUTSIDE ORANGE COUNTY: 1975-85.

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Enrollment	2,999	3,495	4,320	3,827	4,131	5,417	6,455	6,290	5,601	5,778
% Change	--	+ 17%	+ 24%	- 11%	+ 8%	+ 31%	+ 19%	- 3%	- 11%	+ 3%

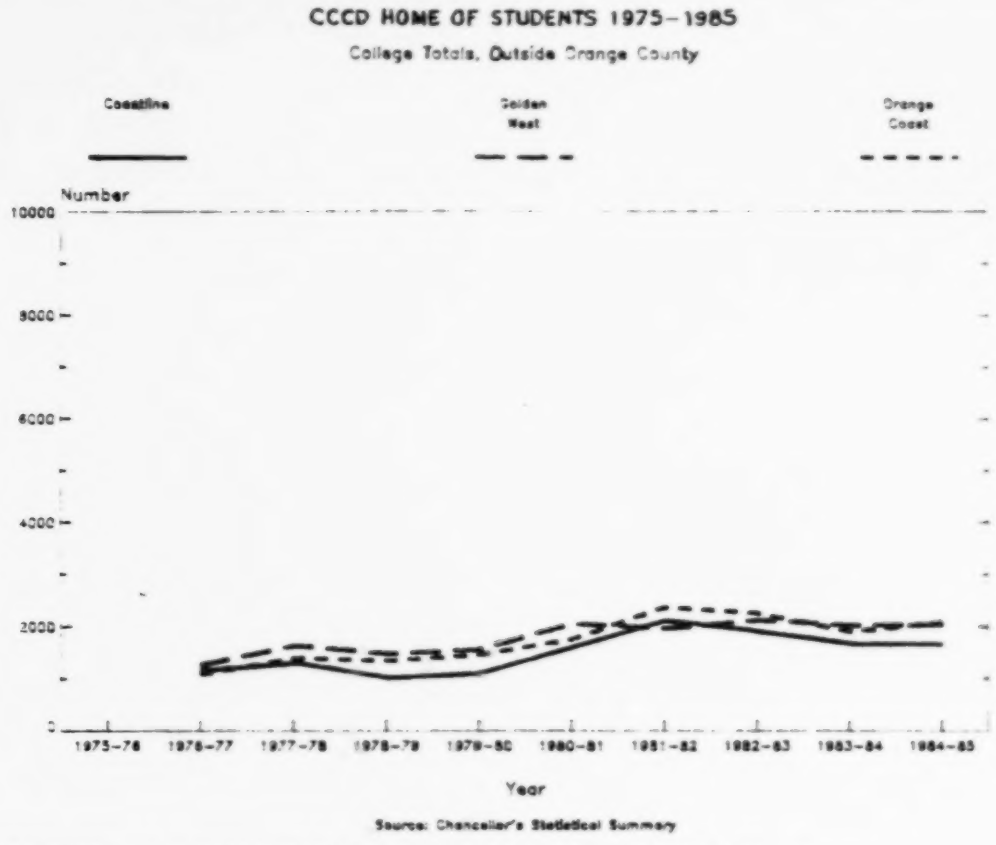


Discussion:

Persons living outside Orange County have traditionally commuted in significant numbers to enroll in the Coast Community College District. Prior to 1980-81, residents of this hinterland had an average enrollment of 3,754 students per year. Since 1980-81, they have had an average enrollment of 5,908 students per year. Thus, the past five years have an average of 57% more out-of-County students each year than previously. Especially noteworthy is the fact that the 1984-85 year had 3% more out-of-County students than the previous year, and 93% more than the 1975-76 year.

VII-28. COASTLINE, GOLDEN WEST, AND ORANGE COAST COLLEGE STUDENTS RESIDING OUTSIDE OF ORANGE COUNTY: 1976-85.

	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	Overall Change
Coastline	1,158	1,302	1,017	1,109	1,606	2,117	1,906	1,671	1,658	
% Change	--	+ 12%	- 22%	+ 9%	+ 45%	+ 32%	- 10%	- 12%	- 1%	+ 43%
Golden West	1,260	1,628	1,470	1,560	2,056	1,964	2,129	2,025	2,040	
% Change	--	+ 29%	- 10%	+ 6%	+ 32%	- 4%	+ 8%	- 5%	+ 1%	+ 62%
Orange Coast	1,077	1,388	1,340	1,462	1,755	2,374	2,255	1,905	2,080	
% Change	--	+ 29%	- 3%	+ 9%	+ 20%	+ 35%	- 5%	- 16%	+ 9%	+ 93%



Discussion:

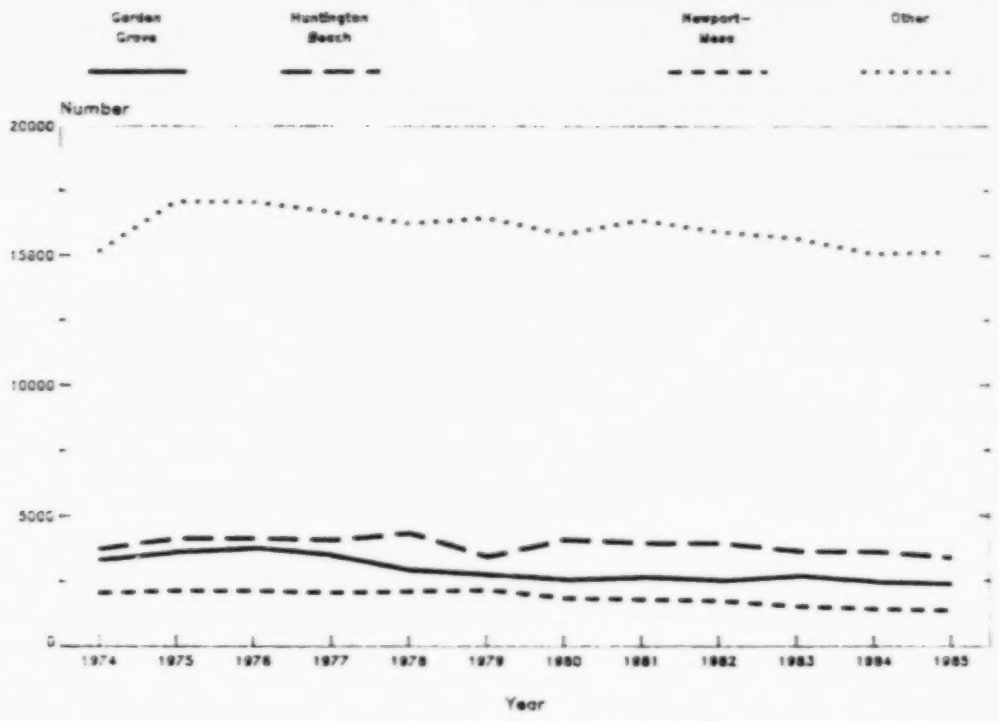
Persons living outside Orange County have enrolled in the three Coast Community College District colleges in roughly the same pattern over the past nine years. In all three colleges, out-of-County residents have contributed more students in 1984-85 than had been true in 1976-77. Coastline's overall growth was 43%; Golden West's was 62%; and Orange Coast's was 93%.

VII-29. COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES: 1974-85.

High School Districts	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Garden Grove Unified	3,330	3,637	3,777	3,495	2,925	2,746	2,556	2,654	2,521	2,709	2,463	2,378
Huntington Beach Union	3,755	4,150	4,134	4,074	4,351	3,436	4,085	3,946	3,953	3,634	3,611	3,381
Newport-Mesa Unified	2,044	2,131	2,119	2,049	2,101	2,149	1,831	1,778	1,725	1,522	1,421	1,365
Other	15,160	17,096	17,077	16,694	16,258	16,472	15,838	16,377	15,916	15,663	15,069	15,141
TOTAL	24,289	27,014	27,107	26,314	25,635	24,803	24,310	24,755	24,115	23,528	22,564	22,265

ORANGE COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES

By High School Districts



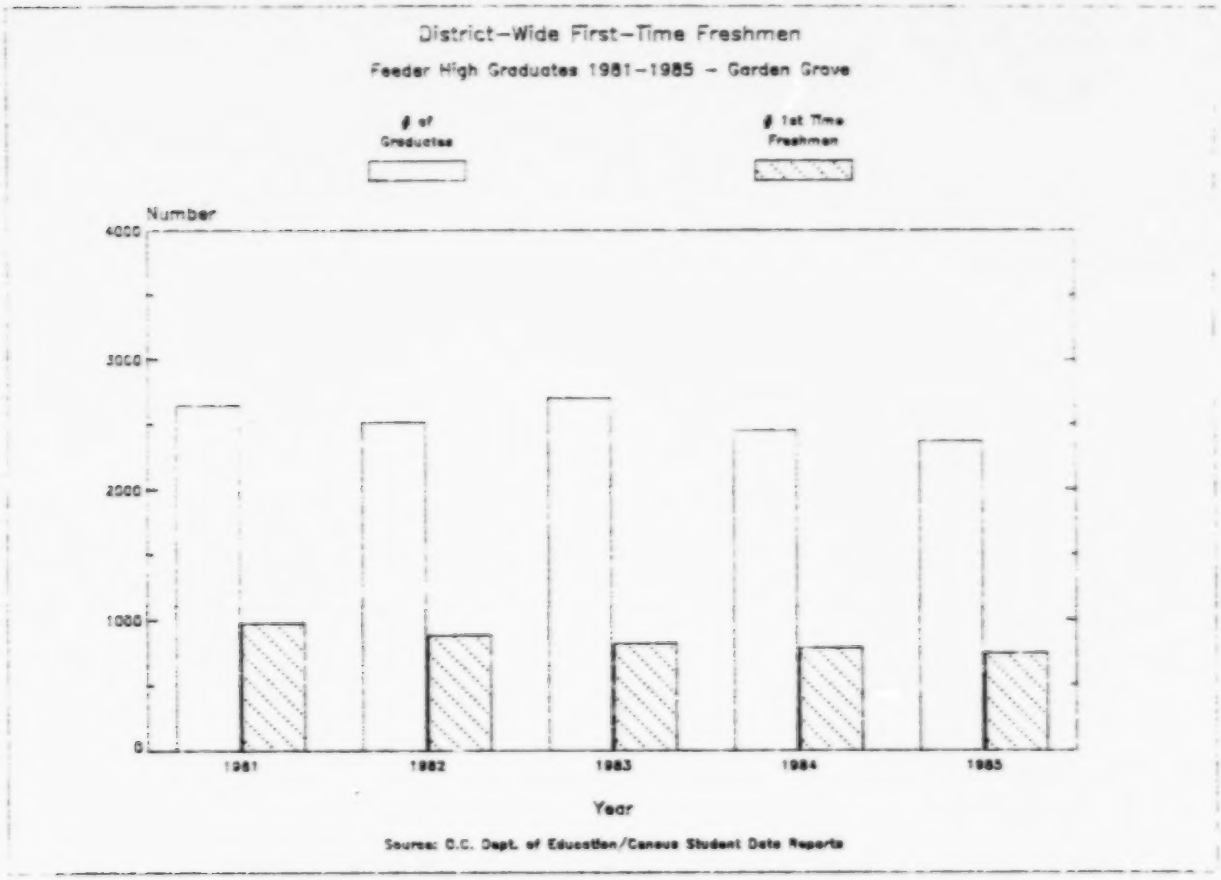
Source: Orange County Department of Education

Discussion:

Orange County schools have recently graduated fewer high school students than was once the case. A peak in number of graduates was reached in the 1970's throughout the County. But, the decline in graduates has been especially notable in those high school districts within the Coast Community College District. Huntington Beach high schools graduated 10% fewer students in 1985 than in 1974; Garden Grove schools graduated 29% fewer students; Newport-Mesa schools graduated 32% fewer. The rest of Orange County (not included in these three systems) graduated only 1% fewer students in 1985 than 1974 while the entire County graduated 7% fewer in 1985 than 1974. Contrasting most recent figures with the peak enrollment year for each system is also instructive. Garden Grove declined 37% from its peak in 1976; Huntington Beach graduated 22% less than its peak year (1978); and the Newport-Mesa District graduated 36% fewer students than its peak, 1979. By 1985, the balance of Orange County had declined by 14% from a high in 1975 while the entire County had declined by 17% from its high in 1976.

VII-30. GARDEN GROVE HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES' PARTICIPATION RATE (DISTRICT-WIDE): 1981-85.

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Number of Graduates	2,654	2,521	2,709	2,463	2,378
First-Time Freshmen	979	886	822	790	750
Participation Rate	36.9%	35.1%	30.3%	32.1%	31.5%

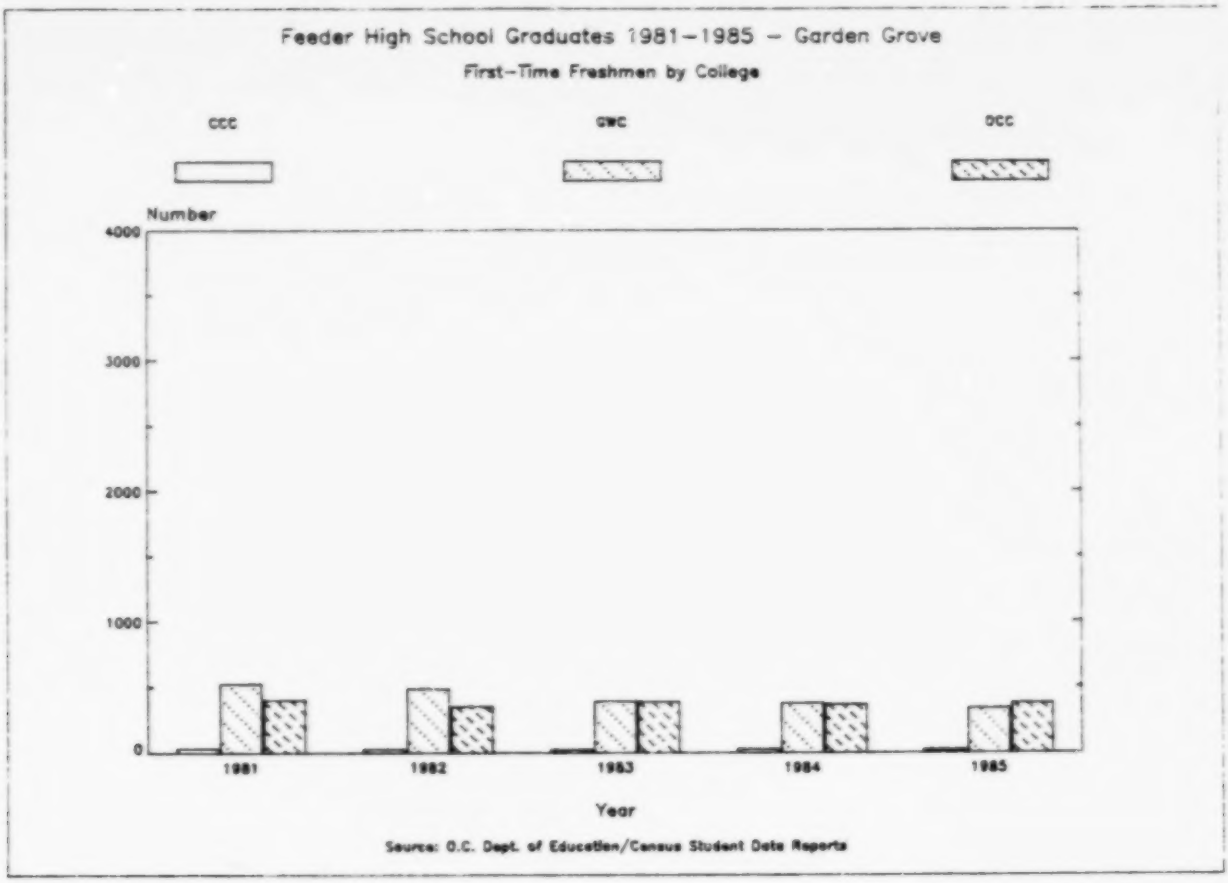


Discussion:

Over the past five years, approximately one-third of the annual Garden Grove high school graduates have enrolled as new entering freshmen in the colleges of the Coast Community College District. While, in 1981, the participation rate had reached nearly 37%, it now seems to have stabilized at an average rate of 31.3% during the last three years. Yet, the actual number of high school graduates from Garden Grove high schools has been declining by an average of 6% over the past two years, while the actual number of college students participating from Garden Grove high schools has been declining by an average of 6.25% per year.

VII-31. GARDEN GROVE HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES' PARTICIPATION RATE IN COASTLINE, GOLDEN WEST, AND ORANGE COAST COLLEGES: 1981-85.

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Coastline					
Number of Graduates	2,654	2,521	2,709	2,463	2,378
First-Time Freshmen	41	34	30	34	21
Participation Rate	1.5%	1.3%	1.1%	1.4%	.9%
Golden West					
Number of Graduates	2,654	2,521	2,709	2,463	2,378
First-Time Freshmen	531	493	398	383	344
Participation Rate	20.0%	19.6%	14.7%	15.6%	14.5%
Orange Coast					
Number of Graduates	2,654	2,521	2,709	2,463	2,378
First-Time Freshmen	407	359	394	373	385
Participation Rate	15.3%	14.2%	14.5%	15.1%	16.2%

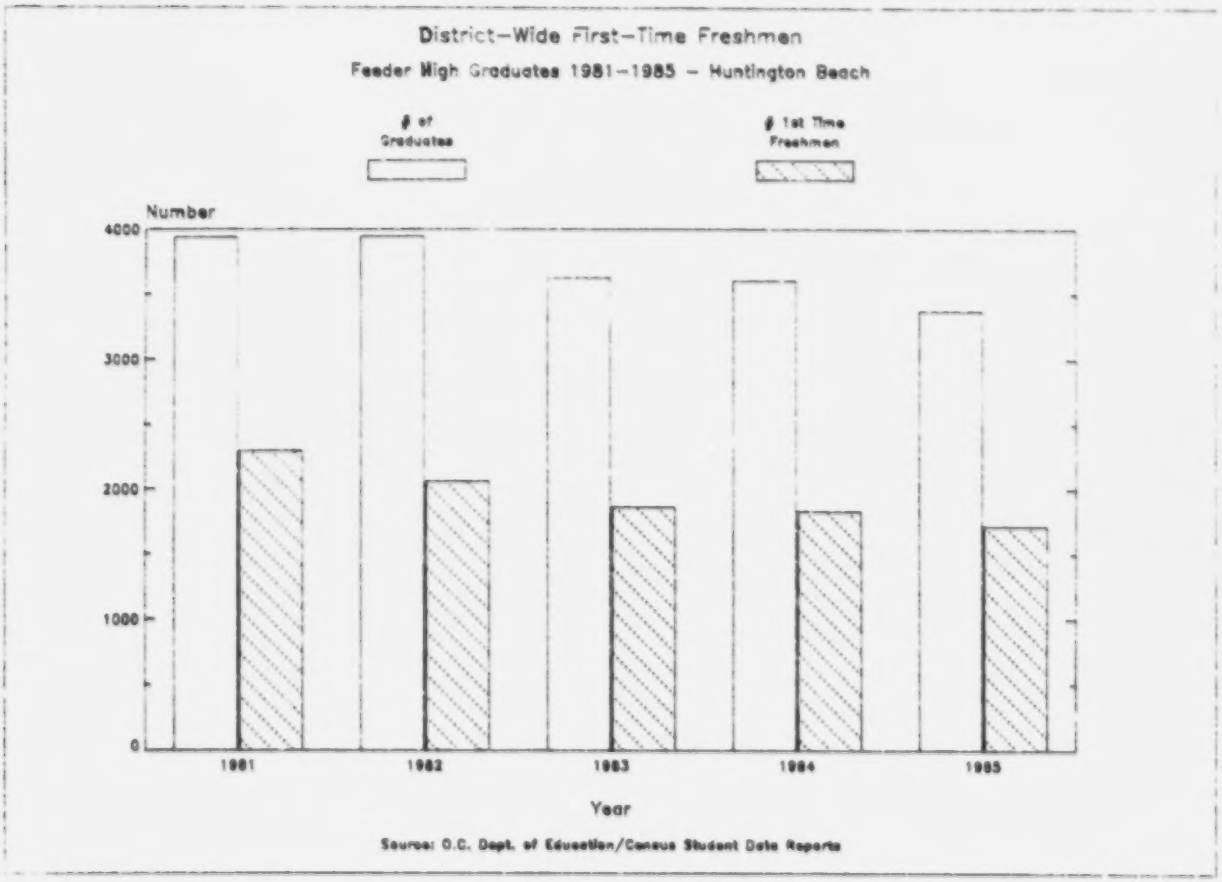


Discussion:

Over the past five years, approximately 15% of the annual Garden Grove high school graduates have enrolled as new entering freshmen in Orange Coast College, while nearly 17% have enrolled at Golden West College. The 1985 participation rate for Orange Coast College reached a five-year high (16.2%) while, in the same year, Golden West's participation rate dipped to 14.5%, a five-year low. The participation rate for high school graduates at Coastline Community College has remained relatively stable, hovering about 1.24%.

VII-32. HUNTINGTON BEACH HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES' PARTICIPATION RATE: 1981-85.

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Number of Graduates	3,946	3,953	3,634	3,611	3,381
First-Time Freshmen	2,304	2,071	1,872	1,841	1,726
Participation Rate	58.4%	52.4%	51.5%	51.0%	51.0%

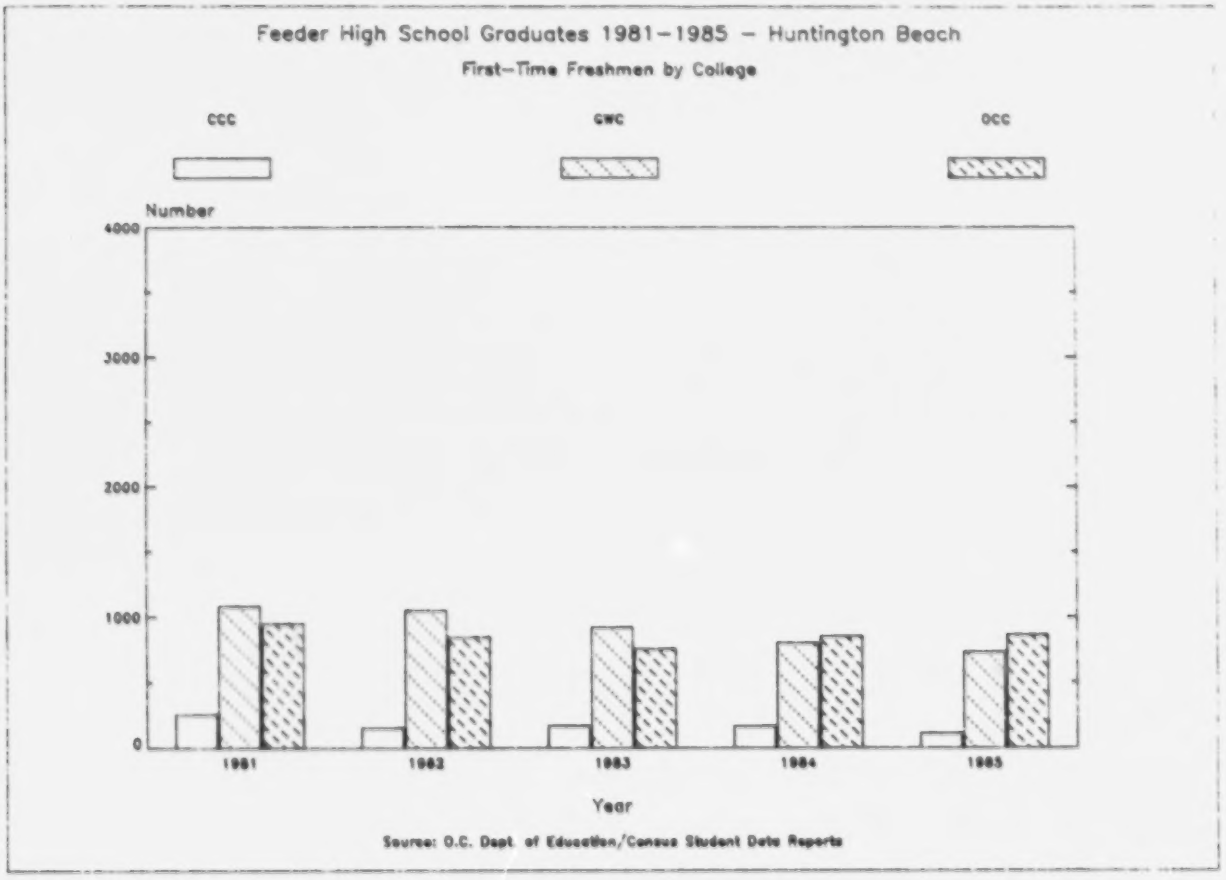


Discussion:

Over the past five years, approximately half of the annual Huntington Beach high school graduates have enrolled as new entering freshmen in the colleges of the Coast Community College District. While, in 1981, the participation rate had reached over 58%, it now seems to have stabilized at an average rate of 51% during the last two years. The number of high school graduates from Huntington Beach high schools has been declining by an average of 5% over the past three years, while the number of college students participating from Huntington Beach high schools has been declining by an average of 7% per year.

VII-33. HUNTINGTON BEACH HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES' PARTICIPATION RATE IN COASTLINE, GOLDEN WEST, AND ORANGE COAST COLLEGES: 1981-85.

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Coastline					
Number of Graduates	3,946	3,953	3,634	3,611	3,381
First-Time Freshmen	261	158	176	171	118
Participation Rate	6.6%	4.0%	4.8%	4.7%	3.5%
Golden West					
Number of Graduates	3,946	3,953	3,634	3,611	3,381
First-Time Freshmen	1,087	1,059	931	809	738
Participation Rate	27.5%	26.8%	25.6%	22.4%	21.8%
Orange Coast					
Number of Graduates	3,946	3,953	3,634	3,611	3,381
First-Time Freshmen	956	854	765	861	870
Participation Rate	24.2%	21.6%	21.1%	23.8%	25.7%

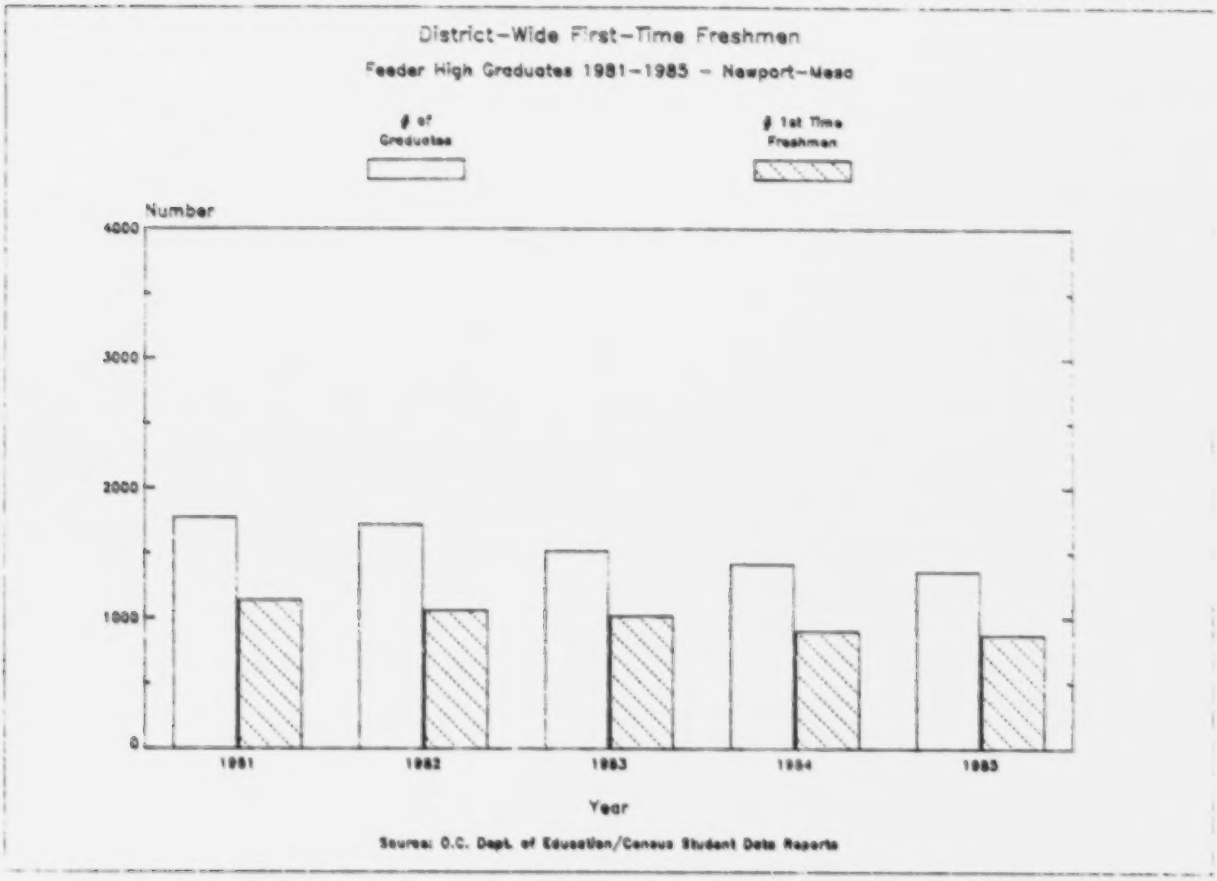


Discussion:

Over the past five years, approximately one-quarter of the annual Huntington Beach high school graduates have enrolled as new entering freshmen in Golden West College, while nearly the same numbers have enrolled at Orange Coast College. The 1985 participation rate for Orange Coast College (25.7%) reached a five-year high while, in the same year, Golden West's participation rate dipped to 21.8%, a five-year low. The participation rate for Coastline Community College has remained relatively stable, hovering about 4.72%.

VII-34. NEWPORT-MESA HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES' PARTICIPATION RATE: 1981-85.

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Number of Graduates	1,778	1,725	1,522	1,421	1,365
First-Time Freshmen	1,144	1,066	1,022	907	878
Participation Rate	64.3%	61.8%	67.1%	63.8%	64.3%

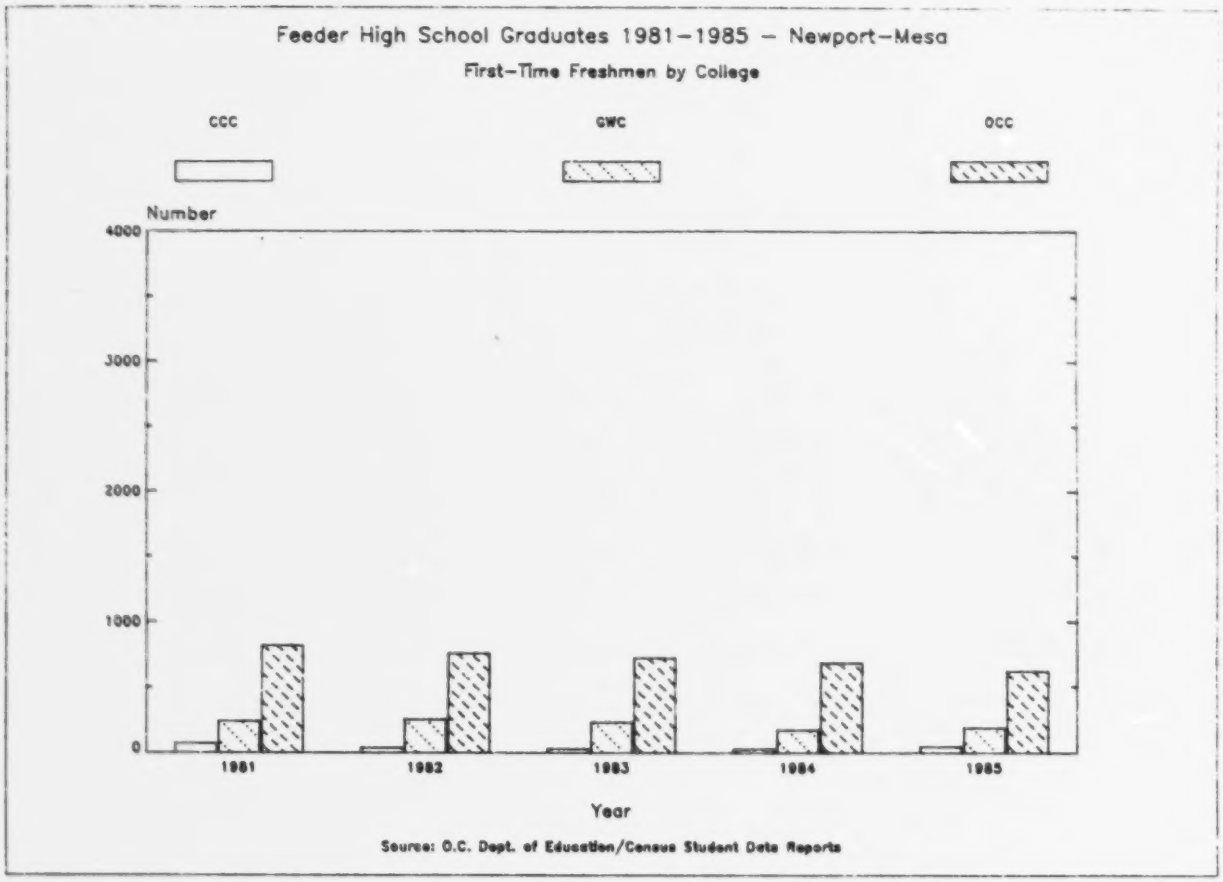


Discussion:

Over the past five years, over 64% of the annual Newport-Mesa high school graduates have enrolled as new entering freshmen in the colleges of the Coast Community College District. While, in 1983, the participation rate exceeded 67%, it now seems to have stabilized at an average rate of 64% during the last two years. Yet, the actual number of high school graduates from Newport-Mesa high schools has been declining by an average of 6.5% over the past two years, while the actual number of college students participating from Newport-Mesa high schools has been declining by an average of 6.25% per year.

VII-35. NEWPORT-MESA HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES' PARTICIPATION RATE IN COASTLINE, GOLDEN WEST, AND ORANGE COAST COLLEGES: 1981-85.

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Coastline					
Number of Graduates	1,778	1,725	1,522	1,421	1,365
First-Time Freshmen	76	43	35	36	53
Participation Rate	4.3%	2.5%	2.3%	2.5%	3.9%
Golden West					
Number of Graduates	1,778	1,725	1,522	1,421	1,365
First-Time Freshmen	246	260	238	179	196
Participation Rate	13.8%	15.1%	15.6%	12.6%	14.4%
Orange Coast					
Number of Graduates	1,778	1,725	1,522	1,421	1,365
First-Time Freshmen	822	763	729	692	629
Participation Rate	46.2%	44.2%	47.9%	48.7%	46.1%

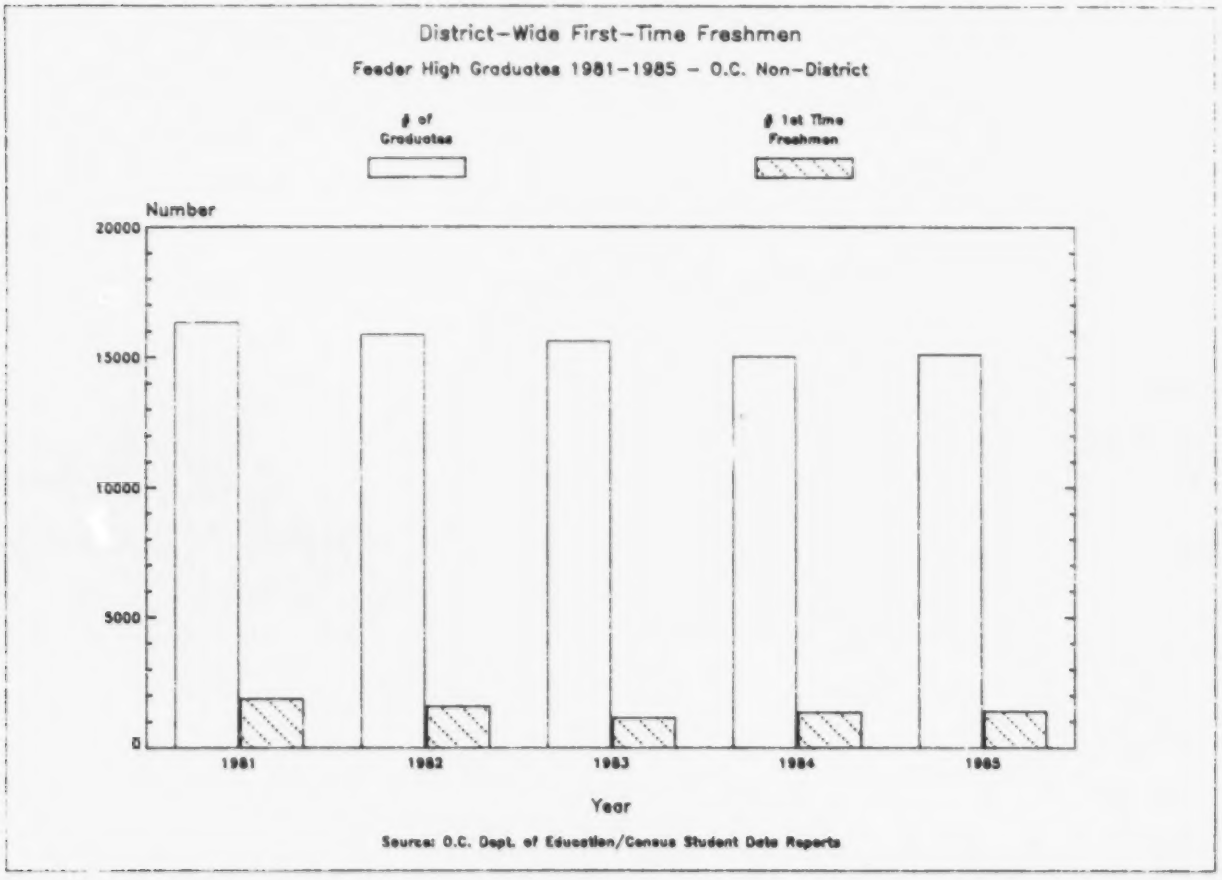


Discussion:

Over the past five years, approximately 46.6% of the annual Newport-Mesa high school graduates have enrolled as new entering freshmen in Orange Coast College while 14.3% have enrolled at Golden West College. The 1985 participation rate for Orange Coast College (46.1%) was 2% above the five-year low while, in the same year, Golden West's participation rate rose to 14.4%, nearly 2% above the five-year low. The participation rate for Coastline Community College has remained relatively stable, hovering about 3%.

VII-36. ORANGE COUNTY NON-DISTRICT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES' PARTICIPATION RATE: 1981-85.

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Number of Graduates	16,377	15,916	15,663	15,069	15,141
First-Time Freshmen	1,901	1,616	1,177	1,385	1,424
Participation Rate	11.6%	10.2%	7.5%	9.2%	9.4%

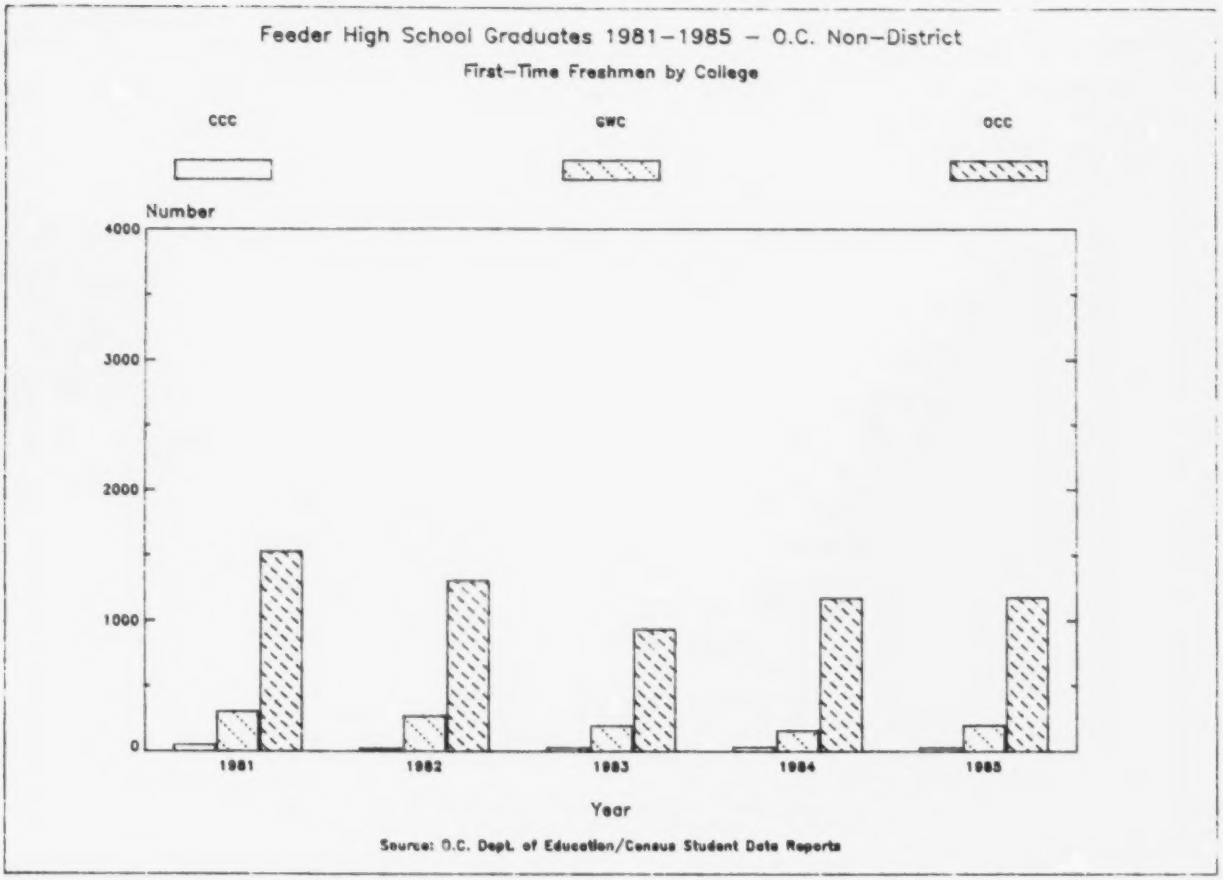


Discussion:

Over the past five years, nearly 10% of the annual Orange County high school graduates (outside the Coast Community College District) have enrolled as new entering freshmen in the colleges of the Coast Community College District. While in 1981, the participation rate had reached 11.6%, it now seems to have stabilized at an average rate of 9.3% over the last two years. The number of high school graduates from these Orange County high schools declined by an average of 3% per year between 1981 and 1983, but has now stabilized at approximately 15,000 graduates. The actual number of college students participating from these County high schools has been increasing by an average of 10.5% per year since 1983.

VII-37. ORANGE COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES' (FROM OUTSIDE THE COAST COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT) PARTICIPATION RATE IN COASTLINE, GOLDEN WEST, AND ORANGE COAST COLLEGES: 1981-85.

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Coastline					
Number of Graduates	16,377	15,916	15,663	15,069	15,141
First-Time Freshmen	55	27	34	40	35
Participation Rate	.3%	.2%	.2%	.3%	.2%
Golden West					
Number of Graduates	16,377	15,916	15,663	15,069	15,141
First-Time Freshmen	310	274	200	163	204
Participation Rate	1.9%	1.7%	1.3%	1.1%	1.3%
Orange Coast					
Number of Graduates	16,377	15,916	15,663	15,069	15,141
First-Time Freshmen	1,536	1,315	943	1,182	1,185
Participation Rate	9.4%	8.3%	6.0%	7.8%	7.8%



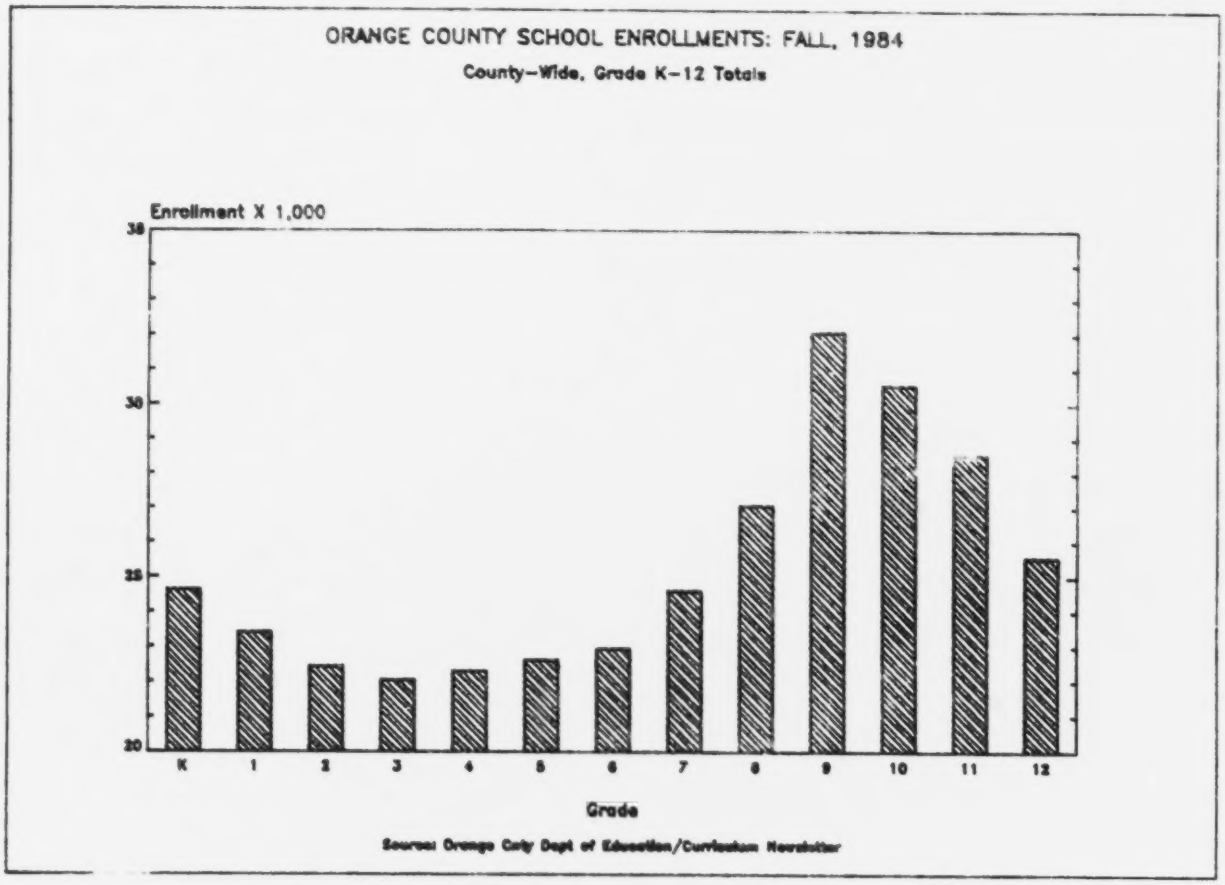
Discussion:

Over the past five years, approximately 7.86% of the annual Orange County high school graduates (from schools outside the Coast Community College District) have enrolled as new entering freshmen in Orange Coast College, while 1.46% have similarly enrolled at Golden West College. The 1985 participation rate for Orange Coast College (7.8%) reached a five-year low while, in the same year, Golden West's participation rate rose to 1.3%, .2% above the five-year low. The participation rate for Coastline Community College has remained relatively stable, hovering about .24%

VII-38. ORANGE COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT, BY GRADE LEVEL, FALL, 1984.

Grade K	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Grade 5	Grade 6
Class of '97	Class of '96	Class of '95	Class of '94	Class of '93	Class of '92	Class of '91
24,656	23,440	22,459	22,071	22,328	22,653	22,980

Grade 7	Grade 8	Grade 9	Grade 10	Grade 11	Grade 12
Class of '90	Class of '89	Class of '88	Class of '87	Class of '86	Class of '85
24,643	27,102	32,115	30,583	28,592	25,607



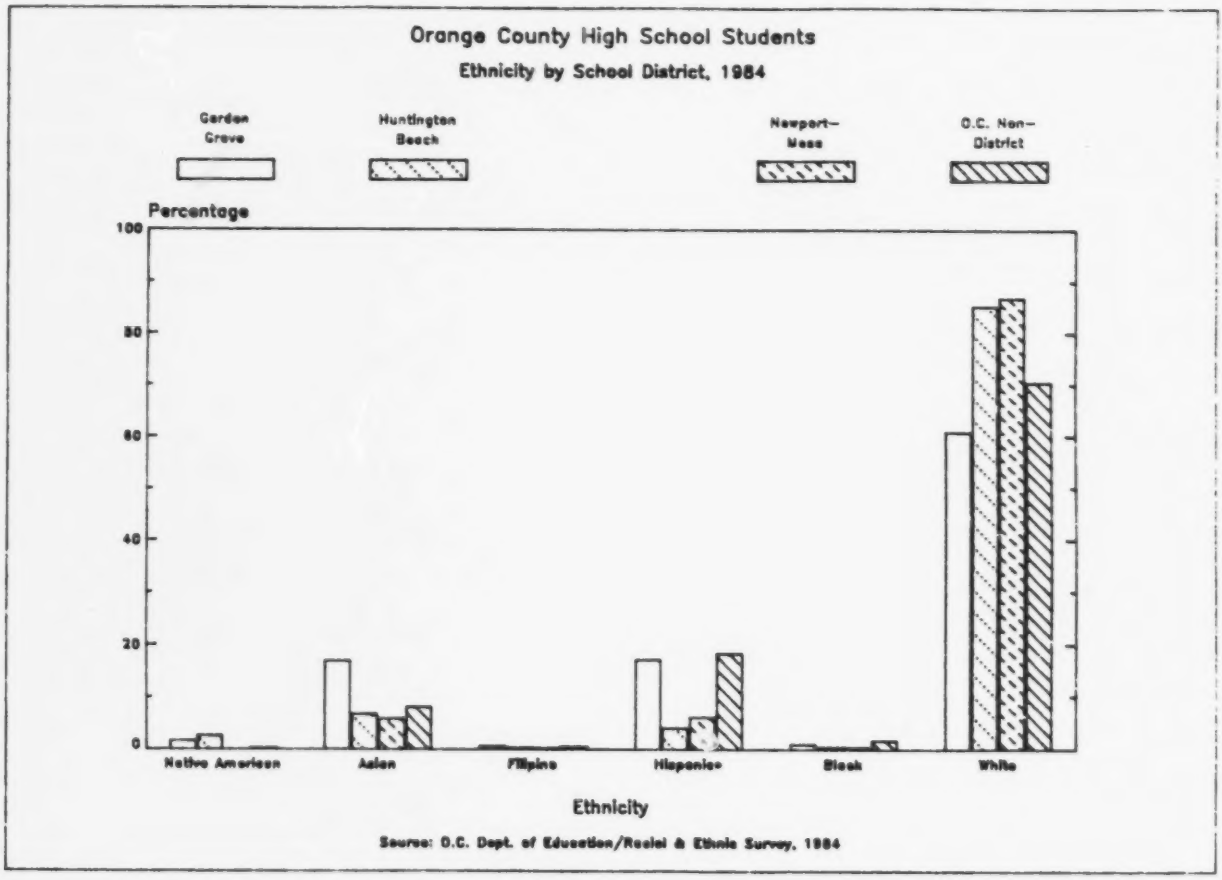
Discussion:

A profile of County public school student enrollment by grade level is one way of demonstrating the future trend of high school graduates, providing one assumes no major change due to in and out of County migration patterns. On this basis, clearly the graduating class of 1988 (which was the ninth grade in the fall, 1984) is the largest group to be expected over the next twelve years. Thereafter, County high school graduates will decline in numbers, reaching a nadir of 22,071 in 1994 (the third grade students of fall, 1984). The decline in numbers of graduates to be expected between 1988 and 1992 would be 21%. Thereafter, the number of annual graduates is expected to gradually increase, based upon the present number of students enrolled in grades kindergarten through second grade.

VII-39. ORANGE COUNTY HIGH SCHOOLS' STUDENT ETHNICITY: 1984.

	Native American	Asian	Filipino	Hispanic	Black	White	Total
Garden Grove	213 1.8%	2,090 17.7%	92 .8%	2,049 17.3%	147 1.2%	7,220 61.2%	11,811 100%
Huntington Beach	470 2.7%	1,204 06.9%	60 .3%	728 4.2%	73 .4%	14,825 85.5%	17,360 100%
Newport-Mesa	2 .001%	418 06.0%	14 .2%	441 6.3%	25 .4%	6,114 87.1%	7,014 100%
Other Districts Within-County	171 .2%	5,792 8.2%	351 .5%	13,015 18.5%	1,339 1.9%	49,611 70.7%	70,279 100%
TOTAL	856 .8%	9,504 8.9%	517 .5%	16,233 15.3%	1,584 1.5%	77,770 73.0%	106,464 100%

Source: Orange County Department of Education, Racial and Ethnic Survey, (based upon "California Basic Educational Data Systems" Reports, 1984)

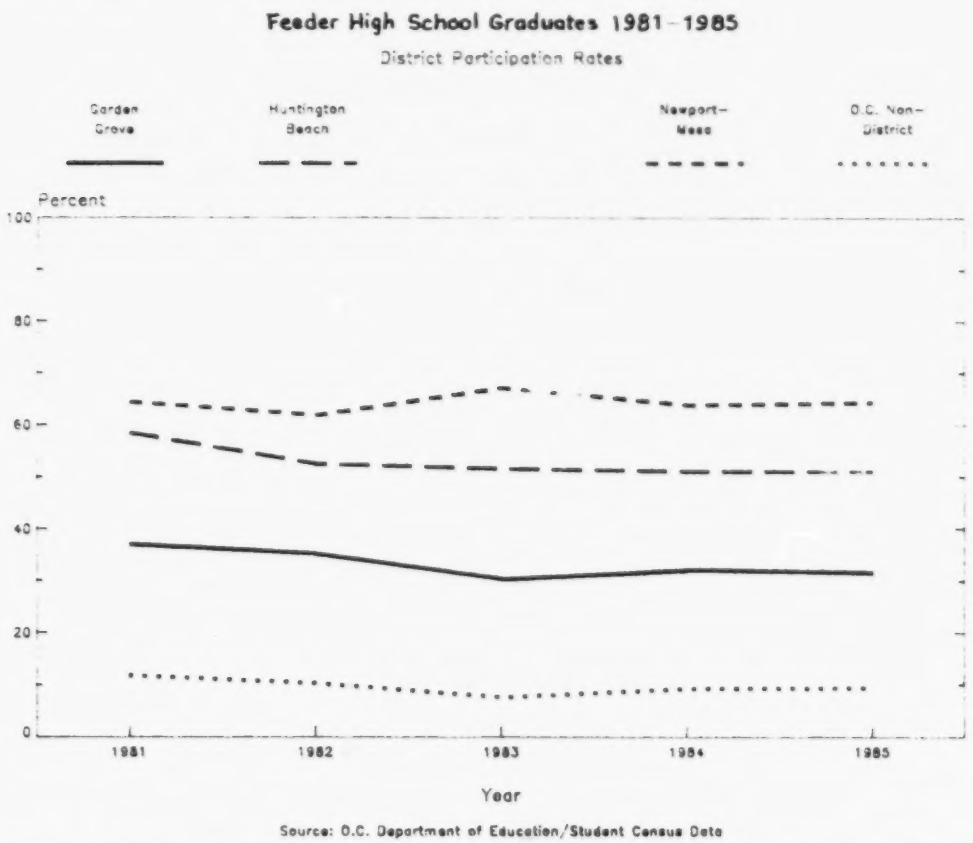


Discussion;

Students in Orange County high schools, reflecting the County population in general, are dominantly (73%) White in ethnicity. A survey conducted by the County Department of Education in 1984 demonstrates that the most significant concentrations of minority students in the Coast Community College District lie within the Garden Grove District schools, where 17.3% of the students are Hispanic and 17.8% are Asian. In no other portion of the Coast Community College District do minority students approach 10% of the high school populations. Huntington Beach and Newport-Mesa schools had 6-7% Asian students and 4.2-6.3% Hispanic students. Black, Filipino, and Native American students comprised less than 1% of the students in the Newport-Mesa District while Native American students comprised 2.7% of the Huntington Beach District and 1.8% of the Garden Grove District.

VII-40. DISTRICT-WIDE PARTICIPATION RATES OF FEEDER HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES: 1981-85

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	Average
Garden Grove	36.9%	35.1%	30.3%	32.1%	31.5%	33.18%
Huntington Beach	58.4%	52.4%	51.5%	51.0%	51.0%	52.86%
Newport-Mesa	64.3%	61.8%	67.1%	63.8%	64.3%	64.26%
Orange County Non-District	11.6%	10.2%	7.5%	9.2%	9.4%	09.58%



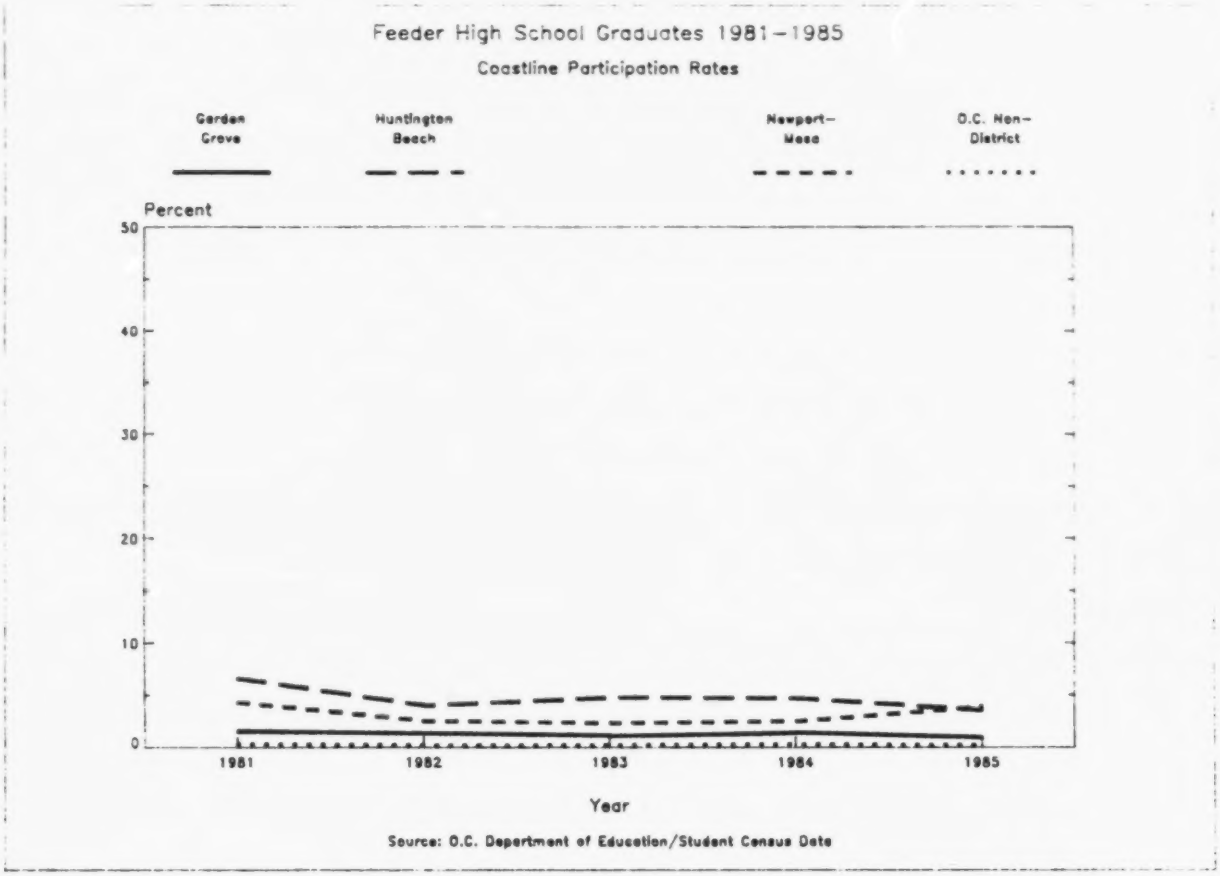
Source: O.C. Department of Education/Student Census Data

Discussion:

The participation rate in the Coast Community College District of first-time freshmen, having graduated from the Garden Grove High School District, has averaged 33.18% over the past five years and has reached a relatively constant 31.3% over the last three years. Huntington Beach graduates have an average participation rate of 52.86% over the past five years and have reached a stable 51% during the past two years. Newport-Mesa graduates have an average participation rate of 64.26% over the past five years with no overall trend of a change in the rate. County graduates from out of the Coast Community College District have an average participation rate of 9.58% over the past five years which has remained relatively constant at 9.3% during the past two years. In general, participation rates among Garden Grove and Huntington Beach students have been gradually subsiding over the past five years while Newport-Mesa students and out-of-District students have participated at a relatively constant rate.

VII-41. COASTLINE COMMUNITY COLLEGE PARTICIPATION RATES OF FEEDER HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES: 1981-85.

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	Average
Garden Grove	1.5%	1.3%	1.1%	1.4%	0.9%	1.24%
Huntington Beach	6.6%	4.0%	4.8%	4.7%	3.5%	4.72%
Newport-Mesa	4.3%	2.5%	2.3%	2.5%	3.9%	3.10%
Orange County Non-District	.3%	.2%	.2%	.3%	.2%	.24%

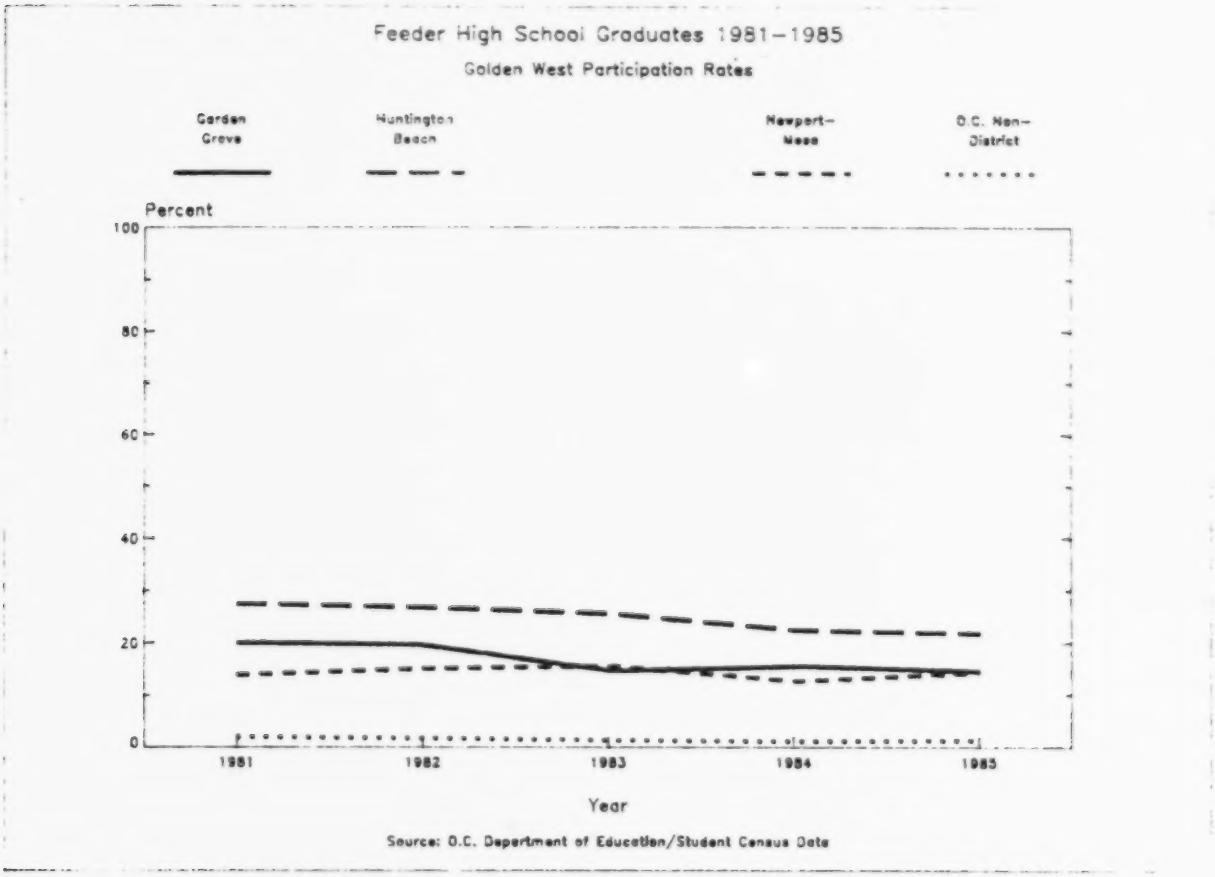


Discussion:

The participation rate at Coastline Community College of first-time freshmen having graduated from the Garden Grove High School District has averaged 1.24% over the past five years, reaching a five-year low of .9% in 1985. Huntington Beach graduates have an average participation rate of 4.72% over the past five years, having gradually declined to a rate of 3.5% in 1985. Newport-Mesa graduates have an average participation rate of 3.1% over the past five years with the last year demonstrating an increase from the 2.43% norm in the years 1982-84. County graduates from out of the Coast Community College District have an average participation rate of .24% over the past five years, and the rate does not show a general tendency to change. It is clear from these participation rates that Coastline Community College does not draw very heavily (compared to traditional colleges) from recent high school graduates for first-time freshmen; in no case calculated has Coastline drawn as much as 7% of any group of recent high school graduates.

VII-42. GOLDEN WEST COLLEGE PARTICIPATION RATES OF FEEDER HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES: 1981-85.

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	Average
Garden Grove	20.0%	19.6%	14.7%	15.6%	14.5%	16.88%
Huntington Beach	27.5%	26.8%	25.6%	22.4%	21.8%	24.82%
Newport-Mesa	13.8%	15.1%	15.6%	12.6%	14.4%	14.30%
Orange County Non-District	1.9%	1.7%	1.3%	1.1%	1.3%	1.46%

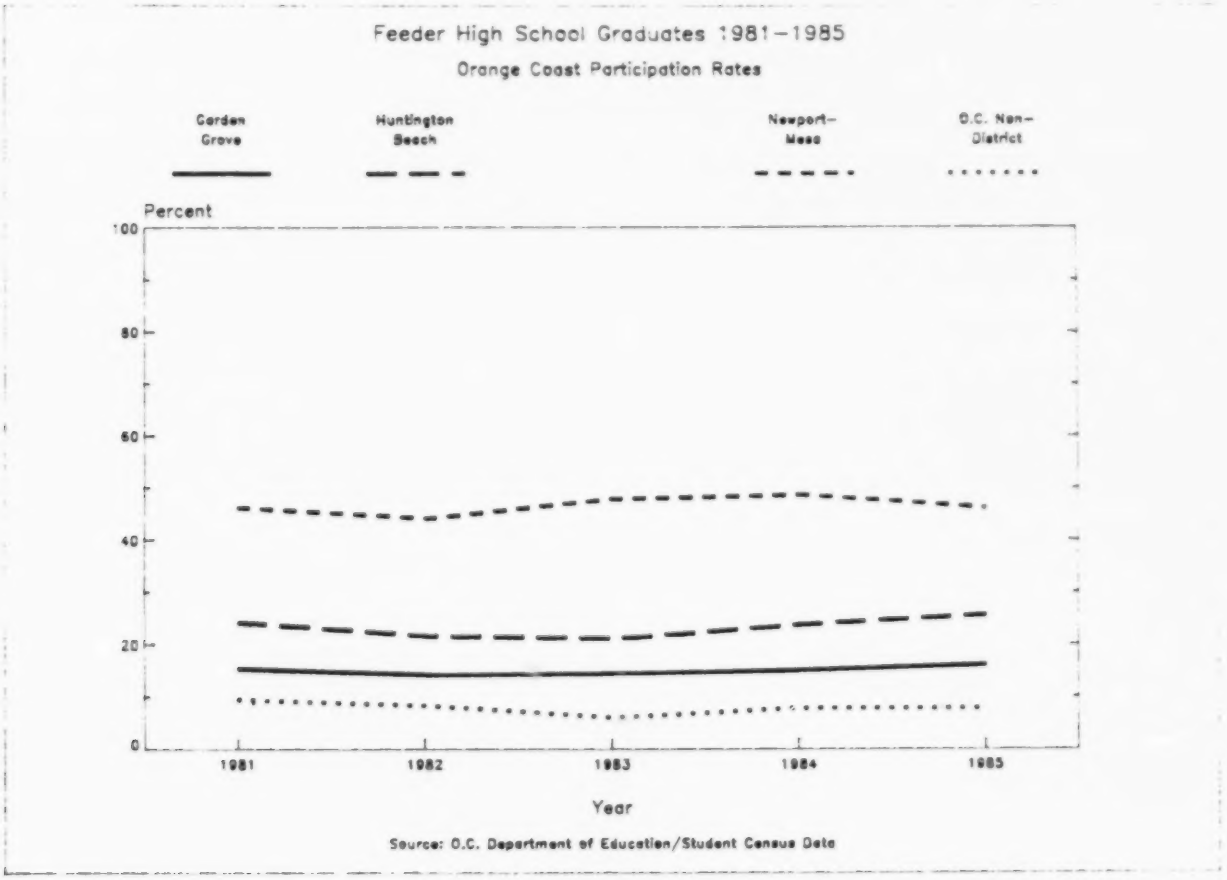


Discussion:

The participation rate at Golden West College of first-time freshmen having graduated from the Garden Grove High School District has averaged 16.88% over the past five years, reaching a five-year low of 14.5% in 1985. Huntington Beach graduates have an average participation rate of 24.82% over the past five years, gradually declining to a low of 21.8% in 1985. Newport-Mesa graduates have an average participation rate of 14.3% over the past five years with the last year slightly exceeding the average and showing a significant gain over 1984. County graduates from out of the Coast Community College District have an average participation rate of 1.46% over the past five years with the rate stabilizing at slightly over 1% for the past three years.

VII-43. ORANGE COAST COLLEGE PARTICIPATION RATES OF FEEDER HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES: 1981-85.

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	Average
Garden Grove	15.3%	14.2%	14.5%	15.1%	16.2%	15.06%
Huntington Beach	24.2%	21.6%	21.1%	23.8%	25.7%	23.28%
Newport-Mesa	46.2%	44.2%	47.9%	48.7%	46.1%	46.62%
Orange County Non-District	9.4%	8.3%	6.0%	7.8%	7.8%	7.86%

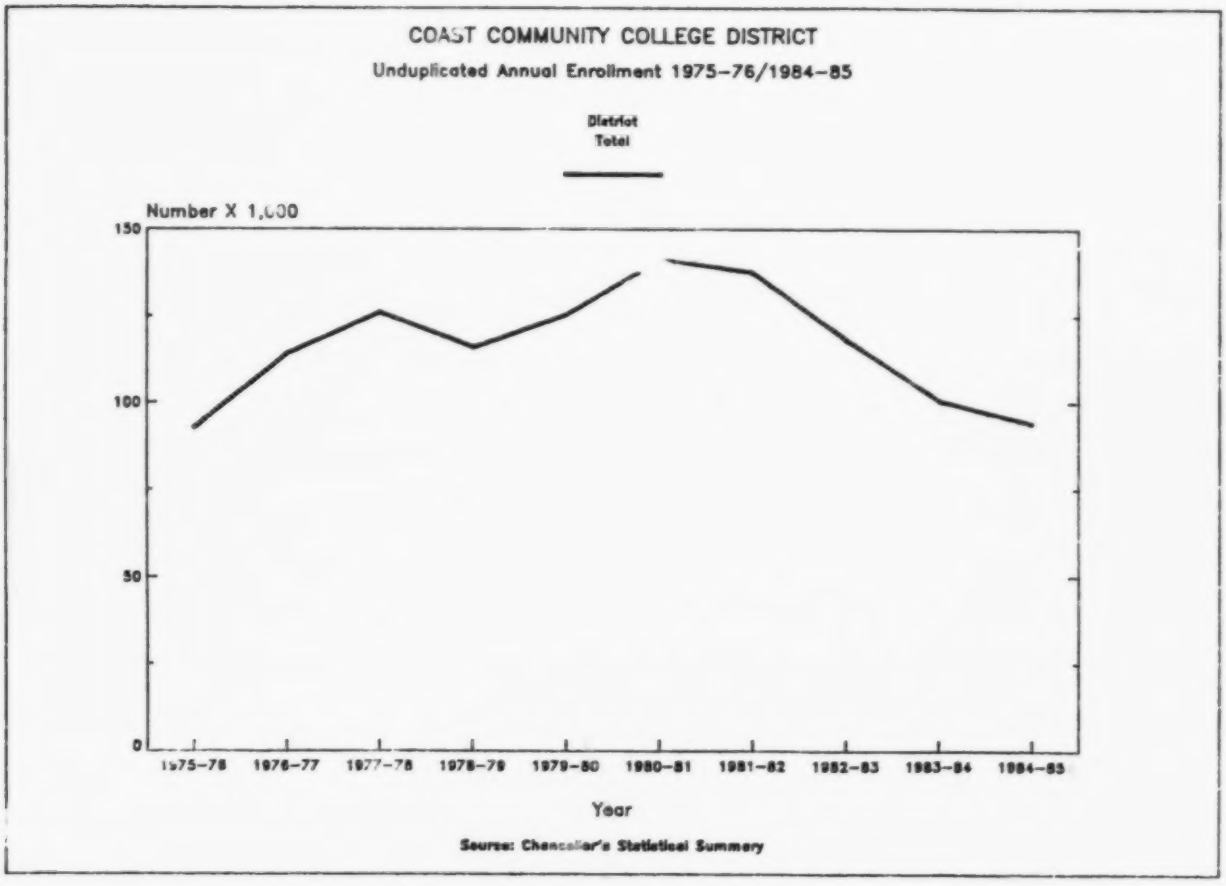


Discussion:

The participation rate at Orange Coast College of first-time freshmen having graduated from the Garden Grove High School District has averaged 15.06% over the past five years and has been increasing over the past four years to a five-year high of 16.2%. Huntington Beach graduates have an average participation rate of 23.28% over the past five years and have reached a five-year high of 25.7% in 1985. Newport-Mesa graduates have an average participation rate of 46.62% over the past five years and the rate does not show a general tendency to change. County graduates from out of the Coast Community College District have an average participation rate of 7.86% over the past five years with the rate now stabilized at 7.8%, somewhat below the 1981 rate.

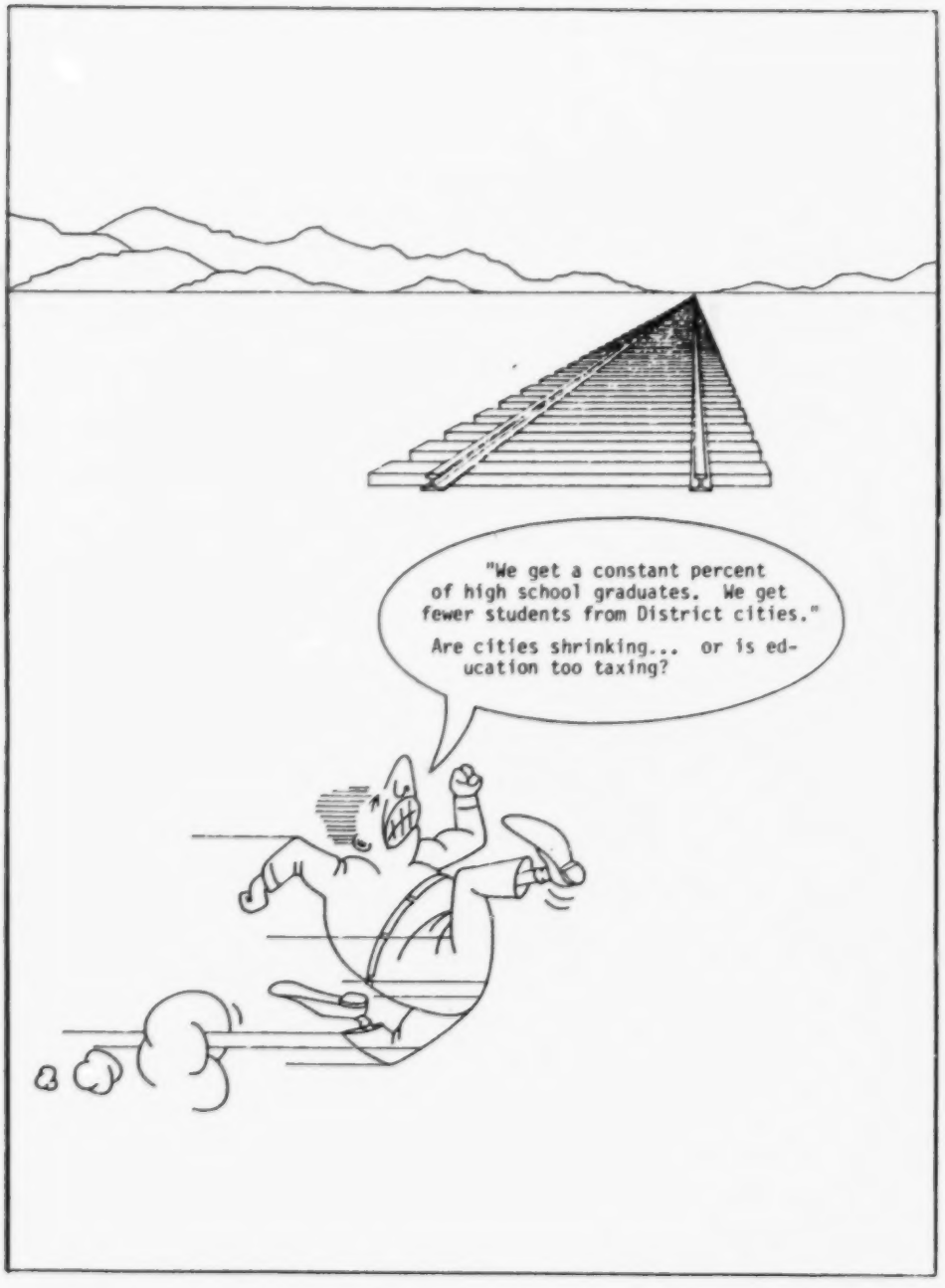
VII-44. COAST COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT UNDUPLICATED ANNUAL ENROLLMENT: 1975-85.

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Within-District	74,841	97,840	105,171	99,898	107,616	110,459	103,481	86,839	72,733	67,241
Orange County, Non-District	14,686	12,777	16,641	12,227	13,744	25,432	27,558	25,009	22,327	20,878
Outside-Orange County	2,999	3,495	4,320	3,827	4,131	5,417	6,455	6,290	5,601	5,778
Totals	92,526	114,112	126,132	115,952	125,491	141,308	137,494	118,138	100,661	93,897



Discussion:

The total number of students participating annually in the Coast Community College District peaked in 1980-81 at 141,308. The number has since declined by 44% to 93,897 (1984-85). The latter level is approximately the same as in 1975-76. Clearly, the loss has been felt most strongly among students resident within the District. Out-of-District residents are here in greater numbers than was the case in the mid-1970's.


"We get a constant percent of high school graduates. We get fewer students from District cities."
Are cities shrinking... or is education too taxing?

Chapter VIII

UNEMPLOYMENT AND ENROLLMENT ASSOCIATIONS: 1974-84

Predicting Future Enrollment Levels

Employment rates are frequently adduced as responsible for changes in enrollment levels in California community colleges. The argument is that, as employment rises, students withdraw from school seeking work; conversely, as employment declines, unemployed workers enroll in college. The logic of the argument has seemed so forceful that few indeed have actually tested it empirically for validity.

The present study has attempted to relate enrollment levels in the Coast Community College District directly to Orange County employment levels. The goal was to develop the capacity to predict future District enrollment levels directly from known employment levels using simple linear correlation techniques.

County Labor Force Size

The County labor force as well as the County population have both increased during the past decade. The labor force is defined as that portion of the population which is either working or actively seeking work. In Orange County, the labor force increased faster (6.4% per year) than the population (2.6%) during the decade. Many social and economic consequences arise from the fact that, recently, a much larger proportion of the County population (64.7% in 1984) is in the labor force than once was the case (47% in 1974). One obvious consequence is that, since the labor force is increasing quite fast and since unemployment rates are tied to the size of the labor force (not the whole population), a constant unemployment rate would indicate a dramatically increasing number of unemployed persons. For example, a 5% unemployment rate in 1974 meant 38,765 unemployed; the same rate in 1984 meant 63,745 unemployed; a 64% increase in the number of unemployed persons.
(See: VIII-1)

County Unemployment Rates

While it might be ideal to know the unemployment rate for residents living within the Coast Community College District, the present study has relied upon County-wide unemployment figures more readily available. An implicit assumption is that County rates reflect District rates and that County rates could have predictive capacity for District enrollment. The assumption may not be true.

Nonetheless, it is true that over the past eleven years the County unemployment rate climbed to a peak of 9.3% of the work force in 1975, dropped steadily for two years, and stabilized at just under 5% between 1978-81. The unemployment rate then increased again during the 1982-83 recession to a high of 7.2% of the work force before subsiding again to 4.4% in 1984. (The low recent unemployment rate has important implications for any education based upon employment levels, such as the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA), or Education Training Panel (ETP) funding.)
(See: VIII-2)

County and District Population Estimates

While projections are readily available for the size of the County-wide population, they are difficult to prepare accurately for the residents of the Coast Community College District. The reason is that the District boundaries do not coincide

either with census tracts or city boundaries; there are no projections available for the precise area of the District. An estimated District population projection has been made which, it is believed, does not vary from the true population by more than 10%.

Comparing the estimated District population over ten years with the County population during the same period reveals an important characteristic of the District in contrast to the County. While the County population has increased at a rate of 20.3% over the past decade, the estimated District population has increased by 12.7%. The District population has become much more stable than that of the County as a whole. Whereas, in 1974, District residents comprised 34.5% of the County population, by 1984 District residents comprised 31% of the County population. By 1984, the County population was growing at approximately twice the rate of the District. (See: VIII-3)

Enrollment From Within the District

Approximately three-quarters of District enrollment comes from the population residing within the District. The year 1983-84 had the lowest within District enrollment in ten years. The peak in District enrollment was reached in 1980-81 at 107,941 students. By the academic year 1983-84, enrollment had decreased from this peak by 37% to a total of 68,415. The pattern is similar for both day and evening students. (Students enrolled in any day class are considered day students; students enrolled only in evening classes are considered evening students.) These figures represent unduplicated enrollment, meaning that students enrolled in both fall and spring semesters are counted only once. (See: VIII-4)

Enrollment Rates

Enrollment rates may be calculated by dividing students enrolled by the total population from which they come. It is clear that the overall (day and evening) enrollment rate for the Coast Community College District doubled between 1974-75 (8.6%) and 1976-77 (16.9%) when Coastline Community College was formed. The enrollment rate stabilized at 16-17% of the population through 1980-81. Subsequently, it has been falling consistently. (See: VIII-5)

Enrollment Rates Compared with County Unemployment Rates

Having now determined both unemployment and enrollment rates, it is possible to test the hypothesis that the two are positively correlated. If the hypothesis were true, then increasing unemployment rates should occur simultaneously with increasing enrollment rates.

Further, it is possible that unemployment levels in the fall semester (called here "lead unemployment rates") could be highly correlated with annual enrollment. On the other hand, it is possible that unemployment levels in the spring semester (called here "lag unemployment rates") could be highly correlated with annual enrollment. Both possibilities have been tested. Also tested has been the correlation between unemployment rates and day, evening, and total enrollment rates.

The result of these tests is negative for the hypothesis. Day enrollment and total enrollment tend to increase when unemployment rates decrease--contrary to the expectation. For example, in six of the nine years, total enrollment and lag unemployment rates have moved in opposite directions; for three years, the rates

have moved in the same direction. The phenomenon might be expressed by saying that, two-thirds of the time, rising enrollment has not coincided with rising unemployment; but one-third of the time it has. (See: VIII-7)

Rising Relationships between Unemployment and Enrollment Rates

The degree to which the unemployment and enrollment rates coincide can be measured with a technique known as "regression analysis." A scatter diagram is constructed in which the vertical axis represents the unemployment rate and the horizontal axis represents the enrollment rate. Each point plotted on the graph represents the two conditions existing for the year indicated. Then, a straight line is fitted mathematically to the data to show the trend of the data. If all the data points were located exactly on the line and if the line were to slope upwards, the implication would be that the two variables were perfectly correlated in a positive direction. The correlation coefficient would be +1.0; meaning that, for each increase in the rate of employment, there would be a proportional increase in the rate of enrollment. Alternatively, if the line were to move downward from the left axis and if all the data points were located exactly on the line, the implication would be that the two variables were perfectly correlated in a negative direction. The correlation coefficient would be -1.0; meaning that, for each increase in the rate of unemployment, there would be a proportional decrease in the rate of enrollment.

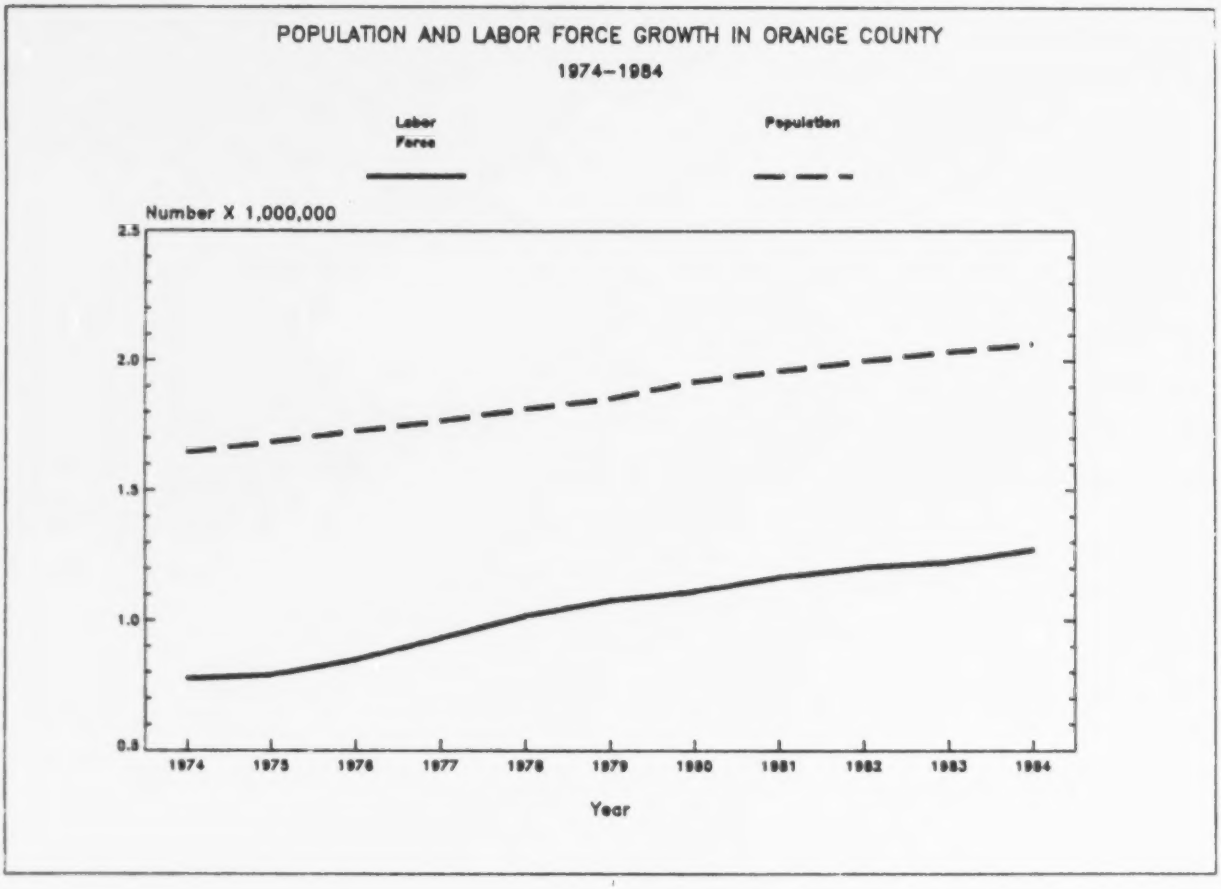
Tests of the six combinations (that is, day, evening, and total enrollment rates compared to lead and lag unemployment rates) have demonstrated that all comparisons are negatively correlated, some more than others, but none very strongly. No matter what comparison is attempted, higher unemployment rates are associated with lower enrollment rates. The correlations with the lag rate are generally higher than those for the lead rate and the correlations with the evening enrollment rate are much smaller than those for the day or total enrollment levels.

If this finding were generally applicable (a condition requiring further study in subsequent years), it could imply that enrollment changes occur before unemployment changes; that rising enrollment is associated with subsequently rising unemployment.

In reality, the only generalizations possible are that evening enrollment is even less likely to be influenced by unemployment rates than is day enrollment and fall unemployment rates (lead rates) are even less likely to be related to enrollment than are spring unemployment rates (lag rates). (See: VIII, 8-13)

VIII-1. POPULATION AND LABOR FORCE GROWTH IN ORANGE COUNTY: 1974-1984.

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Population	1,646,314	1,684,462	1,729,294	1,768,000	1,814,700	1,854,800	1,921,500	1,963,015	2,002,426	2,037,131	2,066,498
Labor Force	775,300	790,500	849,400	933,300	1,019,500	1,079,700	1,115,100	1,168,800	1,206,500	1,227,100	1,274,900



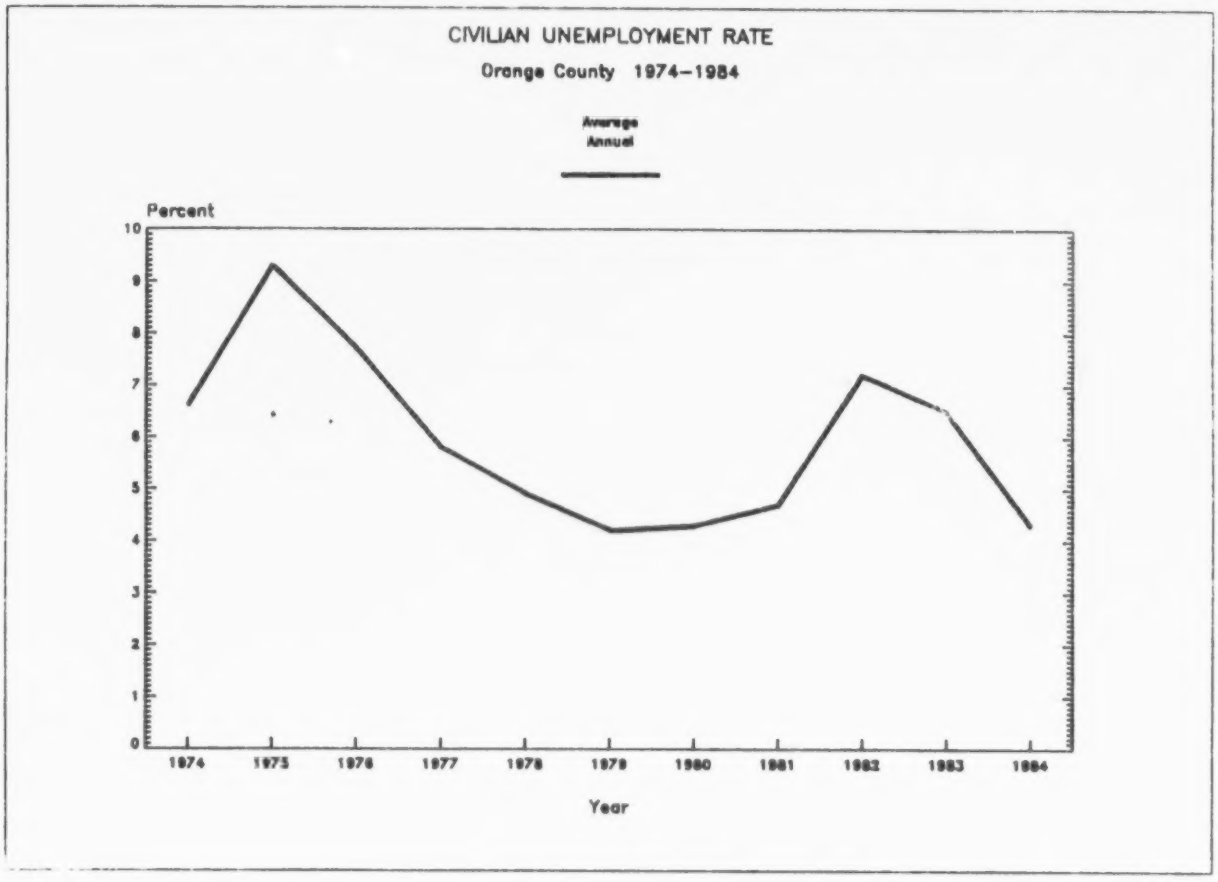
Discussion:

From 1974-1984, the labor force (that portion of the population working or available for work) grew at a much faster rate than the population as a whole--64.4% compared to 25.5%. During this period, while the population increased by 420,184, the labor force actually grew by 499,600. In 1974, the labor force consisted of 47% of the population and, in 1984, this proportion had increased to 61.7%.

Due to both the increase in population and the increase of the proportion in the labor force, a moderate rate of unemployment in 1984 would mean a substantially larger number of unemployed compared with 1974. A 5% unemployment rate in 1974 meant 38,765 unemployed. In 1984, the same 5% rate would mean 63,745 unemployed in Orange County.

VIII-2. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE IN ORANGE COUNTY: 1974-84.

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Average Annual Unemployed No.	51,000	73,400	65,700	54,400	49,700	45,000	48,000	54,500	86,900	79,900	55,300
Average Annual Unemployed %	6.6%	9.3%	7.7%	5.8%	4.9%	4.2%	4.3%	4.7%	7.2%	6.5%	4.4%

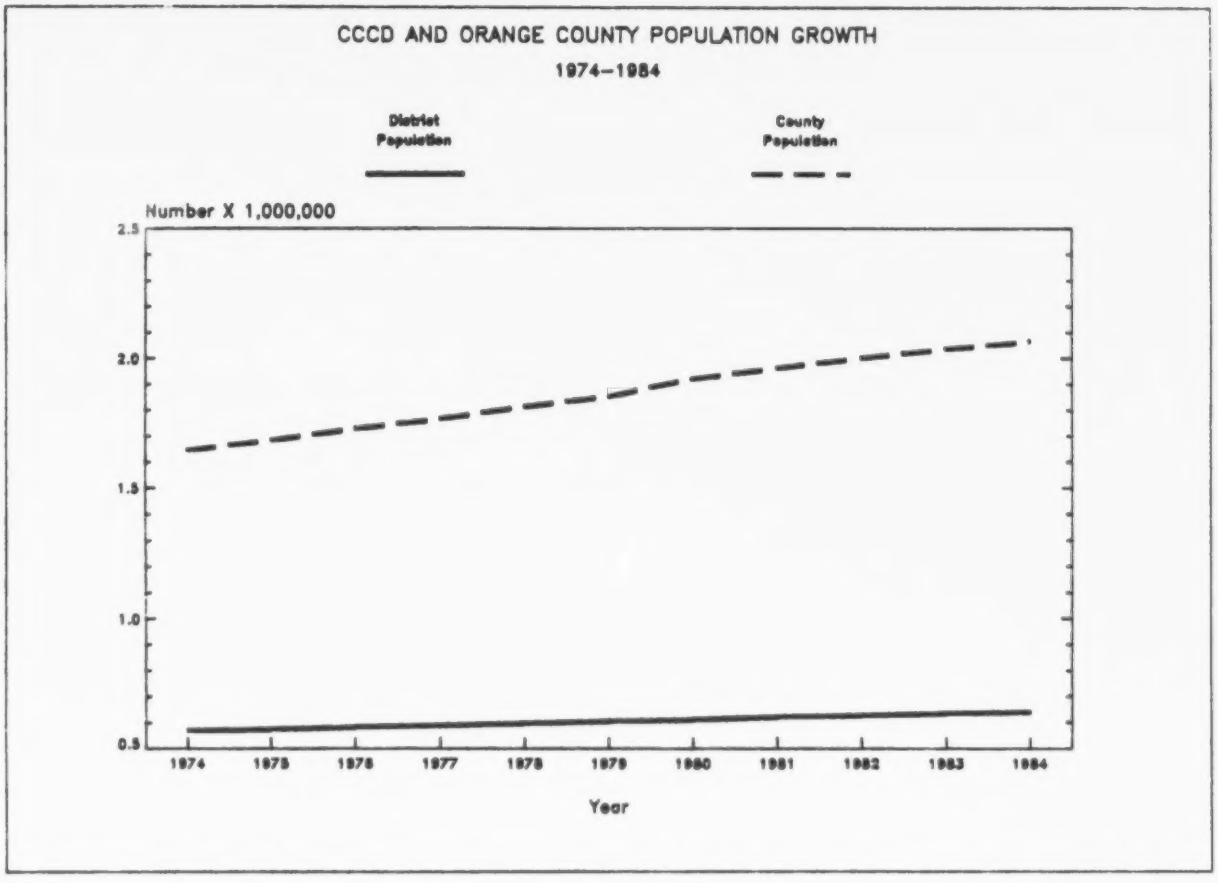


Discussion:

Unemployment reached a peak in Orange County in 1975 at the rate of 9.3%, dropped to the 4% range in 1976, was fairly stable until it rose sharply in 1982 to a high of 7.2%, and now has dropped back to the 4% range for the year 1984. Yet, 4% unemployed in 1984 represents 55,300 persons whereas 6.6% unemployed in 1974 represented only 51,000 persons.

VIII-3. DISTRICT AND COUNTY POPULATION ESTIMATES: 1974-84.

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
District Population	568,615	574,686	582,704	590,000	597,400	605,600	611,700	622,753	628,163	636,163	640,997
County Population	1,646,314	1,684,462	1,729,294	1,768,000	1,814,700	1,854,800	1,921,500	1,963,015	2,002,426	2,037,131	2,066,498



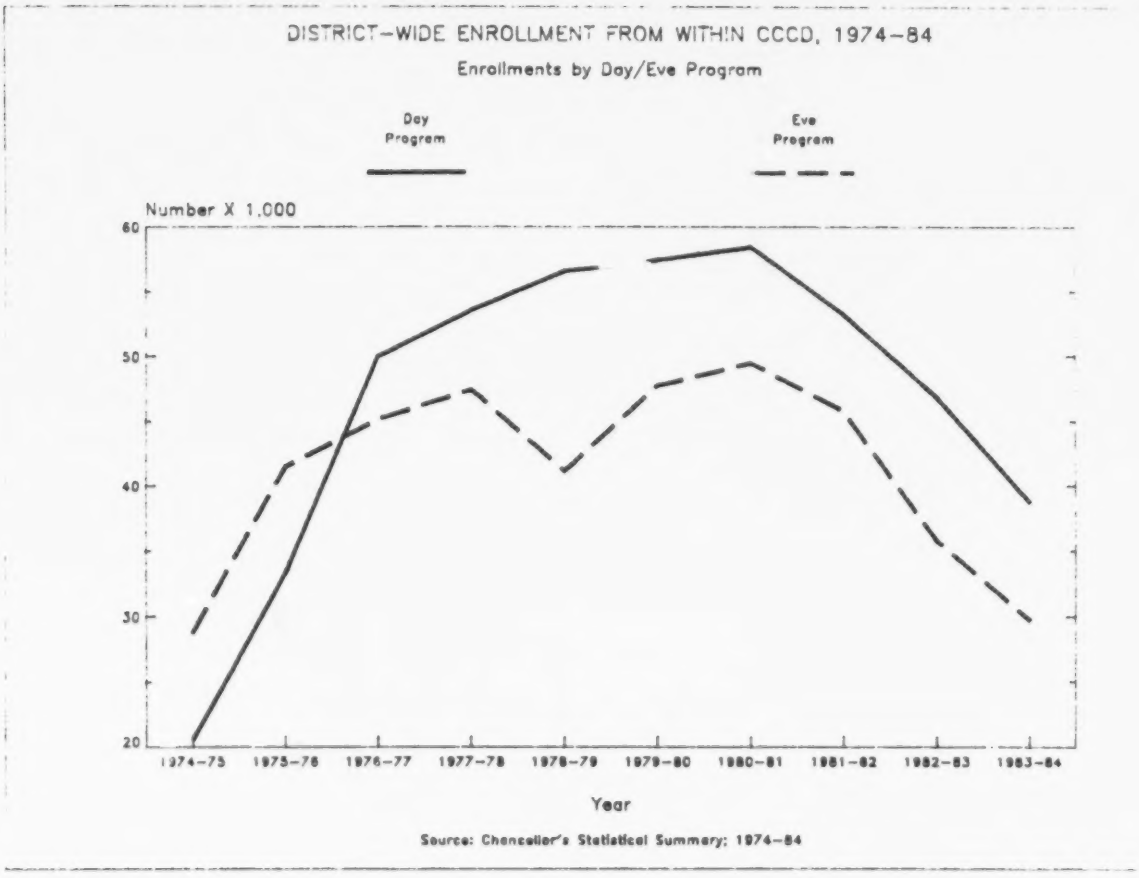
Discussion:

From 1974 to 1984, the District population increased 12.7% while the County population increased 20.3%. The average annual growth rates were 1.27% and 2.03%, respectively. In 1974, the District population was 34.5% of the County population. In 1984, the District population was 31.0% of the County population. During the last year of the ten year period, the percent gain for the District was 0.76%, while the County gained 1.44%. Therefore, in the most recent year for which data was available, the District population was growing at approximately half the rate of the County.

District cities included Costa Mesa, Fountain Valley, Garden Grove, Huntington Beach, Newport Beach, Seal Beach, Stanton, and Westminster.

VIII-4. DISTRICT-WIDE ENROLLMENTS FROM WITHIN COAST COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT BY DAY/EVENING: 1974-84.

	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Day Program	20,461	33,337	50,014	53,574	56,603	57,454	58,450	53,199	46,864	38,727
Evening Program	28,716	41,504	45,199	47,454	41,141	47,739	49,491	45,743	35,791	29,688
Total Program	49,177	74,841	95,213	101,028	97,744	105,193	107,941	98,942	82,655	68,415

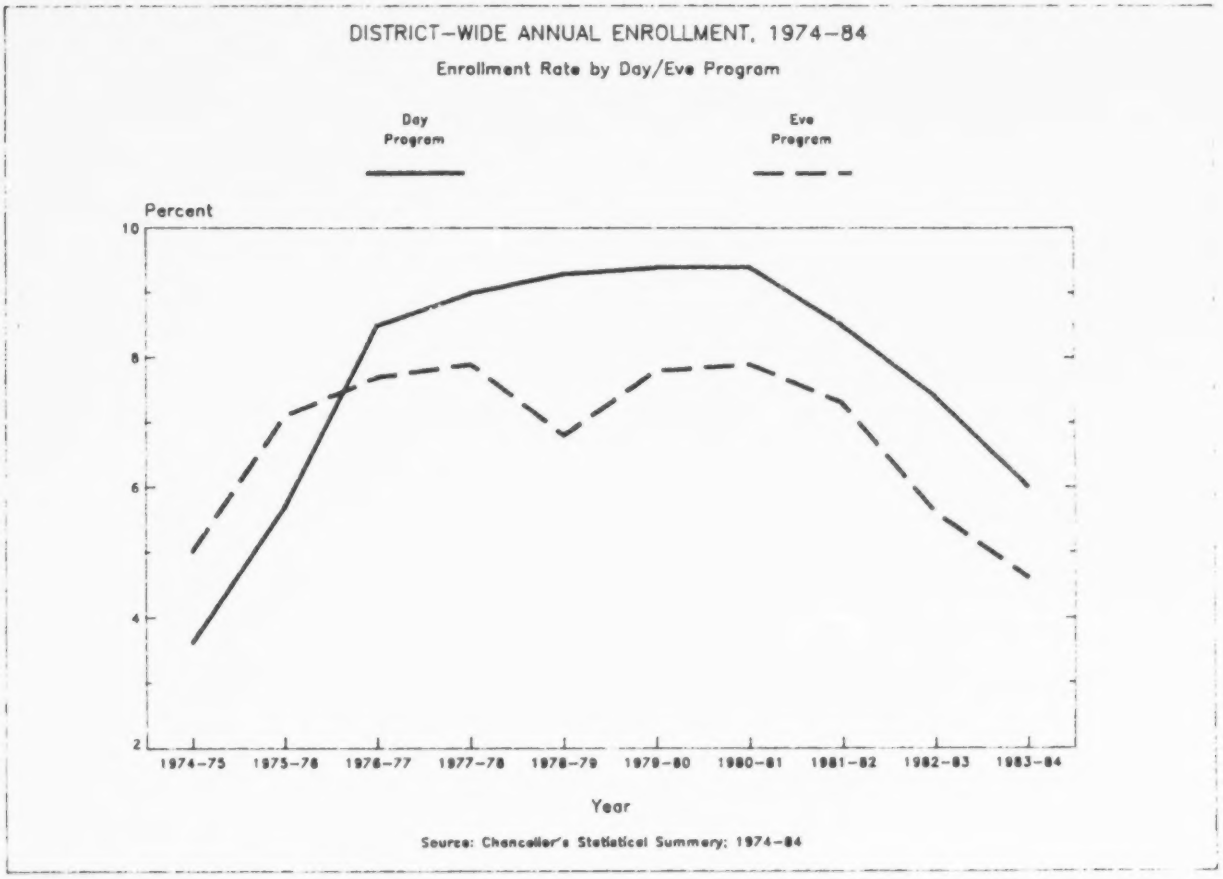


Discussion:

From 1974-75 to 1976-77, the within-District annual unduplicated enrollment increased rapidly, stayed at a high level through the peak year 1980-81, and has been declining steadily since. Less within-District students were enrolled in 1983-84 than in 1975-76.

VIII-5. DISTRICT-WIDE ANNUAL ENROLLMENT RATES BY DAY/EVENING: 1974-84.

Percentage	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Day Rate	3.6	5.7	8.5	9.0	9.3	9.4	9.4	8.5	7.4	6.0
Evening Rate	5.0	7.1	7.7	7.9	6.8	7.8	7.9	7.3	5.6	4.6
Total Rate	8.6	12.8	16.1	16.9	16.1	17.2	17.3	15.8	13.0	10.7

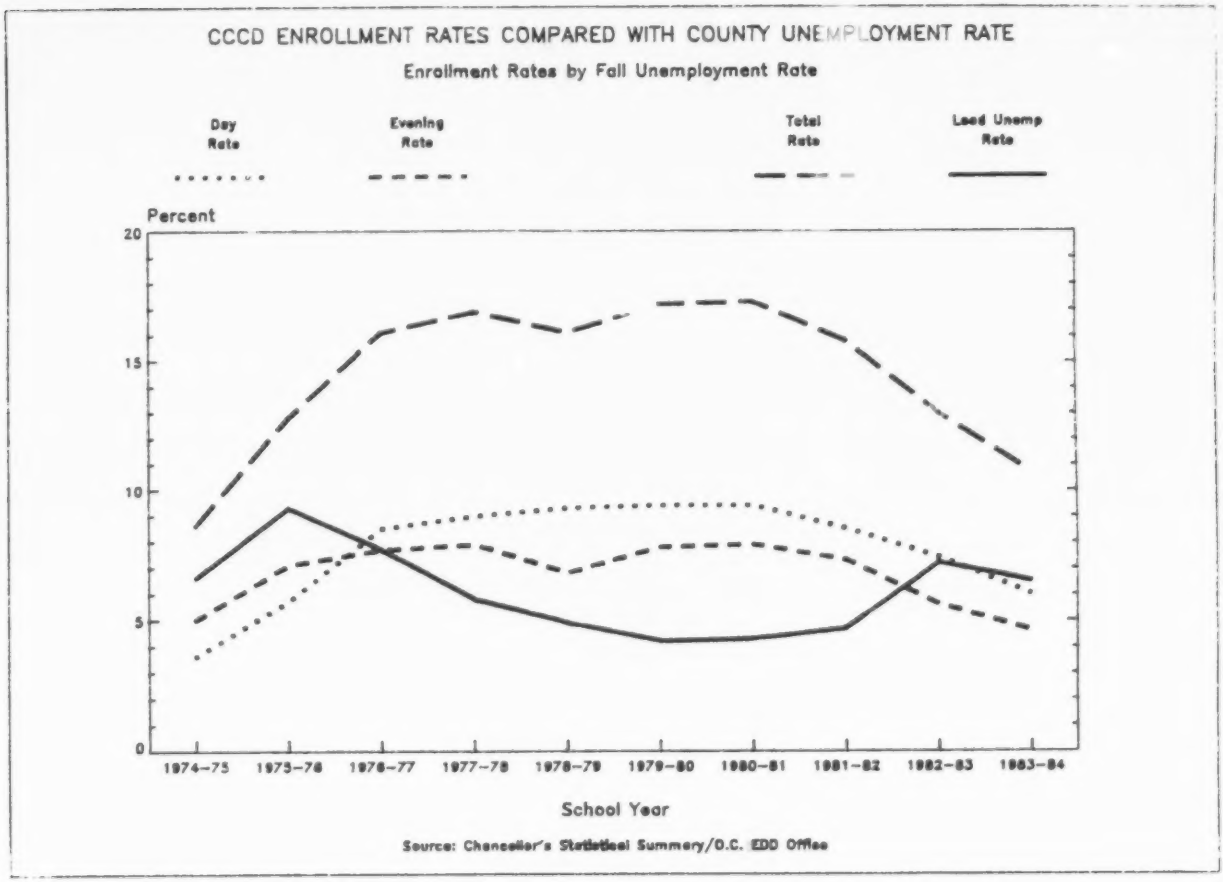


Discussion:

Since 1980-81, the enrollment rate for within-District students in the day program has decreased by 36.2%, in the evening program by 41.8%, and overall by 38.1%. On an annual basis, the day enrollment rate for within-District students has decreased by 9%, the evening by 10.4%, and overall by 9.5%. A smaller portion of District residents were attending District colleges in 1983-84 than in 1975-76.

VIII-6. LEAD UNEMPLOYMENT RATE COMPARED WITH DISTRICT ENROLLMENT RATE: 1974-84.

Percentage	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Day Enrollment Rate	3.6	5.7	8.5	9.0	9.3	9.4	9.4	8.5	7.4	6.0
Evening Enrollment Rate	5.0	7.1	7.7	7.9	6.8	7.8	7.9	7.3	5.6	4.6
Total Enrollment Rate	8.6	12.8	16.1	16.9	16.1	17.2	17.3	15.8	13.0	10.7
Lead Unemployment Rate	6.6	9.3	7.7	5.8	4.9	4.2	4.3	4.7	7.2	6.5

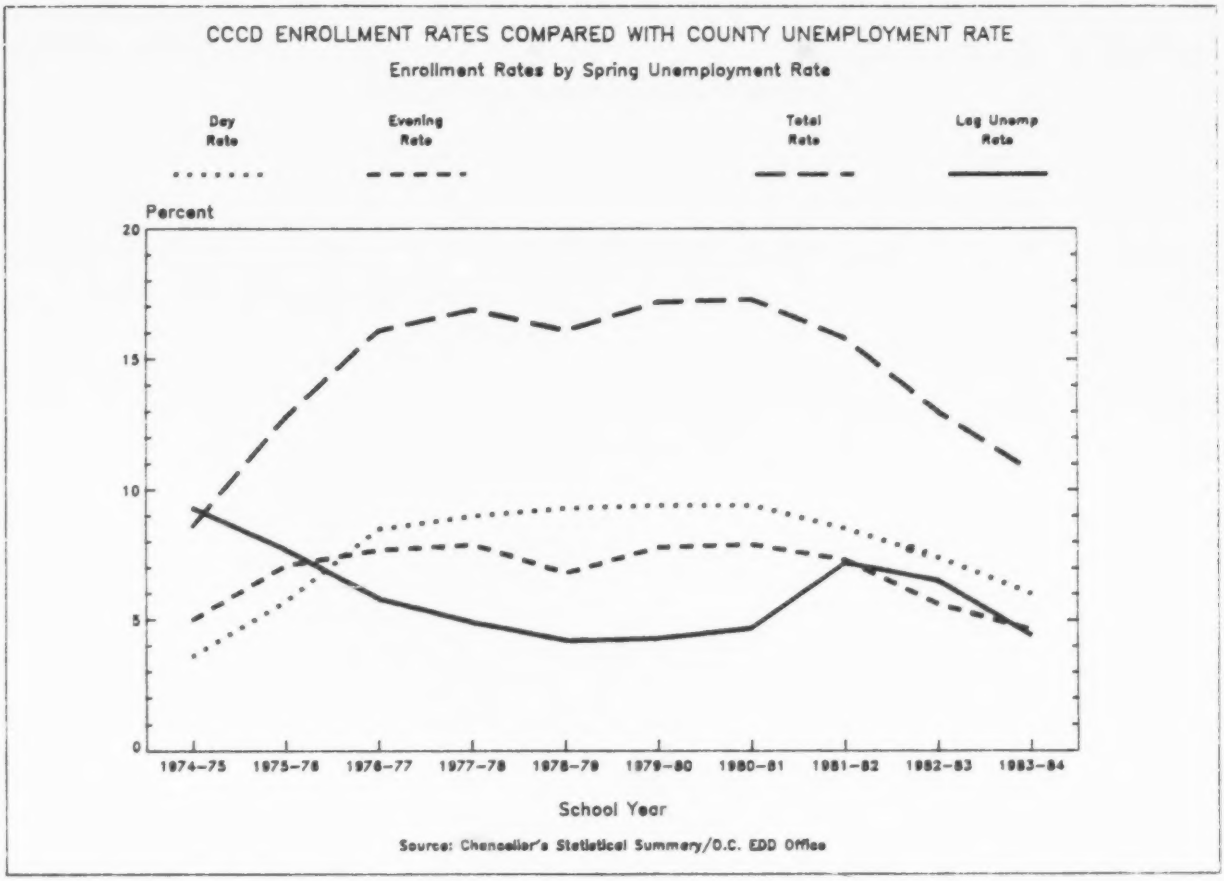


Discussion:

The correlation coefficients shown above are for the nine-year period 1974-75 to 1983-84. Over this nine-year period, these results suggest that enrollment rate and day enrollment rate are moderately and universally related to the lead employment rate. The association of the evening program with unemployment is low. However, a high positive relationship exists, both for the period 1974-75 to 1975-76 and the period 1982-83 to 1983-84.

VIII-7. LAG UNEMPLOYMENT RATE COMPARED WITH DISTRICT ENROLLMENT RATE: 1974-84.

Percentage	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Day Enrollment Rate	3.6	5.7	8.5	9.0	9.3	9.4	9.4	8.5	7.4	6.0
Evening Enrollment Rate	5.0	7.1	7.7	7.9	6.8	7.8	7.9	7.3	5.6	4.6
Total Enrollment Rate	8.6	12.8	16.1	16.9	16.1	17.2	17.3	15.8	13.0	10.7
Lag Unemployment Rate	9.3	7.7	5.8	4.9	4.2	4.3	4.7	7.2	6.5	4.4



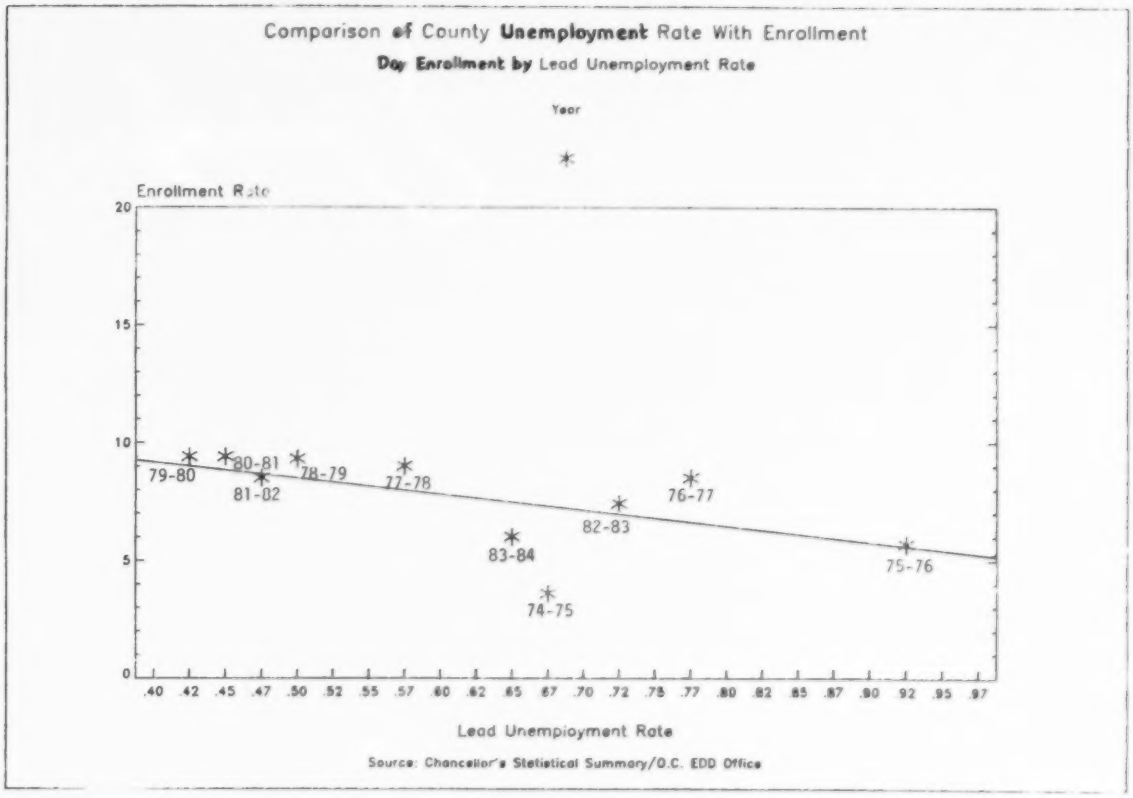
Discussion:

The correlation coefficients shown above are for the nine year period 1974-75 to 1983-84. Over the nine year period, these results suggest that enrollment rate and day enrollment rate are moderately and inversely related to the lag unemployment rate. The association of the evening programs with unemployment is low. However, a positive relationship exists for the years 1981-83 and a high negative relationship exists for the years 1974-76.

VIII-8. CORRELATION BETWEEN LEAD UNEMPLOYMENT AND DISTRICT DAY ENROLLMENT: 1974-84.

Correlation Coefficient: -0.61, df=8, p>.05

Coefficient of Determination: .37



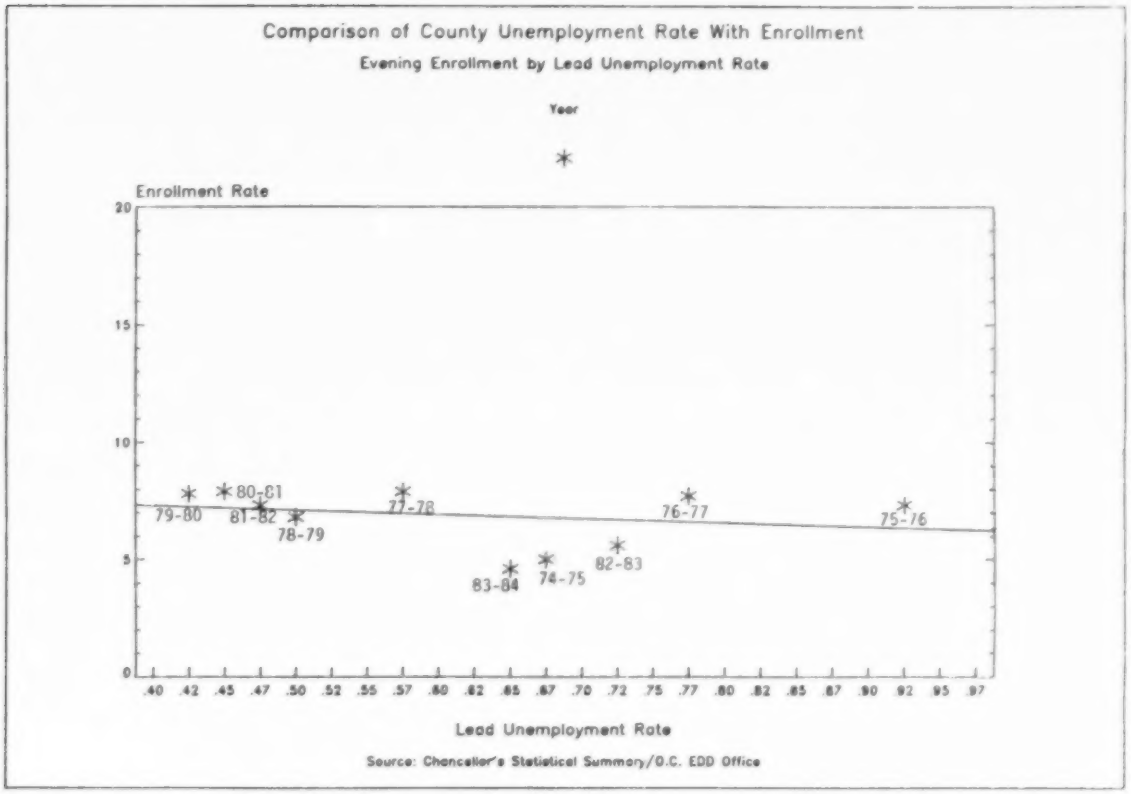
Discussion:

With a correlation coefficient of -0.61 (on a scale of -1.00 to +1.00), it is clear that, over a period of nine years beginning with fall, 1974, the fall unemployment rate for Orange County is moderately and negatively correlated with the District day enrollment rate. As the unemployment rate rises, day enrollment tends to decline.

VIII-9. CORRELATION BETWEEN LEAD UNEMPLOYMENT AND DISTRICT EVENING ENROLLMENT: 1974-84.

Correlation Coefficient: -0.30, df=8, p>.05

Coefficient of Determination: .09



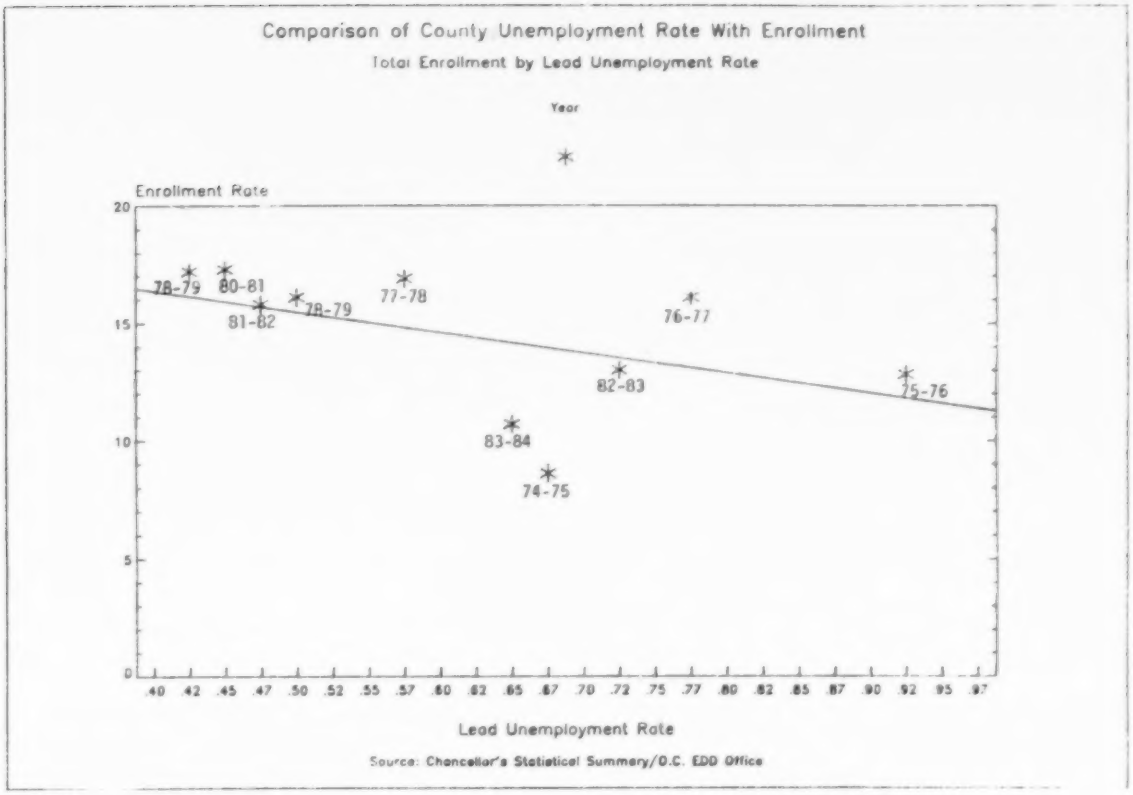
Discussion:

With a correlation coefficient of -0.30 (on a scale of -1.00 to +1.00), it is clear that, over a period of nine years beginning with fall, 1974, the fall unemployment rate for Orange County is slightly but negatively correlated with the District evening enrollment rate. As the unemployment rate rises, evening enrollment tends to decline slightly. (This is the weakest correlation among the six tested.)

VIII-10. CORRELATION BETWEEN LEAD UNEMPLOYMENT AND DISTRICT TOTAL ENROLLMENT: 1974-84.

Correlation Coefficient: -0.52, df=8, p>.05

Coefficient of Determination: .27



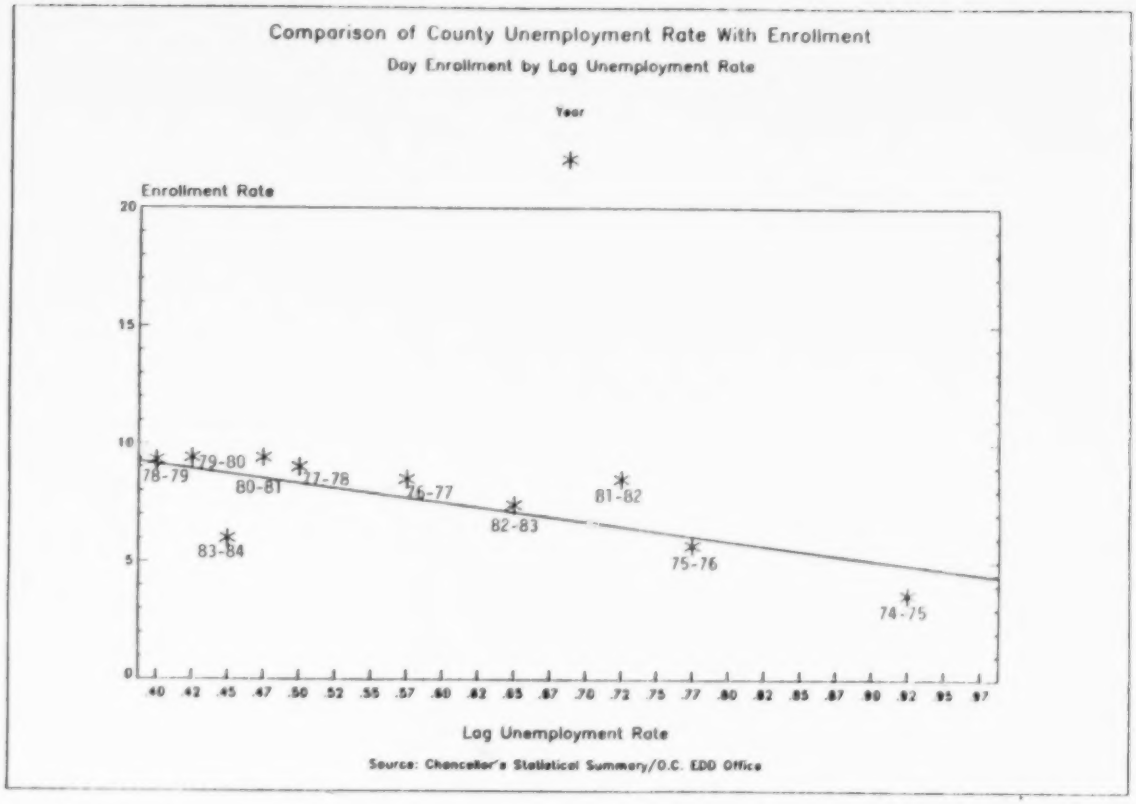
Discussion:

With a correlation coefficient of -0.52 (on a scale of -1.00 to +1.00), it is clear that, over a period of nine years beginning with fall, 1974, the fall unemployment rate for Orange County is moderately and negatively correlated with the District total enrollment rate. As the unemployment rate rises, total District enrollment tends to decline.

VIII-11. CORRELATION BETWEEN LAG UNEMPLOYMENT AND DISTRICT DAY ENROLLMENT: 1974-84.

Correlation Coefficient: -0.74, df=8, p<.05

Coefficient of Determination: .55



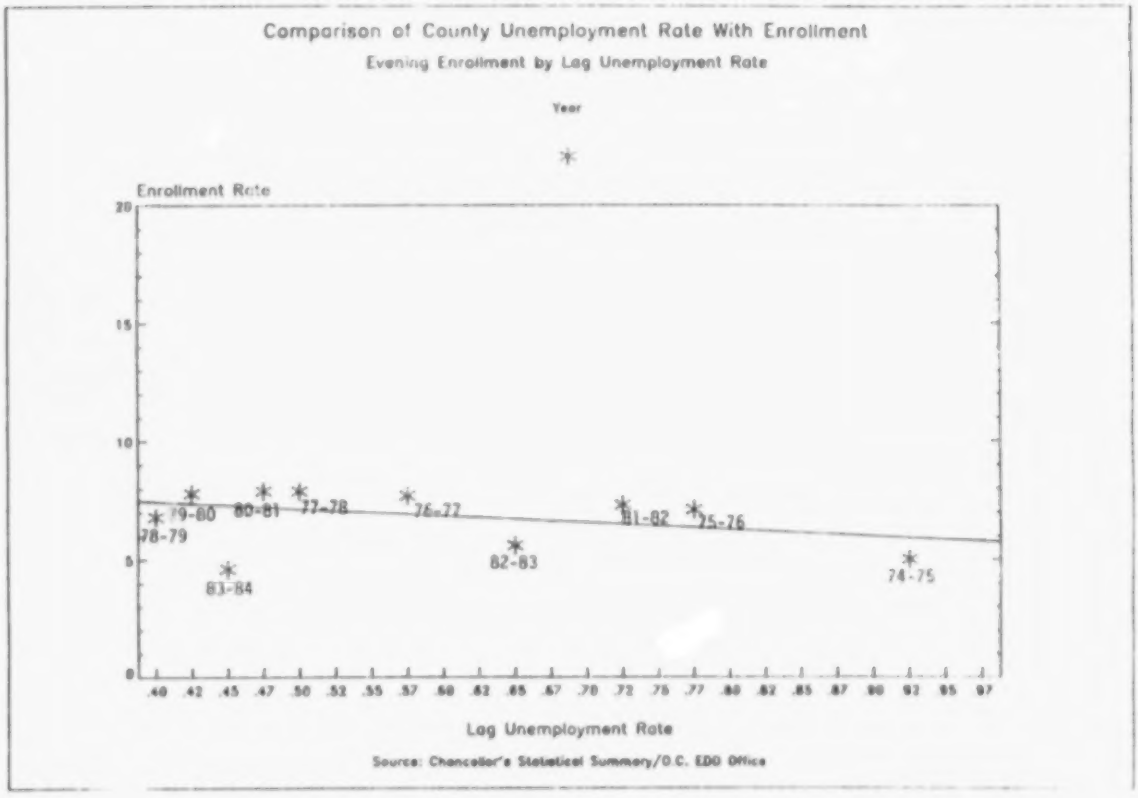
Discussion:

With a correlation coefficient of -0.74 (on a scale of -1.00 to +1.00), it is clear that, over a period of nine years beginning with spring, 1975, the spring unemployment rate for Orange County is moderately and negatively correlated with the District day enrollment rate. As the unemployment rate rises, day enrollment tends to decline. (This is the strongest correlation discovered among the six tested.)

VIII-12. CORRELATION BETWEEN LAG UNEMPLOYMENT AND DISTRICT EVENING ENROLLMENT: 1974-84.

Correlation Coefficient: -0.32, df=8, p>.05

Coefficient of Determination: .02



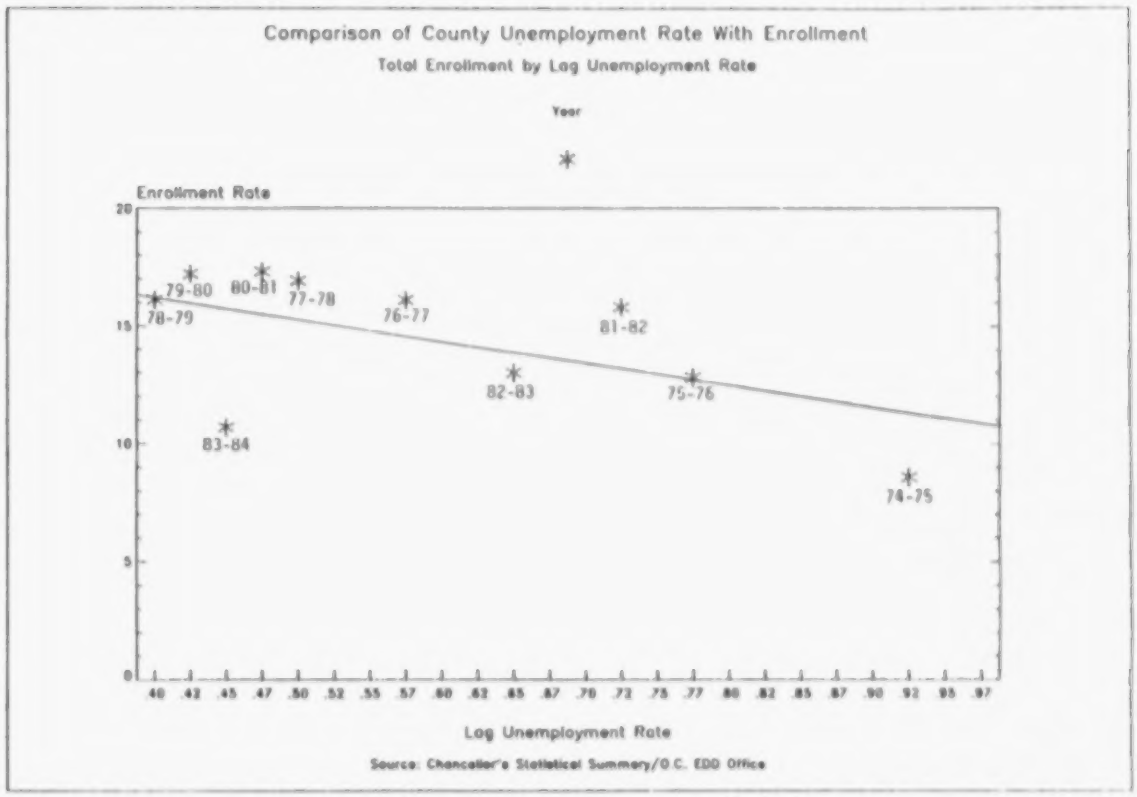
Discussion:

With a correlation coefficient of -0.32 (on a scale of -1.00 to +1.00), it is clear that, over a period of nine years beginning with spring, 1975, the spring unemployment rate for Orange County is slightly and negatively correlated with the District evening enrollment rate. As the unemployment rate rises, evening enrollment tends to decline.

VIII-13. CORRELATION BETWEEN LAG UNEMPLOYMENT AND DISTRICT TOTAL ENROLLMENT: 1974-84.

Correlation Coefficient: -0.62, df=8, p>.05

Coefficient of Determination: .38



Discussion:

With a correlation coefficient of -0.62 (on a scale of -1.00 to +1.00), it is clear that, over a period of nine years beginning with spring, 1974, the spring unemployment rate for Orange County is moderately and negatively correlated with the District total enrollment rate. As the unemployment rate rises, total enrollment tends to decline.

"When unemployment rises, enrollment is supposed to rise. But it doesn't between 1975 and 1984."
Do people go to school only when they go to work? Hmm... Mystical.

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The fourth annual survey of Orange County residents in terms of demographic trends, transportation, housing, community attitudes, public policies, and politics. The report is funded by a wide variety of agencies and businesses who are subscribers. Contained in the report and not available elsewhere is an attitude survey of a sample of residents on a series of critical local County issues.

California Postsecondary Education Commission. Director's Report. February 1985.

A follow-up to the January, 1985, Director's Report. The February report describes similarities and differences between community college students in the year 1982-83 and 1983-84 and is sometimes known as the "Sears" study (an acronym for "Student Expenses and Resources Survey"). Attention is focused upon demographic and economic characteristics of community college students and is presented in narrative form rather than with great quantities of data and/or pictorials.

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Projects Orange County population of 3,017,833 persons by July, 2020, with the median age increasing to 41.10 years (from a median of 29.48 in 1980).

------. Total and Full-time Enrollment; California Institutions of Higher Education. Fall, 1984.

Reporting on enrollment in all public institutions of higher education within the state. Information is presented in aggregate form for each level institution (i.e., community college, California State University, University of California) and demonstrates gender, educational level, and age group information. The report is useful for general comparisons.

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Report on industry wage and salary data prepared in conjunction with the United States Department of Labor; includes tables and graphs and projects outlook through 1984.

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Prepared in conjunction with the Department of Labor, the report focuses upon industry wage and salary employment data and changes in the outlook through 1984.

------. 1980 Census Economic and Employment Characteristics for Cities and Communities in Orange County. May 1983.

Provides tables and density maps relating unemployment levels and poverty rates across the county, subject to race, ethnicity, industry, income levels, and age.

------. 1980 Census Indicators for Cities and Communities in Orange County. August 1983.

Provides tables and density maps relating foreign born population, household size, non-English speaking population, levels of schooling, travel time to work, and percent of employed residents working in Orange County.

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Maps and tables relating employment density and growth by city throughout Orange County for the period 1967-74.

Chancellor's Office, California Community Colleges. Annual Report on Enrollment: Fall, 1983. Analytical Studies Unit, June 1985.

The first of a series of annual reports profiling California community college students. The report on enrollment is based upon data collected from the student data file of the State Chancellor's Office. The report includes data comparing full-time and part-time students, gender and ethnicity, age, credit and non-credit enrollment, together with information relative to residency, citizenship, student goals and level of academic achievement. Data is presented both on a District and college level and is an excellent source of comparative information.

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Based upon a survey conducted in the spring, 1984, the report is designed to identify the socioeconomic characteristics of community college students with an aim of providing a benchmark for assessing the impact of the mandatory fee instituted in the fall, 1984, by Assembly Bill IXX (1984).

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Part of the Uniform Statewide Reporting System (USRS), the census reports demographic information on enrolled students to the State Chancellor's Office by way of an electronic computer tape audited by college registrars. The tape is submitted each fall and spring semester.

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A critical series of reports (part of the USRS system), made each semester to the State Chancellor's Office, detailing student census and contact hours. Known as the "320 Report," the actual meaning of the acronym, CCAF, has been lost from active memory within the bureaucracy. The function, however, remains clear; the report is used to claim State funding based upon student enrollment and attendance.

------. Course Activity Measures. Costa Mesa, Fall, 1983.

Known by insiders as the CAM report, the report is actually a data file prepared and submitted each semester according to State guidelines for reporting on internal college activity to the State Chancellor's Office. It is one part of the Uniform Statewide Reporting System and has the most comprehensive sets of data over a decade and has proved useful within the Coast Community College District where information for certain years is no longer available internally. For example, included in the file is information on enrollment, programs, and method of instruction.

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Crow, Michael G. "One Million Scholars Can't Be Wrong," Campus Reporter. December 1985, pp. 2-3.

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Information furnished relating to registration levels is believed roughly accurate with regard to the order of magnitude; yet information is not maintained or audited with the care of data relating to the regular credit program since it has never been required for reporting purposes by any state or local agency heretofore.

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Kossen, William. "Orange County Schools' Dramatic Enrollment Shift," The Register. March 25, 1985, Section B, pp. 1, 4.

Focuses attention on the shift in ethnic balance in County school systems.

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Describes extremes of employment pattern in the County in which oil-related business suffers while high-tech areas prosper.

Meyer, Susan. "Real Estate '85: Orange County," Grubb and Ellis Commercial Brokerage Group. 1985.

Annual forecast presented by Newport Beach and Anaheim offices of the Commercial Real Estate Company. "Real Estate '85" describes expectations in office, industrial, retail, and investment properties as dynamic, evolving into stability and possessing numerous opportunities.

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Like Vol. 3 of the series, Vol. 5 displays information according to census tracts. Included here are materials pertaining to labor force characteristics and income and poverty status. Wages, type of employment, family type, hours worked, other income, and type of industry and occupation are indicated in conjunction with racial and ethnic characteristics.

------. "Selected Population Characteristics" and "Selected Housing and Household Characteristics," 1980 Census Report. Vol. 3A/B, March 1982.

A special series of publications developed from the 1980 Federal Census. Vol. 3A includes County population distribution by census tract and by city with reference to age, sex, race, and Spanish origin. Vol. 3B displays selected housing and household characteristics, including housing units, occupancy rates, housing values, renter occupancy, persons per unit, and the like.

------. "Selected Population, Housing, and Household Characteristics by Community Analysis Areas," 1980 Census Report. Vol. 4, June 1982.

While Vol. 3 (parts A and B) displays information according to census tracts (hundreds of regions containing well under 10,000 residents), Vol. 4 is a summary which displays the same information according to Community Analysis Areas, sixty-nine aggregations of local census tracts.

------. Orange County Progress Report: 1983-84. Vol. 20, September 1980.

Published annually, the Progress Report contains general information regarding local government and agency organization, city boundaries and facts, population trends and projections, construction activity, and economic information including the consumer price index, home prices, tax income, assessed evaluation, labor force and wage information, and income levels.

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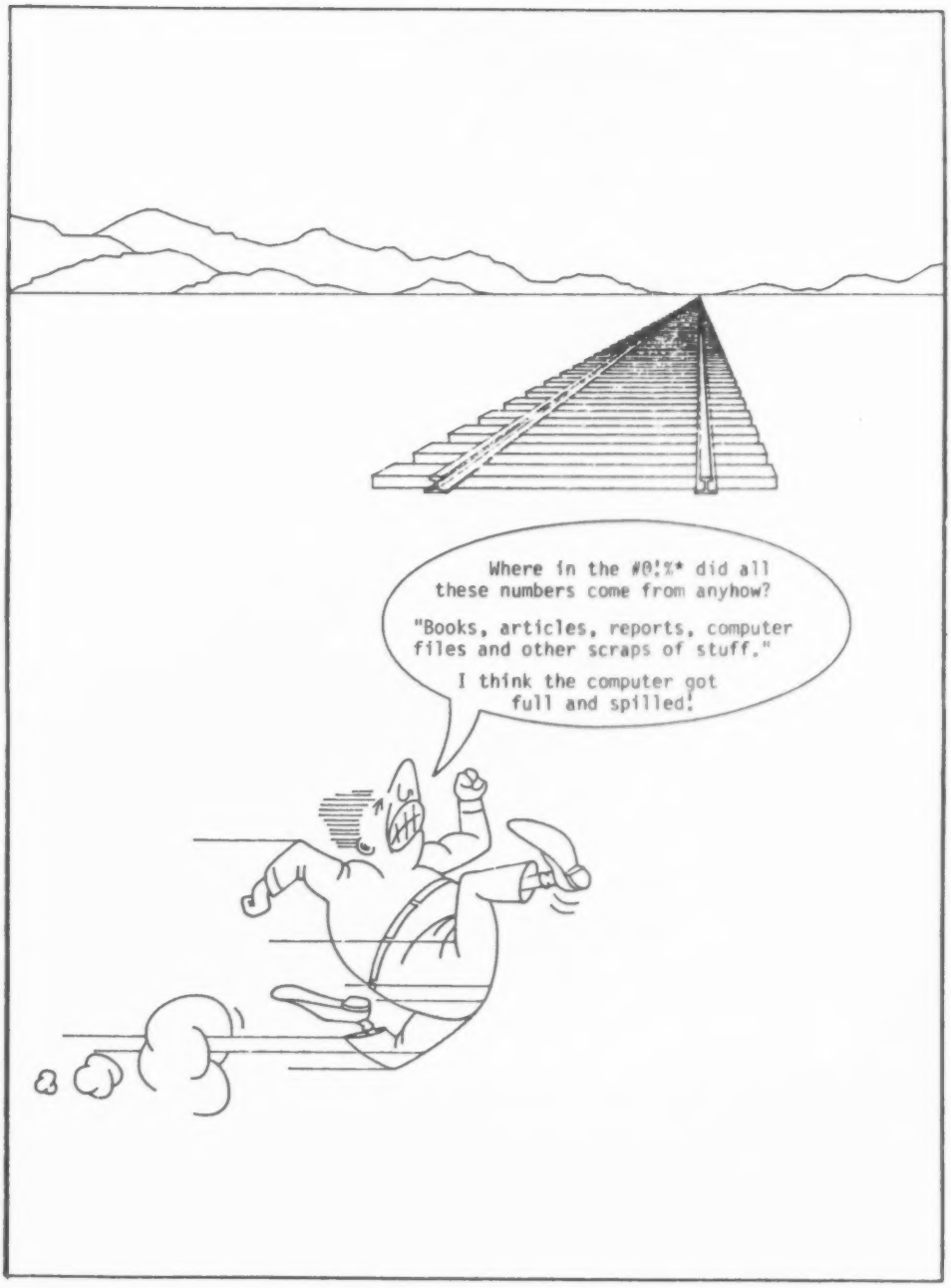
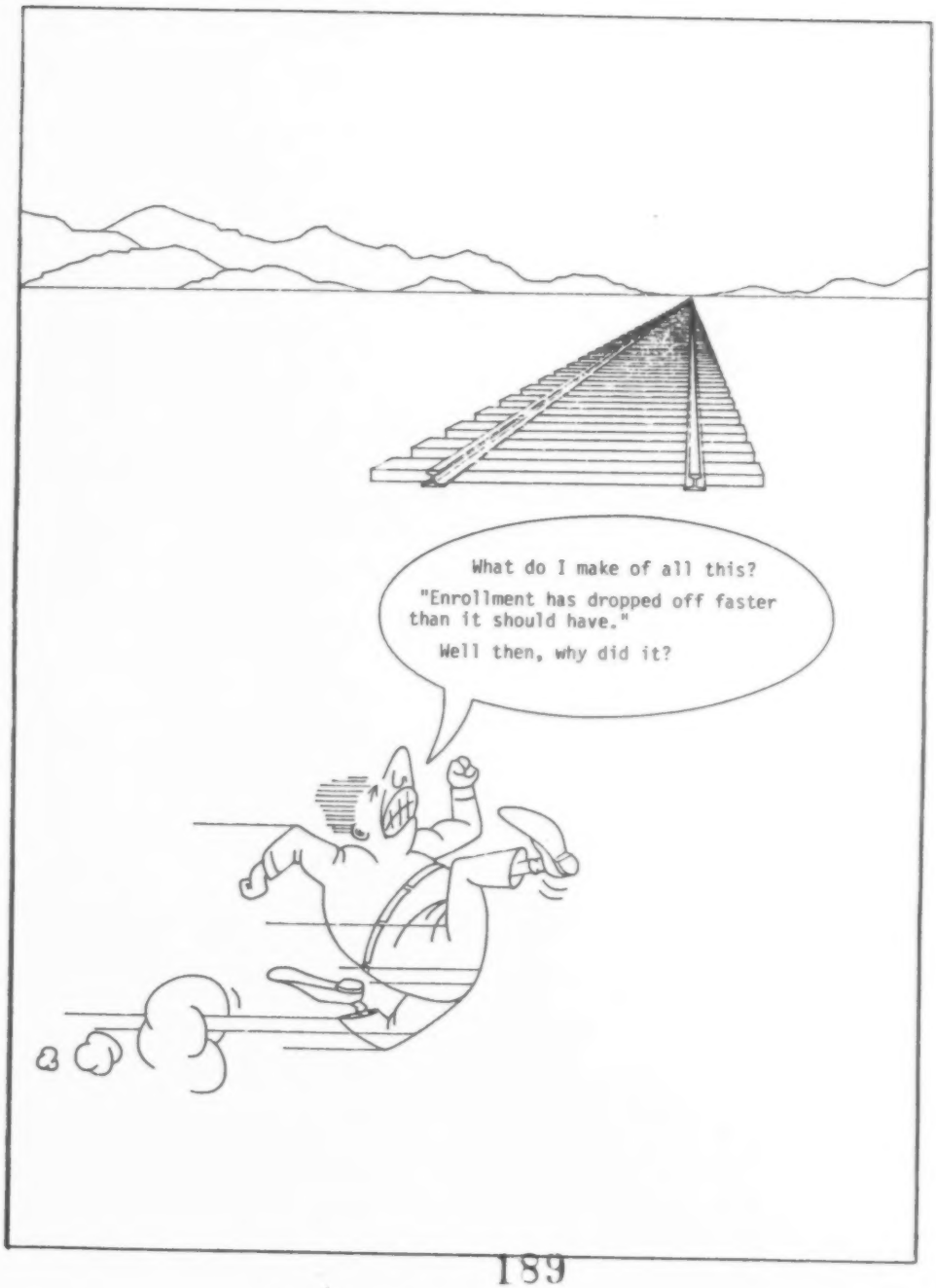
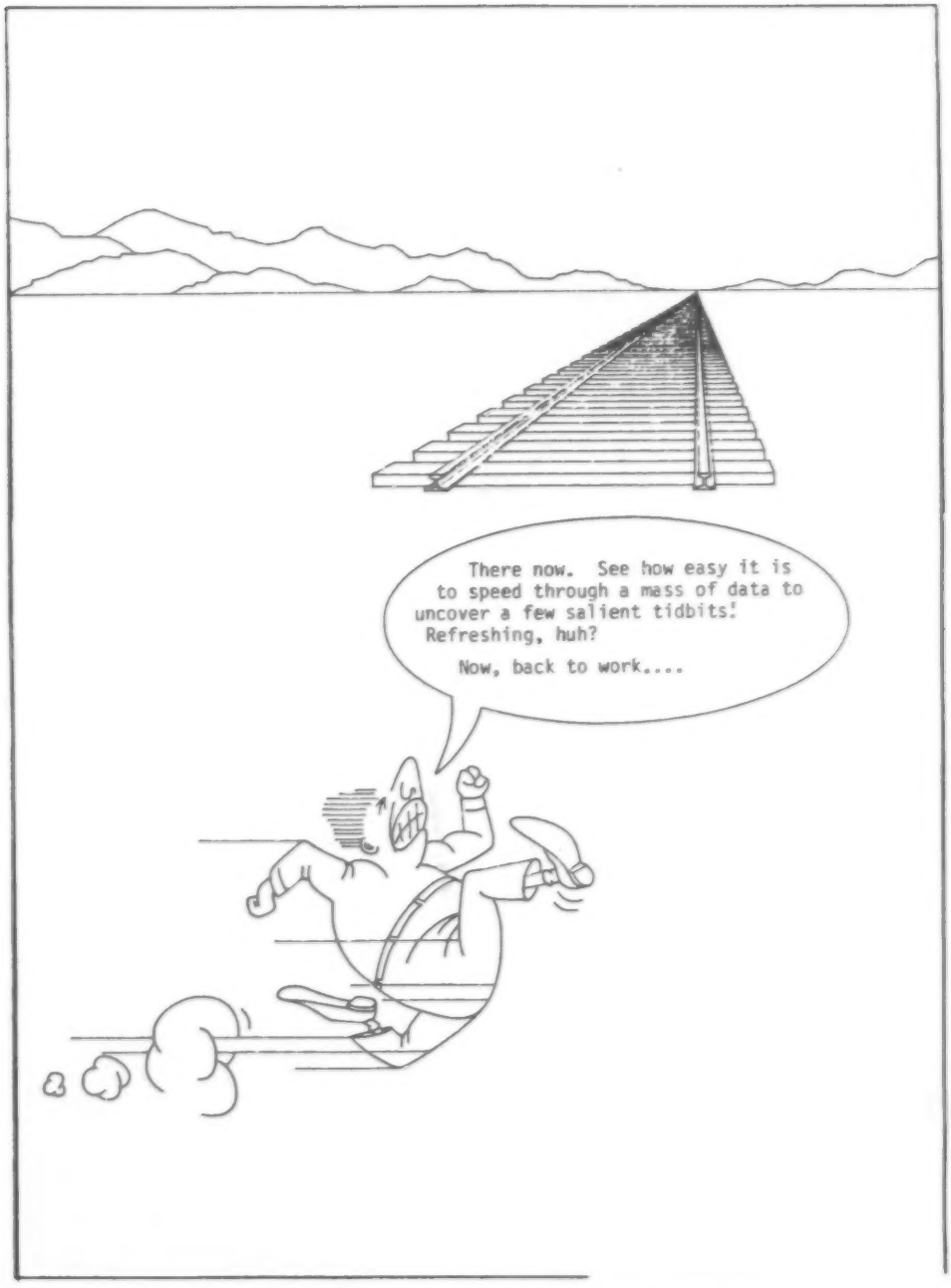

Where in the #@!%* did all these numbers come from anyhow?
"Books, articles, reports, computer files and other scraps of stuff."
I think the computer got full and spilled!


What do I make of all this?
"Enrollment has dropped off faster than it should have."
Well then, why did it?


There now. See how easy it is to speed through a mass of data to uncover a few salient tidbits! Refreshing, huh?
Now, back to work....

ERIC Clearinghouse for Junior Colleges
OCT 24 1986